BRITISH MUSEUM
TRING
MUSEUM
NATURAL HISTORY

PRIN

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Printed by J. Adlard, Duke-street, West Smithfield.

(Monthly Mag. Nov. 1. 1802.)

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THE

MONTHLY

MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

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- REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
- REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

VOL. XIV.

PART II. FOR 1803.

From JULY to DECEMBER, inclusive.

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MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 90.] AUGUST 1, 1802. [No. 1, of VOL. 14.

On the 28th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Thirteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, *and* AMERICAN LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE 30th of June finishing another half-year, I have sent you the abstract of my journal, as usual.—See Monthly Mag. Vol XIII. Page 3.

Table of the Weather in 1802.

1802.	Barom.	Thermometer. without.	Thermometer. within.	Rain.	Evaporation	Approximation of Wind to the Cardinal Points. N.	E.	S.	W.
	Inch.	Deg.	Deg.	Inch.	Inch.				
January - -	29.578	30.1	33.3	1.82	0.04	20	12	56	36
February - -	29.417	36.1	39.2	1.32	0.24	24	7	58	23
March - -	29.681	39.2	41.2	0.56	1.04	23	5	62	34
April - - -	29.662	48.1	51.3	0.87	2.63	22	9	46	43
May - -	29.672	51.2	53.1	2.00	2.85	48	24	20	32
June - - -	29.561	60.8	59.2	2.19	1.75	11	12	55	42
Means -	29.595	44.2	46.2	1.46	1.42	25	12	49	35
		Totals -		8.76	8.55	148	69	297	210

It being in the middle of the year, it may be thought premature to make any general remarks, but I could not help observing; that the annual quantity of rain has been diminishing for these last five half-years; and, what appeared to me strange, the *approximation of the wind* to the *south* has been proportionably *increasing*.

There are a few particulars of the thermometer that ought to be noted:—the month of January was about 5° below the average heat of the season, and the succeeding months were rather above the average till near the middle of *May*, when suddenly, on the 13th, the thermometer fell 11°, and continued down at 41° nearly a week, and, on the 17th, at *six in the evening*, it stood at 30°, the wind being at the same time west, and so early after as the 27th, at the same time of day, it stood at 75°, making a difference of 45° in five days: by this severe week, we have lost in our district nearly all the apples, cherries, and currants.

The Depth of Rain by Mr. Farey's Rain-gauges.—See Monthly Mag. Vol. XII. Page 92.

	On the Summit.			*In the Valley.*		
	I.	III.	V.	II.	IV.	VI.
	Inch.	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*	*Inch.*
January - -	2.46	2.68	2.15	1.76	2.10	1.64
February - -	1.39	1.50	1.00	0.82	1.01	1.98
March - -	0.36	0.34	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.47
April - -	0.91	0.99	0.33	0.68	0.64	0.91
May - - -	2.48	2.40	1.77	1.44	1.76	
June - - -	2.22	1.96	1.54	1.74	1.88	4.99*
Total -	9.82	9.87	69.7	6.66	7.61	9.99

The depth of ſnow, which fell in January, was nine inches, which, when reduced by weight, &c. was found equivalent to 0.61 inches of rain, which ſum has been added to all the guages for that month.

I am concerned to ſtate, that the above concludes the intereſting experiments on the rain falling in different ſituations, which my friend, *Mr. Farey*, was making; and doubt not, that the ſcientific friends of that gentleman will hear with regret, that the changes conſequent on the death of that truly illuſtrious character, the late *Duke of Bedford*, have cauſed him to reſign the ſituation at Woburn, which, for near ten years, he has ſo honourably and uſefully filled. It is particularly to be regretted, that the very conſiderable local knowledge, connected with geology, mineralogy, draining, &c. which his ſhare in conducting thoſe extenſive improvements of the late *Duke* had furniſhed him with, will probably be loſt to this country, the importance of which was increaſed by the number of very accurate obſervations that *Major Mudge* had the goodneſs to furniſh him with, to which he had connected a ſeries of accurate levels for many miles round Woburn, all of which are connected with the Grand Junction Canal, at Fenny Stratford, by means of which it might be connected with any part of England, I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Leighton, Bedfordſhire, B. BEVAN.
July 15, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you were ſo obliging as to inſert in your extenſively circulating Magazine, ſome articles that I formerly ſent you on the ſubject of *phlogiſton*, I hope you will have no objection to the following account of the different principles on which one of my experiments has been attempted to be reconciled to the antiphlogiſtic theory; and it is the only one that has been particularly diſcuſſed by my opponents.

Heating together finery-cinder and charcoal, neither of which, according to the new ſyſtem, contains any water, which is maintained to be the only ſource of hydrogenous or inflammable air, I get a great quantity of one ſpecies of this air.

To account for this, Mr. Berthollet ſays, that it muſt come from the water, ſtill adhering to the charcoal, or contained in its pores. But whatever moiſture may adhere to charcoal, or any other ſubſtance, of which it does not make a conſtituent part, it would be expelled in the form of vapour, with the heat of boiling water; and this has been previouſly ſubjected to a much greater heat.

Dr. Woodhouſe ſays, that this inflammable air comes from water in the finery cinder. But, according to the new theory, iron becoming finery cinder, imbibes not water, but pure oxygen from the water; while the other conſtituent part of this element, with the addition of calorique, takes the form of inflammable air; and water cannot be both decompoſed and not decompoſed in the ſame proceſs. The addition, therefore, that is made to the iron, when it becomes finery cinder, muſt either be wholly oxygen, or wholly water.

In the laſt place, Mr. Cruikſhank not finding any water in the materials, maintains, that there is no occaſion for it; for that this inflammable air comes from the decompoſition of fixed air, that this fixed air

* Two Months.

air is formed from the oxygen, in the finery cinder and carbon in the charcoal, its affinity to oxygen being greater than that of the iron to it; that the iron, thus revived by losing its oxygen, decomposes the newly-generated fixed air. But as this cannot be effected without the fixed air parting with its oxygen, he supposes the iron to take it back again, and thus to become partially oxygenated, or finery cinder. He calls the air, produced in this manner, an oxide of carbon.

In this explanation, I find, by a correspondent in Paris, that Mr. Morveau, and the other French chymists, dissatisfied, no doubt, with the two preceding answers, triumph greatly. But it appears to me to be loaded with more difficulties than either of them.

1. Supposing it possible for the oxygen to quit the iron, without any thing entering into it, and by uniting with carbon to form fixed air, and that the finery cinder thus becomes iron, this metal has no power to decompose fixed air, as I find, by heating it in fixed air, by means of a burning lens.

2. If it could do this, the result would not, according to the new theory, be any substance that was *inflammable*, since fixed air contains no water, from which alone, it is said, that inflammable air can come. Being an *oxide*, it is the reverse of substances that are *combustible*, combustion being the union of oxygen with some substance that, being without it, has an affinity to it; whereas, all oxides are already saturated with this principle, and therefore cannot take any more.

3. It is absurd to suppose, that finery cinder should both part with its oxygen, and take it again, in the same process. And, in fact, where the process is finished, the iron is completely revived, and not partially oxidated, as Mr. Cruikshank's hypothesis requires, and as he asserts.

To what other hypothesis the antiphlogistians will have recourse, in order to reconcile this experiment to their principles, time will show. For the present, I must acquiesce in my own explanation, which is that finery cinder contains *water*, and not *oxygen*; and that this water, uniting with the hot charcoal, produces the same kind of air, viz. a mixture of fixed air and heavy inflammable air, that water itself coming into contact with hot charcoal always does.

Northumberland, Yours, &c.
June 20, 1802. J. PRIESTLEY.

P. S. By some late experiments, I can prove, that iron becomes steel by imbibing not *carbon*, as the antiphlogistians suppose, but only *phlogiston*, in the process of cementation; and that the addition to its weight is from finery cinder.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS lately presented, at the order of a deceased lady, Mrs. Palmer, of Cirencester, with a copy of Dr. Kennicot's "Two Dissertations; the first, on the Tree of Life in Paradise, &c.; the second on the Oblations of Cain and Abel." 2d edition, 1747; which copy was a present from the author himself to my friend. In the blank leaf is written a memorandum, which ascertains the ground and manner of his receiving the degree of B.A. As it appears to me a curious article that will have its importance in any future biographical memoir of the Doctor, and reflects honour on his memory, I wish it may be preserved in your literary Miscellany.

I am, Your constant Reader,
JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, 24th June, 1802.

Copy of a Memorandum written in the blank leaf of the Book above-mentioned.

On June 20th, 1747.

The University of Oxford unanimously agreed in convocation to confer the degree of B. A. (without examination, determination at Lent, or fees) on the Author of this book, in consequence of the following letter from the Chancellor to the University:

"Whereas it hath been represented to Me, that Benjamin Kennicott, Scholar, of Wadham College, is a person well deserving of your favour; particularly on account of a Book lately published by him, entitled, 'Two Dissertations,' &c.—For a further encouragement to him in the prosecution of his studies, and as an excitement to the Youth of your University to follow so laudable an example, I give my consent that the degree of B. A. be in the fullest manner conferred upon him, without fees.

I am, &c.
ARRAN."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request of Dr. Baggs, p. 544, of your last Number, I take up my pen once more on a passage of Virgil, of which I thought I had taken leave for ever.

My reasons for rejecting the common punctuation were, that *qui veniens se ferebat* appeared awkward and redundant, and that the words *qui se ferebat* seemed to require something else to be connected with them in order to a good sense, and a *legitimate construction*, both which were supplied by connecting them with *immani corpore*. Vide Wakefield ad locum.

I have now little doubt but that Dr. Hunter has been more perspicacious than either of us, and that *his* is the true punctuation of the passage. In confirmation of *qui se Amyci de gente ferebat*, it will be sufficient to cite a line of Silius Italicus:

Atque Antenorea sese de stirpe ferebat.

I quote from memory, as I write this in the apartment of a friend.

Dr. Baggs will now perceive that I acquit Aulus Gellius of blame in connecting *immani corpore* with *victorem Buten*; but whoever observes the use he makes of the passage, will not hesitate to pronounce whether it was Mr. C. or Aulus Gellius that was *napping*. I must again depend upon my memory, but I think that the reader will find my judgment of the chapter of Aulus Gellius confirmed by Heyne in his Var. Lec. in Virgil Æn. vii. 187. However, no confirmation can be needed.

Your Correspondent L. p. 522, will find the following line somewhere in the Medea of Euripides.

λιμην πεφανται των εμων βελευματων.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

E. COGAN.

Hackney, July 2d, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Critical Review for last March, the manner in which the extracts in the New Annual Register for 1800 are arranged, is grossly misrepresented. It is therein stated, that, to the surprize of the Reviewers, "some useful information on *Kitchen Gardening*," is admitted into the number of selections in the *philosophical class*; and that it also comprehends "several other papers as little entitled to insertion under such a head." Whether there is the least shadow of a foundation for the latter assertion, must be left to the judgment of those who may take the trouble to examine the subjects of the *three* articles, of which *only* the philosophical class consists. The article on *Kitchen Gardening*, however, is *not* placed in the Register under the head of *philosophical*, but of *miscellaneous* papers. The conductors of the Critical Review having thought proper, in the plenitude of their liberality, to take no notice of the remonstrance which has been made to them on the subject; I trust that your candour will afford me the opportunity which I ought to have received from their justice of vindicating the editors of the Register from the reproach of blameable carelessness and blundering which has been attributed to them. Without maliciously retorting the imputation on the Gentlemen Reviewers, I am Your's, &c.

ONE OF THE EDITORS
OF THE NEW ANNUAL
REGISTER.

July 1st 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to submit to your valuable correspondent Mr. DUPRE, the propriety of an emendation of the following passage, in the last letter of Brunetto Latini, copied from your Magazine for the present month.

"The Cistercians are in particular favor with the king, because they made a generous offer of all the BOOKS belonging to their several convents, that they might be sold towards raising the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, which was demanded by the Emperor for the ransom of King Richard, called Coeur de Lion, Henry's uncle."

For BOOKS in this extract, we ought, I apprehend, to substitute WOOL. Matthew Paris, enumerating the contributors to Richard's ransom, has the words:—"Ordo *Cisterciensis*, qui hactenus liber ab omni exactione extiterat, LANAM suam universam ad Regis redemptionem dedit." *Hist. major*. Tiguri 1589, 167.

From a subsequent passage it appears, that the revenue of these monks was principally derived from the produce of their sheep-farms:—"Novit mundus, quod in LANIS eorum omnis eorum subsistit commoditas & sustentatio." 895.

The text of the original was corrupted by the transcriber, who, being ignorant of this occurrence in English history, mistook LAINES for LIVRES.

Of Henry's partiality for the Cistercians it is impossible to discover any trace in the Chronicle of the honest monk

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of St. Alban's. On the contrary, numerous inſtances may be adduced to prove, that if he failed to FLEECE the holy fathers, it was more owing to their own prudence and the protection of the Pope, than to any want of inclination on his part. In the year 1242 (for inſtance) Henry, then in France, commiſſions the archbiſhop of York, whom he had left regent in his abſence, to convene a general aſſembly of the Ciſtercian abbots; and to demand of them a ſubſidy, equal to one year's income, for the maintenance of his army.* This claim the careful abbots thought proper to reſiſt: alleging that grants of ſuch a nature could only be made in a general chapter of the order; and beſeeching his grace to recollect, that it was inconſiſtent with the rules of their inſtitution to encourage the ſlaughter of human beings, and more eſpecially of their fellow chriſtians. The Archbiſhop, highly incenſed at their refuſal, begged to know with what aſſurance they could in future ſolicits favours of the king? "My Lord, (replied one of the Abbots), we are not diſpoſed to ſolicit favors. By the oath taken at his coronation, the king is bound to maintain juſtice; and ought not to withhold that from us, which he hath ſworn to obſerve in regard of all his ſubjects."—On this occaſion a proclamation was iſſued, by which abbots of the Ciſtercian order were, during the remainder of the year, forbidden to attend any general chapter held out of the kingdom. This injunction was an impotent diſplay of Henry's malice; for, Matthew Paris adds, they had very ſubſtantial reaſons for ſtaying at home, (578). Two years afterwards, he took a more effectual method of making them feel the weight of his reſentment, by prohibiting the exportation of their WOOL. (607).

A.D. 1252. Henry countenances the oppreſſion of the monks of the Abbey of Rivaulx, in Yorkſhire, by Peter of Savoy, an inſolent favorite. (832).

A.D. 1256. Henry made another attempt on the property of the Ciſtercians; but Ruſtand the Pope's nuncio, who was his advocate in this, (*) ſucceeded no better than the Archbiſhop had done in the former inſtance. Henry was ſo much exaſperated at this ſecond repulſe, that he vowed to extort from them individually, what, as a body, they had refuſed to advance; and proceeded to the moſt unjuſtifiable extremities in the execution of his threats. By the interceſſion of the Pope, however, a check was at length put to theſe diabolical acts of deſpotiſm. (895. 896.)

In the ſame year an order was ſent to the ſheriffs, and other officers of the crown, enjoining them to reſpect no privileges claimed by the Ciſtercians; and to exact the payment of toll, *Telonium, quod vulgariter dicitur Paagium*†) on the proctors returning from a general chapter: in conſequence of which, many, who were unapprized of this new regulation, were compelled to part with their hoods and coats to anſwer the demand. (906.)

Mancheſter, July 8. DELISLE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following attempt to diſplay the "art and myſtery" of glue-making, is at your ſervice, if you think it worthy a place in your very valuable Miſcellany. The improvement of any manufacture depends upon its eaſy acceſs to men of ſcience—and a prudential theoriſt can never be better employed, than in attempting to reduce to regularity, or to ſyſtem, the manufactories that may fall under his notice. In conformity to the firſt principle, I made ſome notes whilſt viſiting a glue-manufactory a few years ago, in Southwark; and thoſe interwoven with remarks on that ſubject, of ſome chemiſts‡ of the firſt reſpectability, I take

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* Archiepiſcopo roganti, ut Regem in exhibitione pecuniæ efficaciter promoverent et juvarent promovendo, in unum congregati reſponderunt: *In quo, domine?* At Archiepiſcopus: *In parvo.* Et cum inquiſiſſent Ciſtercienſes: *In quo parvo?* ait Archipræſul: *In tanta pecunia quantum poteſtis habere pro* LANA *anni unius.* Similis factus dicenti:

Da mihi animas, cætera tolle tibi.

Non enim poſſet quis alimentorum penuriam per paucos dies tolerare & vitæ carere ſuſtentaculis, quin animam exhalaret,

* Ruſtandus, facto prologo ſatis prolixo, poſtulat ab eis, ad opus Papæ & ad opus Regis, juvamen pecuniare non modicum, quantum aſcendit precium LANARUM ſuarum, vel amplius.

† *Peage*, Fr.

‡ Nicholſon, Lewis, Chaptal, Hopſon.

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the liberty of ſending you. At the ſame time I muſt beg of you, or your Correſpondents, that, where they may be corrected in any manner, it may be done, and I ſhall feel myſelf much obliged by the attention.

Glue is an inſpiſſated jelly, made of the parings of hides, or horns, of any kind, the pelts obtained from furriers, and the hoofs and ears of horſes, oxen, calves, ſheep, &c. quantities of all which are imported, in addition to the home ſupply, by many of the great manufacturers of this article. Theſe are firſt digeſted in lime-water, to cleanſe them, as far as it can, from the greaſe or dirt they may have contracted: they are then ſteeped in clean water, taking care to ſtir them well from time to time: afterwards they are laid in a heap, and the ſuperabundant water preſſed out. Then they are boiled in a large braſs cauldron, with clean water, ſkimming off the dirt as it riſes; and it is further cleanſed by putting in, after the whole is diſſolved, a little melted alum or lime, finely powdered, which by their deterſive properties ſtill further purge it. The ſkimming is continued for ſome time;—when the maſs is ſtrained through baſkets, and ſuffered to ſettle, that the remaining impurities, if any, may ſubſide. It is then poured gently into the kettle again, and further evaporated by boiling a ſecond time, and ſkimming until it becomes of a clear, but darkiſh brown, colour. When it is thought to be ſtrong enough (which is known either by the length of time a certain quantity of water and materials have boiled, or by its appearance during ebullition), it is poured into frames or moulds of about ſix feet long, one broad and two deep, where it gradually hardens as the heat decreaſes—out of which it is cut when cold, by a ſpade, into ſquare pieces or cakes. Each of theſe is placed within a ſort of wooden-box, open in three diviſions to the back; in this the glue, as yet ſoft, is taken to a table by women, where they divide it into three pieces* with an inſtrument not unlike a bow, having a braſs wire for its ſtring: with this they ſtand behind the box, and cut by its openings from front to back. The pieces thus cut, are taken out into the open air, and dried on a kind of coarſe net-work, faſtened in moveable ſheds of about four feet ſquare, which are placed in rows in the glue-makers field, and every one of which contains five or ſix rows of netting. When perfectly dry and hard, it is fit for ſale—That is thought the beſt glue which ſwells conſiderably, without melting, by three or four days immerſion in cold water, and recovers its former dimenſions and properties by drying. Glue that has got froſt, or that looks thick and black, may be melted over again, and refined with a ſufficient quantity added of freſh to overcome any injury it may have ſuſtained; but it is generally put into the kettle, after what is in it has been purged in the ſecond boiling.—To know good from bad glue, it is neceſſary for the purchaſer to hold it between his eye and the light; and if it appears of a ſtrong dark colour, and free from cloudy or black ſpots, the article is good.

Newcaſtle, June 21, 1802. Your's, &c. JOHN CLENNELL.

* When the women by miſtake cut only two, that which is double the ſize is called a biſhop, and is thrown into the pan again.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much indebted to you for the promptitude, with which my letter, on the ſubject of Mr. Belſham's calumny, was inſerted in your intereſting Miſcellany. The equal promptitude of Mr. Belſham's apology, I confeſs, was no more than I expected: for, conſcious that the aſperſion was as unfounded as it was unprovoked—and knowing that Mr. Belſham's *perſonal* connections enabled him, *at all times*, to make himſelf acquainted with my real character, there was little reaſon to apprehend that he ſhould endeavour to evade my appeal.

Why that appeal was made, has been already ſufficiently explained—though Mr. Belſham, towards the end of his apology, ſeems to have forgotten that part of my former letter. My family had received a poſitive injury from the calumny of Mr. Belſham—and ſuch injuries cannot wait the tardy redreſs of poſthumous reputation. It was therefore, that for a *temporary* injury I demanded a *contemporary* reparation. That reparation (as far as relates to the future, which was all that I deſired) Mr. Belſham has ſhown his readineſs to make: and if this explanation is ſubjoined to the yet uncirculated copies of his work, and the *hiſtorian* and his readers can be ſatisfied with ſuch an explanation, my purpoſe is ſufficiently anſwered. Moral and intellectual reputation are the only objects of my anxiety; with reſpect to any thing that has occurred upon matters of a more public nature, I have not the ſlighteſt inclination either to vindicate, to apologize, or to explain. I have diſmiſſed ſuch conſiderations entirely from my mind; and neither

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misrepresentations of the past, nor *interrogatory insinuations* concerning the present, shall provoke me to renew the discussion.

Here, therefore, the subject might have been permitted to rest, had not Mr. Belsham given an erroneous construction to a paragraph in my former letter, to which I feel myself called upon to reply. I am supposed to have spoken "with some little degree of petulance of that great ornament of his country and of human nature, the Duke of Bedford." It is necessary, therefore, for me to declare, that I had not the least intention, in any part of that letter, either petulantly or otherwise, to allude to that illustrious character. It would have been strange, indeed, if I *could* have spoken of him as Mr. Belsham has supposed me to have spoken.

During my political life, though totally unconnected with that nobleman—tho' neither enlisted under his banners, nor associated with his party, I vindicated his character without courting his patronage; and it appears, that Mr. B. himself was not unacquainted with the independent warmth, with which I asserted the honor of the then representative of the house of Russel. It would, therefore, be strange, indeed, if, after having so long withdrawn myself from all parties, and party contentions, and from all the prejudices that attach to them—and if, after fate, also, had so prematurely withdrawn that nobleman from the sphere of his active utilities, I had regarded his manes as the objects of petulant and sarcastic reproach. Very different, indeed, are the sensations with which I have contemplated the loss, and the memory, of the great patron of British agriculture: and on the melancholy event of his premature dissolution, it was with no small difficulty, that I restrained myself from pouring forth my emotions in public testimony to the merits of a man, who seems to have closed like a hero a life that had been devoted to virtue. But the world has taught me a part of its base lesson. Prudence was to be consulted rather than the honest emotions of the soul; and before the tear was dropped on the cœnotaph of departed virtue, or the laurel was hung upon the mausoleum, it was necessary to consider whether malevolence might not construe it into a tribute of faction; or accuse me of still consecrating to party that science which I have devoted, impartially, TO ALL MANKIND.

It is my fate, however, not to be permitted to be silent. I must proclaim my admiration, or be suspected of malignant aspersion. The alternative precludes deliberation.

In the mean time, it is necessary to observe, that, as far any thing personal was intended by the allusion, in my former letter, to the soul-narrowing influence of party patronage, it was not the Duke of Bedford who was present to my mind, when the observation escaped my pen. I never knew that the Duke of Bedford was considered as the particular patron of Mr. Belsham. I never could consider the Duke of Bedford, as capable of patronising the paragraph that called forth my animadversions. In this respect, indeed, it seems, I was not mistaken. I have the testimony of Mr. Belsham himself, that the illustrious character in question thought, and *spoke*, of me in a very different point of view from that in which Mr. Belsham, (at a "time when he knew little or nothing about me,") thought himself authorised, to represent me upon the record of his history. It must, consequently, have been from *some other* source of "misinformation or misrepresentation," that Mr. Belsham derived "the prejudices," that seduced him into these "incautious expressions."

Thus much, Sir, I have thought necessary to subjoin in replication to the author of the "Memoirs of George the Third;" not from any desire to prolong a personal controversy (for which, indeed, I have neither time nor inclination)—but that I might remove an injurious misapprehension, which, (at least after such suggestion) may, perhaps, have extended itself, to other minds. And thus much, indeed, I should have rejoined immediately upon the appearance of Mr. Belsham's reply, if indispensable engagements, and the laborious duties of my new profession, had not denied the requisite leisure.

Alnwick, June 26, 1802. Your's, &c. J. THELWALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* FRANKFORT EASTER FAIR, 1802.

FROM a scarcity of money, and a want of buyers, there was a great stagnation of trade at this fair. The uncertainty with respect to their future destiny, which still hangs over the southern provinces of Germany, could not fail to render many speculations abortive, and to keep back the hands of thousands who wished to become purchasers. The apprehensions of the clergy, in the Ecclesiastical States, were evinced, by the many

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splendid church vestments and ornaments, enriched with pearls and embroidery, which, during the fair, were transferred into the profane hands of circumcised and uncircumcised brokers; and the sacred vessels of gold and silver, which had been saved from the rapacity of the enemy, came forth from the hiding-places—only to pass into the smelting-pot of the refiner. Single communities, and whole provinces, have not yet recovered from the exhausted state, occasioned by the excessive contributions levied upon them; and, in the public treasuries, some symptoms manifest themselves that have an unfavourable effect on the condition of men holding offices under government, and of many families which used to live in affluent circumstances; and this was an additional cause of the scarcity of money at the fair. But what, most of all, impeded the usual course of business was, the new system of tolls and duties in the departments lately annexed to France, on the left bank of the Rhine, and the oppressive arbitrariness with which they are levied by the officers and collectors; for the prosperity of Frankfort, in a great measure, depends upon the free navigation of the Rhine, and an uninterrupted intercourse with the countries on the left side of that river, by means of the road called the *Thalweg*. It is hoped, however, that the endeavours of the active commissioners for the four new departments, to remove some of the obstructions to a free trade, will be crowned with success.

The number of visitors was considerably less than at the last autumnal fair; when the northern birds of passage, in their flight towards the great city on the banks of the Seine, rested here for some time; and they more willingly flocked to the warehouses filled with English goods, as these articles had been prohibited in France, and consequently must have much advanced in price. But, in particular, the merchants observed with sorrow the non-attendance of many French buyers, who, since the ratification of peace, could, by a less circuitous road, and with less expence, supply their wants. Of English goods and manufactures there was an immense supply: and the prices they sold at were low almost beyond comprehension; yet, certainly, more than a third of them remained in the hands of the merchants and agents, and were sent to the Leipzig fair.

Of shews and exhibitions, for the entertainment of the idle and curious, there was every where a superabundance;—such as the solemn opening of the fair, the Panorama view of Toulon, at the moment when the French army, under the command of Cartoux, entered the city, in 1792; and Mr. Johneys *men of a singular conformation*; these are two brothers, whose skin, except in the face, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hands, is covered with horny excrescences like scales. It is remarkable, that this disease of the skin has been transmitted to the third generation, and probably will be to a fourth, as one of them is married. They are both of a strong, athletic constitution, and the eldest of the brothers is an expert boxer, as his grandfather likewise had been. Being last autumn at Göttingen, they were examined by Professor Blumenbach, who has given a particular account of them in Voigt's *Magazin für den neuesten Zustand der Naturkunde*. Plays and balls were given at the theatre, which is one of the best in Germany. But it would be tedious to go through the long list of wax figures, metamorphoses, harlequinades, rope-dancing, perspective views, models of Chinese ships, &c. &c.

In the warehouses of the dealers in prints, paintings, and other works of art, many excellent articles were to be seen. The number of such warehouses has, of late years, considerably increased; and a taste for the fine arts is more prevalent than formerly; but the German patriots had here likewise to lament the excessive influx of English productions, which were sought after with a fashionable eagerness by the rich buyers and amateurs, being frequently unjustly preferred to the more masterly works of the native artists. The best and most choice collection was exhibited in Silberberg's warehouse. Pressel, the engraver and his daughter likewise deserve to be mentioned with particular commendation. Since he and his ingenious wife left London, he has resided chiefly at Sode, the country-seat of M. von Brabek, in whose gallery of paintings he copied, in a masterly manner, the excellent *Ruysdaels*. The prints from these pictures may be classed among the best that have of late been published in Germany. The ingenious artist here submitted to the judgment of the public, some proofs of his new method of colouring copper-plates with oil colours, in such a manner that they nearly equal the originals. Justice requires we should state, that almost at the same time, this process was likewise invented and employed with the greatest success, by Mr. I. R. Smith, engraver to the Prince of Wales.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The intereſting REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *on* DR. JENNER'S PETITION, *reſpecting his important* DISCOVERY *of* VACCINE INOCULATION.

THE Committee, to whom the Petition of Edward Jenner, Doctor of Phyſic, was referred, have, purſuant to the Order of the Houſe, examined the Matter thereof; which is divided into Three diſtinct Heads of Inquiry:

The utility of the diſcovery itſelf, which is the foundation of the petition;

The right of the Petitioner to claim the diſcovery:

The advantage, in point of medical practice, and pecuniary emolument, which he has derived from it.

Upon the firſt head a number of witneſſes of the higheſt characters, and moſt extenſive experience in the profeſſion, were examined, whoſe names, with the ſubſtance of their reſpective evidence (ſtrongly confirmed by their general practice, as well as by that in their own families) appear in the Appendix; nor was it for want of the teſtimony of many other equally reſpectable Phyſicians and Surgeons, whom the Petitioner was deſirous of producing, that many other names are not inſerted; but becauſe Your Committee, after having received ſo conſiderable a body of evidence to the ſame purport, and with ſo little variation in opinion, thought that his caſe could ſuſtain no injury in being left to reſt upon the concurring depoſitions of thoſe already examined, who had both the moſt ample experience of the facts, and the beſt means of forming an opinion upon them. The teſtimony alſo of ſome perſons not profeſſional, has been admitted, who could ſpeak to occurrences that tend to illuſtrate particular points connected with the ſubject. The reſult, as it appears to Your Committee, which may be collected from the oral teſtimony of theſe Gentlemen (with the exception of three of them) is, that the diſcovery of Vaccine Inoculation is of the moſt general utility, inaſmuch as it introduces a milder diſorder in the place of the inoculated Small Pox, which is not capable of being communicated by contagion; that it does not excite other humours or diſorders in the conſtitution; that it has not been known, in any one inſtance, to prove fatal; that the Inoculation may be ſafely performed at all times of life (which is known not to be the caſe with regard to the inoculation of the Small-pox) in the earlieſt infancy, as well as during pregnancy, and in old age; and that it tends to eradicate, and, if its uſe becomes univerſal, muſt abſolutely extinguiſh one of the moſt deſtructive diſorders by which the human race has been viſited.

The written evidence which is inſerted in the Appendix (for Your Committee have judged it proper to make a ſelection from a great maſs of what appeared moſt important) is more various, but directed to the ſame objects: part of it relates to the very extenſive and ſucceſsful practice of this mode of inoculation in every quarter of the globe, the efficacy of which does not ſeem abated by the cold of the northern, nor the heat of the ſouthern and tropical climates; and though there are no means of examining the authors from whence ſome of theſe atteſtations come, it would be an act of injuſtice to the Petitioner to exclude theſe important documents, which ſhew the conſideration in which this diſcovery is held, and the benefit with which it has been attended, in ſo many other countries, to at leaſt as great an extent as in our own.

As a compariſon between this new practice, and the inoculated Small Pox, forms a principal conſideration in the preſent inquiry, ſome facts with regard to the latter engaged the attention of Your Committee, and they have inſerted in the Appendix (No. 44) ſtatements of the mortality occaſioned by the ſmall pox in 42 years before inoculation was practiſed in England, and of the 42 years from 1731 to 1772: the reſult of which appears to be an increaſe of deaths, amounting to 17 in every 1000: the general average giving 72 in every 1000 during the firſt 42 years, and 89 in the 42 years ending in 1772, ſo as to make the whole exceſs of deaths in that latter period 1742. The increaſe of mortality is ſtated by another witneſs (No. 4) to be as 95 to 70, comparing the concluding 30 years with the firſt 30 of the laſt century, and the average annual mortality from ſmall pox to have been latterly about 2,000; for though individual lives are certainly preſerved, and it is true that a ſmaller leſs happens in equal numbers who undergo the ſmall pox now, than there was formerly; yet it muſt be admitted that the general prevalence of inoculation tends to ſpread and multiply the diſeaſe itſelf; of which, though the violence be much abated by the modern mode of treatment, the contagious quality remains in full force. It deſerves alſo to be noticed, that the deaths under the inoculated ſort of ſmall pox, with all the

the improvements of modern experience, are not inconsiderable; it is stated by one of the witneſſes at about one in every 300 throughout England (No. 35); by another, as about one in every 100 in London (No. 38); while the loſs in the natural ſmall pox is probably not leſs than one in ſix (No. 37); nor ought it to be overlooked, that miſtakes have been known to ariſe in the inoculated ſmall pox, and inſtances are cited by ſome of the witneſſes, in which perſons ſuppoſed to have gone through the ſmall pox by inoculation, have caught it afterwards in the natural way (Nos. 21 and 41); the general laws of vaccine and variolous diſeaſe are extremely ſimilar, and it is not ſurpriſing that they ſhould reſemble each other in their anomalies.

A ſpurious or imperfect ſort of Cow Pox having been mentioned in ſome of the examinations, Your Committee have been particularly diligent in their inquiries into every individual caſe that came within their notice, where ſuſpicions had ariſen or facts were alleged, tending to bring into doubt the preventive power of Vaccine Inoculation; and although, for the reaſons before given, they have reſtricted and abridged the proofs in favour of this practice, they have thought proper to withhold no part of the evidence that has been received relative to the caſes that appear to controvert it; of which it will be obſerved that ſome (Appendix, Nos. 31, 32, and 33) evidently reſolve themſelves into variolous infection, taken previouſly to the vaccine inoculation; others (Appendix, Nos. 33, and 40) into the patient not having taken the cow-pox at all; others again (No. 25) from the vaccine matter being, by want of attention in preſerving it, decompoſed, or mixed with variolous matter, or from the fluid being taken at too late a period of the puſtule; to which laſt cauſe it ſeems probable that moſt of the errors and dubious caſes are to be referred (No. 20.) All the practitioners agree, that there is no difficulty in diſtinguiſhing the real diſorder from any ſpurious or imperfect appearance; and that the regular progreſs of the puſtule itſelf, if attended to, cannot be miſtaken.

The caſes (Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49) are not explained by any particular evidence applied to them in a ſatisfactory manner: but in leaving them to have ſuch weight as they may appear to deſerve; Your Committee cannot avoid recurring to the multitude of inſtances in which endeavours have been uſed to communicate the ſmall-pox to patients who have been known to go through the regular vaccine diſeaſe, in which neither repeated inoculations, nor expoſure to the moſt malignant ſmall-pox, have been able to produce any effect; Appendix (Nos. 6, 9, 16, 36.)

Upon the ſecond head, the whole of the oral depoſitions, as well as all the written documents from abroad, are uniform and deciſive in favour of Dr. Jenner's claim to originality in the diſcovery: but as ſome pretenſions have been advanced to a knowledge at leaſt of this practice before Dr. Dr. Jenner's publications, it may be proper to notice ſhortly what the nature of thoſe claims is, and in what manner they bear upon this part of the petitioner's caſe. The extracts which can be conſidered as in any degree material, are contained in Appendix, (Nos. 50, 51, and 52.) The diſorder itſelf, and its ſpecific property of ſecuring againſt ſmall pox infection, was not a diſcovery of Dr. Jenner's, nor of any of thoſe whoſe writings are referred to: for in various parts of England, in Glouceſterſhire and Devonſhire particularly, there was an opinion of that ſort current among the common people employed in Dairies, which the obſervations of inoculators for the ſmall pox tended to confirm. It appears not improbable, that in ſome very rare inſtances this knowledge was carried one ſtep farther, and that the cow pox was communicated either by handling the teat, or by inoculation from the animal for the purpoſe, and with the intention of ſecuring againſt the danger of ſmall pox: but the practice of which Dr. Jenner aſſerts himſelf to be the original inventor, is, the inoculation from one human being to another, and the mode of transferring, indefinitely, the vaccine matter, without any diminution of its ſpecific power, to which it does not appear that any perſon has ever alleged a title: and the papers and experiments, whatever accuracy of obſervation, and ſpirit of reſearch, they may evince in their reſpective authors, and to whatever extent they may be ſuppoſed to go, as they were never given to the public, ſo neither is there any intimation that they were imparted to Dr. Jenner; nor is it contended that the world became acquainted with this diſcovery, by any other means than by the courſe of trials conducted by the Petitioner, and by his ample and unreſerved communications.

Upon the laſt diviſion of the ſubject, the evidence of ſeveral perſons has been received who were acquainted with the medical practice, and former ſituation of Dr. Jenner,

Jenner, Appendix (No. 40) which confirm the allegation contained in the Petition, that he has not only reaped no advantage from his discovery, but that he has been a considerable loser by the perseverance attention which he has bestowed upon this one subject, to the neglect of his other business, without an opportunity of replacing himself in the situation which a desire of publishing and diffusing more extensively, and establishing beyond the reach of controversy the practice itself, induced him to quit. What his gains might probably have been, if he had been solicitous to keep the secret within his own practice, and that of his own immediate pupils, as far as medical men in great practice themselves can form a conjectural opinion, may be collected from the testimonies expressed in the Appendix (Nos. 35 to 43) in which no more than justice is done to the liberality and public spirit of the Petitioner, in considering the propagation and extension of this important discovery, and in rendering it rather of universal utility to the human race, than of emolument to himself.

Dr. Edward Jenner begged leave to submit to the Committee, vouchers from correspondents in various parts of the globe, referring to at least one hundred thousand cases. Of these testimonials Your Committee have selected the most important, and annexed them in the Appendix to this Report.

APPENDIX *to the* REPORT *from the* COMMITTEE.

[The Evidence delivered by each person is numbered for the sake of reference: but we give them in the order they are referred to in the Report, not in the order of the Appendix.]

Dr. BLANE, F. R. S. and one of the Commissioners of sick and wounded Seamen, first heard of this discovery about ten years ago, but could not give credit to what seemed so extraordinary and romantic, but still he did not desist from making inquiries, as some of his children have suffered much from the small pox. His inquiries led him to see how it was practised in the Inoculation Hospital, from whence he came away so much prejudiced against it, that he immediately inoculated one of his children with the small pox. Soon after he found the opinions he had taken up, to arise from the vaccine having mixed itself with the variolous infection in this hospital; and his further enquiries ended in a perfect conviction of the merits of vaccine-inoculation, insomuch that he inoculated another of his children with it, who went through the disease perfectly well, and has since resisted the variolous infection, which was attempted to be communicated seventeen months after the other. He attributes the discovery solely to Dr. Jenner. In his official situation he recommended to the Admiralty to have it tried on board the fleet, which was done, and in the Kent man of war all those who had received the vaccine-inoculation, were afterwards inoculated with variolous matter, but without effect; that the Reports of all the Navy Surgeons were favourable to its operations; remarking, that the men, during the disorder, were not incapacitated from their usual duties; and so highly did they prize this discovery, that a meeting was held at Plymouth, where a gold medal was subscribed for by them, and presented to Dr. Jenner as its author. He laid before the Committee testimonials from Egypt, signed by Lord Keith and General Hutchinson, in its favour; his own opinion of its advantages he draws from the comparison with the mortality occasioned by the small-pox, which, by computation, amounts to nearly one-tenth of the whole mortality in this country (95 out of every 1000 deaths reported in the bills); and that since the introduction of inoculation for the small pox, the mortality occasioned by that disease has increased; that the number who die of the small pox annually within the bills of mortality is about 2000, and in the United Kingdoms it may be computed at 45000; therefore if the vaccine was universally substituted, he thinks the small-pox must in a short time be extinct; he has heard of objections and prejudices against this method, but upon inquiry he has found them grounded on fallacy and misrepresentations; an instance of which occurred in the tenth regiment of dragoons, where he found the lancets used to have been confounded with others armed with variolous matter, which probably occasioned the report of small-pox infection having succeeded the inoculation with vaccine-matter. He gave two or three other instances equally injurious to the practice of vaccine inoculation, which were evidently founded upon misapprehension. He believes most of these cases to have arisen from the using of matter taken at too late a period of the pustule, which may equally happen in inoculating for the small-pox with virus taken at an improper period of maturation. (No. 4.)

Dr. BRADLEY, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to the

to the Weſtminſter Hoſpital, and one of the Conductors of the Medical and Phyſical Journal, is in correſpondence with the Faculty on the Continent as well as in England; has received accounts of the progreſs of vaccine-inoculation from New York and Philadelphia; from Paris, Malta, Italy, and Germany; from all which parts its excellence is confirmed, and it is now likewiſe introduced into Turkey. He laid before the Committee all the publications and papers he had received on that head. He looks upon Dr. Jenner as the author of the vaccine-inoculation, and believes no medical man in the world doubts it; and in his extenſive correſpondence he has never heard any other perſon lay claim to it; he believes vaccine-inoculation will prevent the ſmall pox to the extent of human life; for the natural cow-pox has already been proved to do ſo; and there have been deciſive experiments made to prove that vaccine-inoculation will mitigate the ſmall-pox, when caught in the natural way. The ſpurious ſort of cow-pox can be readily diſtinguiſhed from the real, by an examination of the plates given as illuſtrations of the practice by Dr. Jenner; he thinks that if Dr. Jenner had ſettled in London, and kept the practice a ſecret, he might have made £.10,000 per annum for the firſt five years, and double that ſum afterwards; for notwithſtanding the aſſiduous labour of Dr. Jenner and others to inſtruct practitioners, important errors are daily committed in it, both at home and in foreign parts. He believes that not leſs than two millions of perſons have been inoculated with vaccine-matter in the world, and he has never known one inſtance of a patient dying in conſequence of this mode of inoculation; and he has only *heard* of four caſes which were ſaid to have failed, to the explanation of which Dr. Woodville, Mr. Cline, and Mr. Ring can ſpeak. He believes the computation of deaths occaſioned by inoculated ſmall-pox, to be one in three hundred, in England; and not leſs than one in one hundred and fifty, throughout the reſt of Europe, Africa, Aſia, and America. (No. 35.)

Dr. Woodville, Licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician to the Small-pox Hoſpital, conſiders Dr. Jenner as the original diſcoverer of vaccine-inoculation. He has introduced it in one of the hoſpitals under his care, in conſequence of the communications of Dr. Jenner. He gives the preference to the vaccine over the ſmall-pox inoculation, becauſe he finds it equally certain in ſecuring the patient from the ſmall-pox; becauſe it is without danger or riſk of life, and not, like the ſmall-pox, contagious. One patient in the hoſpital was ſaid to have died of the vaccine inoculation, but in his opinion it was not ſo, as he had previouſly caught the ſmall-pox in the natural way, to which his death ought to be attributed; the caſe of failure which Dr. Bradley mentioned, was a child who had been inoculated with the cow-pox, but who died in conſequence of a bowel complaint, attended with a diarrhœa to ſo violent a degree, that he attributed its death to that diſorder, and not to any thing belonging to vaccine-inoculation. He has inoculated 7500 patients up to laſt January with the vaccine-diſeaſe, about half of which number have been ſince inoculated with ſmall-pox matter, in none of whom did the ſmall-pox produce any effect. The mortality occaſioned by the ſmall-pox will be found in the calculation delivered in; which agrees with Dr. Blane's. (No. 3.)

Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. Licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, ſtated, that he never heard of vaccine-inoculation previous to its introduction by Dr. Jenner. Two of his own grand-children were inoculated at the ſame time; one with the ſmall-pox in the uſual manner, who had it at firſt in a favourable manner, but latterly attended with conſiderable eruptions and convulſion fits; the other child was inoculated with the cow-pox, which he underwent in the mildeſt manner poſſible, and on the 12th day from the inoculation was brought home to his brother, and lived with him during the progreſs of the ſmall-pox, without the ſmalleſt ſymptoms of catching it. He conſiders vaccine-inoculation as the greateſt diſcovery which has been made for many years; thinks Dr. Jenner has ſuffered in his fortune materially by making this diſcovery public; that on its firſt being communicated to him by Mr. Cline, he ſaid, that if Dr. Jenner was confident of its ſucceſs, and would reſide in London, he would inſure him £.10,000 per annum; but that if he ſuffered the ſecret to be divulged, every practitioner would get hold of it, and Dr. Jenner loſe all chance of emolument. This has actually happened, and he has therefore loſt the opportunity of making his fortune.—He is of opinion that vaccine-inoculation is a permanent ſecurity againſt variolous infection, and it never has proved fatal. The general computation of the mortality of the ſmall-pox, when performed in the

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beſt manner, is about one in three hundred. (No. 36.)

Mr. JOHN RING, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, conſiders Dr. Jenner as the author of vaccine-inoculation, and the diſcovery itſelf as being beyond all compariſon the moſt valuable and important ever made by man; he believes it to be a perfect and permanent ſecurity againſt the ſmall-pox, he has inoculated upwards of 1,200 perſons with vaccine matter, and has reaſon to believe that at leaſt 1000 of them have been either voluntarily or involuntarily expoſed to variolous infection, which they all reſiſted. The vaccine inoculation is attended with no danger unleſs from ignorance or neglect. If Dr. Jenner had kept this diſcovery to himſelf, his practice might have been worth £.10,000 per annum, it being well known that cerain individuals have acquired as much or more by the ordinary practice of phyſic; all humours and diſorders which happen after any ſpecies of inoculation, are commonly attributed to that inoculation by perſons prejudiced againſt it, and others are ſometimes influenced by their opinions; but he knows of no inſtance where the cow-pox has occaſioned any other complaint, than what may be cauſed by any other diſeaſe which is equally mild; he is of opinion that every diſeaſe is capable of exciting other diſeaſes or humours, in proportion to its magnitude; the magnitude of the cow-pox depends much upon the treatment. He never practiſed the ſmall-pox inoculation in any particular manner, nor ever kept any account of the number he inoculated, but ſuppoſes it might amount to about 600; he thinks that about one in every hundred in London, on an average, inoculated with ſmall-pox, die; the reaſon of a greater mortality prevailing amongſt perſons inoculated for the ſmall-pox in London, is the unwholeſomeneſs of the atmoſphere, and the frequent neceſſity of inoculating children at an improper age; he has never known any accident happen from inoculating from a ſpurious ſort of cow-pox; in reſpect of the periods of coming out and turning, the inoculation of the cow-pox is ſubject to the ſame laws, and liable to the ſame variations, with the inoculation of the ſmall-pox; it is not more difficult to determine whether a patient has had the regular cow, than whether the patient has had the regular ſmall-pox, provided care is taken not to interrupt the regular progreſs of the vaccine-puſtule by friction; he has known local inflammation produced both from inoculation with vaccine, and inoculation with variolous-matter, without being followed by any puſtule; in this reſpect, therefore, the two inoculations are ſimilar, and he knows of no advantage either in this or any other reſpect which the inoculation of the ſmall-pox has over that of the cow-pox. (No. 38.)

Dr. JAMES SIMS, Licentiate of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Preſident of the Medical Society of London, ſtated, That he was originally adverſe to vaccine inoculation, but his confidence has been increaſing in it every hour, from the repeated trials and authorities cited of its efficacy. He never heard of it before Dr. Jenner's publication, to whom alone he attributes the diſcovery, which he looks upon to be the moſt uſeful ever made in medicine; he thinks that if Dr. Jenner had kept it a ſecret, as he might have done, he might, during his life (if protracted to a moderate length) have become the richeſt man in theſe kingdoms. The vaccine-diſeaſe does not introduce any other diſorder into the human frame. The computation made of deaths occaſioned by the natural ſmall-pox, by Dr. Jurin and others, is one in ſix.

Dr. Sims laid before the Committee a teſtimony, unanimouſly reſolved upon by the Medical Society of London, (which conſiſts of above 150 members, reſident in the metropolis, and of more than double that number reſiding elſewhere) in favour of this very important diſcovery, ſigned by himſelf as Preſident. (No. 37.)

Mr. John Addington, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, is acquainted with vaccine-inoculation, and has practiſed it ſince the ſpring of the year 1799 with uniform ſucceſs, and has kept an exact regiſter of caſes to the number of eighty-one, with all their particulars. He has inoculated with variolous matter, and expoſed to the infection of natural ſmall-pox in its moſt violent forms, and in every ſtage, by every method he could deviſe, about one-third of his patients, and in no caſe was the infection of ſmall-pox communicated. He further ſtated, that he had been particularly careful in the choice of the matter employed in vaccine-inoculation, and had not found in his own practice any caſe of ſpurious cow-pox, but had ſeen many caſes of ſpurious ſmall-pox; and therefore conſidered that the objections which are thought to ariſe againſt the vaccine-inoculation from this ſource, apply equally againſt the inoculation of ſmall pox. (No. 21.)

Dr. Lettſom, F. R. S. Licentiate of the

the Royal College of Phyſicians, and Phyſician Extraordinary to the City of London Lying-in Hoſpital, ſtated, That he looked upon Dr. Jenner to be the diſcoverer of vaccine-inoculation. He thought that inoculation of the ſmall pox had increaſed the number of deaths. About the year 1773, he paid particular attention to this ſubject, which afforded ſome obſervations applicable to the preſent inquiry, and deciſive upon a large ſcale of calculation, which a table by figures more clearly evinced. The experience of forty-two years preceding the introduction of inoculation into this country, was already placed in a clear point of view in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, by Dr. James Jurin, who was a ſanguine advocate for inoculation, and whoſe teſtimony was therefore unexceptionable. His numbers were taken from the yearly bills of mortality, and the reaſon why the fourteen years from 1686 to 1701 were omitted, was, becauſe in the bills of thoſe years the account of the ſmall pox and meaſles were not diſtinguiſhed, as in the preceding and following years, but were joined together in one article, ſo that from them no certain account could be drawn of the number of perſons that died of the ſmall-pox. It appeared by theſe tables, that out of 1,005,279 burials within the laſt forty-two years, 1742 perſons more have died of the ſmall-pox than the proportionate number, as collected from the experience of the firſt forty-two years; ſeventeen more burials therefore in one thouſand had been occaſioned by the ſmall-pox, ſince inoculation had been adopted. He believes that the inoculation of the cow-pox ſecures the perſon inoculated from the ſmall-pox, as much as the method of inoculation for the ſmall pox, with this difference, that the cow-pox is not infectious. Vaccine inoculation has diminiſhed the fatality occaſioned by the natural ſmall-pox, by leſſening the number ſuſceptible of taking it. Taking London and the out-pariſhes as containing nearly 1,000,000 of people, he calculates, that 3000 probably died yearly by the ſmall-pox, or eight every day; or allowing Great Britain and Ireland to contain 12,000,000 of people, no leſs than 36,000 annually. About eight perſons die by the ſmall-pox every day in the metropolis and its environs, or about fifty-ſix in each week; although, from ſome defects in the Bills of Mortality, the amount does not appear to have exceeded forty five. But if he calculated the laſt three weeks in March laſt, which amounted to thirty-five deaths, and compared them with three weeks in March for ten years preceding, which amounted to 697, it would reſult that the preſent month was thirty-five leſs than the average of ten preceding years, that is, from 1790 to 1800. He thought that the genuine cow pox was never fatal; he had reaſon to conclude that about 60,000 perſons had been inoculated with cow pox. He had heard curſorily of four deaths; but upon minute inquiry, he was convinced that three of them had no connection with the cow-pox: of the fourth, he had received no accurate information. But ſuppoſing the cow-pox, during its progreſs, to occupy fourteen days, it appeared by the deaths in London, that on a common average, in every 60,000 healthy ſubjects, ſeven died in fourteen days, without the infliction of any diſeaſe, but what was in the common courſe of events; that knowing the fatality of ſmall pox, and riſk occaſioned by inoculation, he was early inquiſitive upon this important ſubject, both from its conſequence to mankind in general, and from his acquaintance with ſome particular families, who had ſuffered both from the natural ſmall pox and inoculation; and from thoſe who had adopted the practice, no one unfavourable event has reſulted. Hence he acquired the moſt favourable opinion of the practice, which his ſubſequent experience has not altered: that he had not known any inconveniences to follow the ſpurious ſort of cow-pox. He further ſtated, that if Dr. Jenner had kept this practice a ſecret to himſelf, he might have derived immenſe pecuniary profits; and that conſidering the apparent incredibility of the practice to common obſervation, and the ſecrecy with which the Suttonians long monopolized the inoculation of ſmall-pox, that Dr. Jenner might have excluſively kept the practice to himſelf for a long period. Upon being aſked, Whether he had ever known a patient who had been inoculated for the ſmall-pox, undergo that diſeaſe a ſecond time? he replied, that he had two relations inoculated under the Suttonian method, both of whom afterwards took the ſmall-pox in a natural way, one of whom died; and leſs than twelve months ago, he had attended two children in different families, the parents of which aſſured him that they had been inoculated for the ſmall pox a year or two before his attendance, when both were attacked ſeverely with the natural ſmall-pox. He added, that the mode of ſmall-pox inoculation practiſed by the Suttons and Baron Dimſdale,

dale, was the same as now adopted; but by some vague pretensions of the former, the public opinion ran very generally in their favour, till Baron Dimsdale published his account of the Suttonian method. (No. 14.)

Mr. CLINE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, stated, That in July, 1798, he received some vaccine matter from Dr. Jenner, with which he inoculated a boy who had not had the small-pox; when he had gone through the stages of vaccine-inoculation, he tried to infect him with the small-pox, by inoculation, but in vain; this circumstance, together with the communications he received from Dr. Jenner, produced the strongest conviction in his mind of the great utility of this practice, and he therefore recommended it strongly to all his friends, amongst whom was Sir Walter Farquhar, and he perfectly recollects the conversation relative to the emolument Dr. Jenner might derive from the practice of vaccine inoculation; but Dr. Jenner at that time declined settling in London. Mr. Cline looks upon it as the greatest discovery ever made in the practice of physic, for the preservation of the human race, as the small pox had been the most destructive of all diseases.

Mr. Cline was consulted upon the case of a child of Mr. Austin at Clapton, with whom it was said the cow-pox inoculation had failed; but from particular enquiries of the parents and nurse, he was perfectly convinced the child had never received the vaccine-disease; and this evidence Mr. Taylor, the Surgeon, who inoculated it, confirmed. He thinks that experience has sufficiently demonstrated that persons inoculated with the cow-pox, are incapable of receiving the small-pox; and he believes that in the instances where the small-pox has been caught, and the patient has, before the coming out of the disease, been inoculated with the cow-pox, it mitigates the virulence of the small-pox. The vaccine-disease is not contagious, nor does it create any blemish on the human frame; nor does it excite scrofula, or any other disease, which is sometimes the case with the inoculated small-pox.

In November, 1800, he performed the operation for the stone on William Rench, a child in Isaac's Ward of St. Thomas's Hospital. In a few days after, hearing that this boy was in great danger of catching the small-pox, he directed that he should be inoculated with the cow-pock matter, which took effect, and proceeded in the usual manner: but in thirteen days after this inoculation, a few eruptions appeared that seemed to be variolous.

Admitting these eruptions were the true small-pox, the time of their appearance shows the infection had been received before the child was inoculated with cow-pox matter; for the natural small-pox frequently does not appear until sixteen or eighteen days after the patient has been exposed to infection.

A second case was in November 1801, the child of Mary Solloway, in Mary's Ward of the same Hospital: this child was known to have been exposed to the infection of the small-pox, and therefore the mother permitted it to be inoculated with cow-pock matter; but in four days after, the small-pox appeared, and the disease, was very severe; however, the child recovered.

A third case was a patient of Dr. Lister's, whose mother had the small-pox.—In six days after the complaint had appeared in the mother, the child was inoculated with cow-pock matter, and the complaint from this inoculation proceeded as usual; but in about fifteen days a few eruptions appeared that were of a doubtful nature.

From the most minute inquiry, these are all the cases which have occurred in St. Thomas's Hospital, where variolous eruptions have succeeded the vaccine-inoculation, and in each of which there can be no doubt that the patients were exposed to the infection of small-pox previous to their being inoculated. (No. 33.)

Mr. DAVID TAYLOR, Surgeon of Wooton under-Edge, Gloucestershire, spoke to cases which had been brought before the Committee, as disproving the efficacy of cow-pox in preventing small-pox; the one a child of Mr. Austin of Clapton, the other of a woman at Old Sudbury. With regard to the first, he had inoculated the child with vaccine-matter himself, but did not see the progress of the disorder, nor was the child attended by any medical person; but from the account given by those who were with the child, he was apprehensive at the time that the vaccine-disease had not taken effect, and strongly recommended that she should be inoculated for small-pox, which she afterwards caught in the natural way. He stated, that a full and minute investigation of the second case had been made by five or six persons, who were unanimous in their opinion that the woman at Old Sudbury had never had the cow-pox. His own practice in vaccine inoculation has been considerable, and he has inoculated about 2000 persons without a single failure; nor has he met with any ulcerations, humours, or diseases following it, supposed

ſuppoſed to be excited by it. He has inoculated a large proportion of his patients with variolous-matter afterwards, without any diſeaſe being produced. He further ſtated, that he was acquainted with the extent of Dr. Jenner's medical practice before he left Glouceſterſhire, where he was ſituated in a very populous neighbourhood, without any practiſing phyſician within 16 miles; well ſupported, and of courſe in the moſt conſiderable practice; and he thought that in conſequence of his quitting his ſituation in the country, and coming to town, he had leſſened his income moſt conſiderably, as two phyſicians had ſucceeded to the ſituation which Dr. Jenner had left, both of whom are in conſiderable practice; and of courſe Dr. Jenner's former ſituation cannot be re-attainable. (No. 40.)

Mr. JORDAN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, two or three years ago inoculated between one and two hundred with vaccine-matter; ſome matter was received by him from the Apothecary of the Inoculation Hoſpital (over which Dr. Woodville preſides) for vaccine, which proved to be variolous; the patients, not being prepared for it, were very ill, but recovered; he has avoided theſe miſtakes ſince, by taking the matter himſelf from the patient; and has learnt by Dr. Jenner's publication how to diſtinguiſh and ſelect the proper time for taking it, ſince which no miſtake of the kind above-mentioned has occurred. He is of opinion that errors of that kind brought vaccine-inoculation for a time into diſrepute. (No. 25.)

Mr. GARDNER has known Dr. Jenner more than twenty two years, and been in the conſtant practice of hearing his medical opinions and diſcoveries. It was in the month of May, 1780, that Dr. Jenner firſt informed him of the particular nature of the cow-pox as a ſure preventive from ſmall-pox, and the theory he had framed on the ſubject; declaring his full and perfect confidence that it might be continued in perpetuity of inoculation from one human being to another, in the ſame way with the ſmall-pox, and in time ſuperſede that diſeaſe. (No. 26.)

Dr. THORNTON, Phyſician to the Mary-le-Bonne Diſpenſary, ſtated the caſe of two children belonging to Lord Somerville's coachman, whom he inoculated three years ago, with what he ſuppoſed to be true cow pox matter; the matter from which the inoculation was performed at that early period of vaccine-inoculation, was taken indiſcriminately, as long as there appeared a puſtule from whence matter could be procured, he being unacquainted at that time, that the cow-pox inoculation ceaſed to produce the diſeaſe after a certain period, which was known to Dr. Jenner, and publiſhed by him, and forms one of the important diſcoveries reſpecting the new practice; he was ſome time afterwards informed that theſe two children had the ſmall-pox, and upon examining their arms, there were found no ſcars, which is a criterion that theſe children had not had the true cow-pox, and he was confirmed in this belief by the mother of the children declaring that the puſtules had advanced more rapidly than in the true cow-pox; this caſe appears to him important, as exhibiting a proof that all other caſes adduced againſt the general principle of ſecurity from vaccine-inoculation, muſt ariſe from want of acquaintance of the inoculator with the period when to take the matter; which difficulty he deems to be now completely done away, by Dr. Jenner having elucidated a ſubject before involved in much obſcurity. He further ſtates, that matter taken from a puſtule, which was a week old, never failed to produce the true cow-pox; but in the aforementioned inſtances of the two children, he has great reaſon to believe it was taken the fourteenth day, or later: he ſtates another ſource of ſpurious caſes in the lancet being corroded with the cow-pox matter, on which it is placed; he inoculated a week before ſome patients from the ſame matter with which he inoculated the afore-mentioned children, who went through the diſeaſe in a regular way; one patient in particular has been, during theſe laſt three years, inoculated with ſmall-pox matter at leaſt twelve different times; he has even ſlept with a perſon who died of the natural ſmall-pox, and has been otherways expoſed, but could not take the infection: he ſays, when he was in the north, at Lord Lonſdale's, he inoculated upwards of one thouſand perſons, and completely ſatisfied himſelf, and all the medical practitioners in that part of England, that the cow-pox was a mild diſeaſe, hardly deſerving that appellation; not contagious, never diſfiguring the perſon, never producing blindneſs, never fatal, nor exciting other diſeaſes; equally ſafe, whether during the period of pregnancy, or the earlieſt infancy, or extreme old age.—(No. 20.)

Earl BERKELEY ſtated, That his youngeſt ſon was inoculated with the cow-pox, by Dr. Jenner, at ſix months old, and went regularly through its courſe; about a year after a maid-ſervant in the family caught the ſmall-pox in the natural

ral way, and was attended by Mr. Robert Pope, ſurgeon, from Staines, who pronounced the girl to be in a very dangerous ſituation; having in the houſe at that time three perſons who had been inoculated with the cow-pox, the child above-mentioned, a maid-ſervant, and a little girl, and being deſirous of proving the efficacy of vaccine inoculation, he ſent for Dr. Jenner and permitted him to inoculate the child and one of the girls with variolous matter, taken from the maid-ſervant; the ſmall-pox took no manner of effect on either of them (the girl had been inoculated with vaccine matter four years before) the other girl that was not inoculated attended on the maid-ſervant the whole time until her death, and reſiſted the infection.—The effluvia in that part of the houſe was ſo offenſive, that all the ſervants were obliged to be removed to another part of the houſe. Lord Berkeley further ſtated, That there is an old ſervant now in his family, ſeventy-two years of age, who had the cow-pox, from milking cows, when a boy of fifteen, who has never been in the leaſt cautious in guarding againſt the ſmall-pox, but has expoſed himſelf repeatedly, without being ſenſible of its effects; and Lord Berkeley once ſaw him, himſelf, ſitting next a boy who had the ſmall-pox viſibly out upon him. (No. 6.)

Robert Pope, ſurgeon, at Staines, attended the maid-ſervant from whom Earl Berkeley's ſon and the girl were inoculated with variolous matter; he depoſed to the virulence of the diſeaſe, and to her death in conſequence. His opinion was not favourable to vaccine-inoculation on the firſt publication of it; but he is ſince pretty well convinced, that if properly conducted, it is a preventive of ſmall-pox, and he has practiſed it himſelf with ſucceſs. (No. 7.)

The Rev. G. C. Jenner is converſant in the practice of the vaccine-inoculation, and has inoculated three thouſand perſons, without meeting with one unfavourable caſe, although he has inoculated perſons from the earlieſt infancy to eighty years of age, and under thoſe circumſtances in which it would not be prudent or indeed ſafe to inoculate with variolous virus, ſuch as children at the time of dentition, and women in every ſtage of pregnancy, from the firſt month to the laſt week. Upwards of two hundred of his patients have ſince been inoculated with active ſmall-pox matter, and at leaſt an equal number expoſed to contagious effluvia, but in no one inſtance was the ſmall-pox produced. On the arms of ſome of thoſe inoculated with ſmall-pox, a ſlight local inflammation ſhewed itſelf, which diſappeared in four or five days; ſome of theſe perſons were put to the teſt of the ſmall-pox, after a period of a year. The perfect puſtule is always to be diſtinguiſhed from the imperfect or ſpurious, by thoſe who have paid a proper attention to the practice of vaccine-inoculation. He believes that vaccine inoculation will frequently ſuperſede the infection of the ſmall pox, when the patient has been expoſed to a variolated atmoſphere previous to the inoculation, in confirmation of which he related a caſe under his own immediate obſervation. A boy, infected with the natural ſmall-pox, came home to his father's cottage; four days after the eruption had appeared upon this boy, the family (none of whom had ever had the ſmall-pox) conſiſting of the father, mother, and five children, were inoculated with vaccine virus; on the arm of the mother it failed to produce the leaſt effect, and ſhe had the ſmall-pox; but the ſix others had the cow-pox in the uſual mild way, and were not affected with the ſmall-pox, although they were in the ſame room, and the children ſlept in the ſame bed with their brother, who was confined to it with the natural ſmall-pox, and ſubſequently they ſlept with their mother. He is of opinion, that if the practice of vaccine-inoculation is univerſally adopted, it will in a ſhort time annihilate the ſmall-pox. He has known many inſtances of the infection not taking in the early part of his practice, owing to his uſing vaccine-virus taken at too advanced a ſtage of the diſeaſe; but ſince he has made it a rule never to inoculate with matter after the eighth or ninth day of the diſeaſe, he has ſeldom met with a failure; he inoculated two hundred and thirty-eight individuals on the ſame day, with recent fluid-virus, taken on the eighth day of the diſeaſe, and every one of them had the cow-pox in the moſt perfect manner. The progreſs of the cow-pox is in general uniform; he has ſeen a few exceptions, one or two caſes have occurred when the progreſs of the diſeaſe has been retarded for at leaſt a fortnight before there were any viſible appearances of the inoculation having ſucceeded; the courſe of the ſpurious diſorder is univerſally quicker than the perfect, ſo as to form a certain criterion between the ſorts in every caſe which has come under his obſervation; when the puſtule aſſumes the genuine character, the patient may be conſidered as ſafe from any future attack of the ſmall-pox, although there has been no

apparent conſtitutional indiſpoſition. (No. 8.)

Dr. JOSEPH MARSHALL, Phyſician Extraordinary to the King of Naples, firſt began to inoculate in the ſummer of 1799, in Glouceſterſhire, having received inſtructions on this ſubject from Dr. Jenner. In July, 1800, recommended by Dr. John Walker, who aſſiſted him in ſome of theſe inoculations, he commenced this practice on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Endymion, eleven of whoſe crew were inoculated, and went through the vaccine diſeaſe without any remiſſion of their ordinary duty, or any deprivation of their uſual allowance of wine or proviſions. He alſo inoculated ſuch ſoldiers of the garriſon of Gibraltar, as had not had the ſmall-pox; the plague, at this time, prevented the garriſon from receiving the uſual ſupplies of freſh proviſions from Barbary; and Spain was ſhut againſt them by the war; their food in conſequence was principally ſalt proviſions ſent from England, and they generally indulged in drinking new wine; this diet, added to the exceſſes which ſoldiers uſually commit, put the cow-pox to a ſevere trial, eſpecially when it is further conſidered that they, whilſt under inoculation, performed their ordinary regimental duties; and ſo far was the cow-pox from preventing their doing this, that not a ſingle caſe occurred where any application was requiſite to the inoculated part, though the heat of the atmoſphere was frequently upwards of ninety degrees; in corroboration of which the ſurgeon-major's certificate was produced. At Minorca the ſame ſucceſs attended the inoculation, where it was alſo generally introduced amongſt the inhabitants; and their medical men were inſtructed in the practice; ſuch ſeamen alſo on board of the Britiſh fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Keith, as had not had the ſmall-pox, were inoculated with the cow-pox. At Malta, its practice was alſo generally introduced both among the troops and inhabitants; and an hoſpital, called the Jennerian Inſtitution, was eſtabliſhed by the governor, for the inoculation of the poor. In this iſland the ravages of the ſmall-pox had always been dreadful; and ſome of the men of war then in the harbour, had the ſmall-pox on board, and had buried ſeveral men; this apprehenſion was alſo entertained by the Admiral and General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who each iſſued general orders for the inoculation of ſuch ſeamen and ſoldiers, under their reſpective commands, as had not had the ſmall-pox. A certificate, confirming the above facts, was delivered in, ſigned by Sir Alexander Ball, governor of Malta. In Sicily, the ſmall-pox had been, if poſſible, ſtill more fatal than in Malta; for the computation of deaths, occaſioned by it in the year preceding his arrival, exceeded eight thouſand in the city of Palermo alone: the introduction of the cow-pox was therefore received with enthuſiaſm, and an hoſpital, ſimilar to that at Malta, was immediately eſtabliſhed by his Sicilian Majeſty; and although the ſmall-pox, ſoon after his arrival in the city, again appeared, it was immediately ſtopped by vaccine inoculation, which was alſo extended through the whole iſland. The benefits received at Palermo from the cow-pox excited a great wiſh for its practice in Naples, where the ſmall-pox has always been conſidered as very fatal. An hoſpital was alſo there eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty, and the practice of vaccine-inoculation was ſpeedily adopted throughout the whole kingdom; His Majeſty having commanded that children to be inoculated, attended by ſurgeons to be inſtructed in the practice, ſhould be ſent from each province to the hoſpital at Naples, to carry both the knowledge of the diſeaſe, and the practice of it into their reſpective provinces. On his leaving Naples, the witneſs received very honourable teſtimonials from His Sicilian Majeſty, which were produced. He alſo extended this practice to other parts of Europe, to Rome, Leghorn, and Genoa, and in every inſtance, where tried, he found it reſiſt the infection of ſmall-pox. He never heard that any ſuch mode of inoculation had been practiſed or known in thoſe countries before; and as an example of the diſbelief entertained by the medical men of Naples, he related a trial which they inſtituted ſoon after his arrival there, and without his knowledge, at the Foundling Hoſpital; where they firſt inoculated with the cow-pox a conſiderable number of children; and after they had paſſed through the diſeaſe, expoſed them to all poſſible modes of infection of the ſmall-pox, both by inoculation, and by making them ſleep in the bed with people infected with the ſmall-pox. This trial, which had excited the attention of the whole city, completely eſtabliſhed the reputation of the cow-pox; and they appointed a deputation to him, publicly to expreſs their conviction of its efficacy. He believes the number inoculated under his direction was upwards of ten thouſand; many of them were ſubjected to every poſſible means of variolous infection, which all of them reſiſted. He never did obſerve the

vaccine

vaccine inoculation to introduce or excite any other diſeaſe; on the contrary, children in a weak ſtate of health have immediately, after paſſing through the vaccine inoculation, begun to thrive and became vigorous. He is of opinion, that the ſpurious or imperfect ſort is eaſily diſtinguiſhable from the perfect diſeaſe, and that perſons who have once ſeen the true cow pox puſtule can never be miſtaken. (No. 9.)

Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS, Surgeon to the Queen's Houſehold, and to St. George's Hoſpital, has inoculated upwards of fifteen hundred perſons with vaccine-matter, not one of whom has had any untoward ſymptom; among them three of his own children, at various periods, within three years. (No. 10.)

Dr. SKEY, Phyſician to the Worceſter Infirmary, ſtated, That in the ſpring of laſt year, the ſmall pox being generally and fatally epidemic in the city of Worceſter, he ſeized the opportunity of inoculating a number of children with the cow-pox; that in the diſtrict where he inoculated the greateſt number, the ſmall-pox contagion ceaſed to exert its influence, and the number of victims gradually diminiſhed; that in every caſe which he witneſſed, the inoculated cow-pox was incomparably leſs ſevere than the natural ſmall-pox; that none of thoſe patients whom he inoculated with vaccine-matter, received the ſmall-pox afterwards, although they were conſtantly expoſed to the ſmall-pox contagion, and altho' caſes of the two diſeaſes not unfrequently occurred under the ſame roof, and at the ſame time; that he had never yet known a caſe in which any conſiderable degree of hazard was incurred by the vaccine-diſeaſe, and that he had not met with a ſingle inſtance in which, after a ſecond or third inoculation, he did not ſucceed in producing the vaccine-diſeaſe. (No. 14.)

Dr. CROFT has paid particular attention to vaccine inoculation ever ſince its firſt introduction; from that time his own children have been inoculated with it, and he has uniformly recommended it to his patients; he has even recommended infants to be inoculated at the end of the month, but he never dared to recommend the inoculation of the ſmall-pox earlier than at two years of age, except under very particular circumſtances. Upon being deſired to relate what he knew concerning the inoculation of a child of Sir George Dallas, he ſtated, that he recollected a child of Sir George Dallas's being inoculated with the vaccine-diſeaſe by Dr. Jenner; he believed, in five days from the time it was inoculated, it broke out with the ſmall-pox; it went through the diſeaſe rather favourably; he was not called in to the child till about the third or fourth day of the eruption of the ſmall-pox, when the arm inoculated appeared in the ſtate one ſhould naturally expect to find it from the fifth to the ſeventh day. He imagined that the inoculation of this child with the vaccine-matter might have ſome effect in abating the violence of the natural ſmall-pox, the eruption not being equal to what might have been expected from the violence of the firſt attack of ſmall-pox fever. Sir George Dallas has ſince had an infant of one month old inoculated with the vaccine-diſeaſe. He had ſeen children, whoſe arms had been conſiderably inflamed from being inoculated with matter taken from under the vaccine-ſcab as late as the fourteenth day, but does not know why this ſhould be called a ſpurious ſort of cow-pox, as they had none of the characters of vaccine-diſeaſe. He is of opinion, that if the vaccine-inoculation were generally introduced, it would be productive of greater bleſſings on mankind than any diſcovery that was ever made in medicine, and it would ultimately cauſe the ſmall-pox only to be remembered by name. (No. 15.)

Mr. JAMES SIMPSON, Surgeon to the Surry Diſpenſary, and to the Magdalen Hoſpital, has practiſed vaccine-inoculation, and has inoculated between fifty and ſixty patients, and in no one inſtance had any ſymptoms occurred injurious to the part inoculated, or conſtitution of the patients; and he believes them to be completely ſecure from the ſmall-pox. In one particular inſtance, the patient, a child of nine months, was covered with a cruſt commonly called the *cruſta lactea*, which generally covers the body from head to foot, and had reſiſted the uſual remedies for that diſeaſe: but on the tenth day after the infection it began to diſappear, and on the twelfth day was wholly gone, during which time not a particle of medicine was given to it; and it continued in perfect health ever ſince. (No. 16.)

Many other perſons of the firſt reſpectability, gave evidence to the ſame effect as theſe we have ſelected; and Dr. Jenner aſſured the Committee, that he was prepared to produce any number they might chooſe to examine. They informed him, that he had eſtabliſhed the allegations contained in his petition to their intire ſatisfaction. And it does not appear that any member of the houſe, when the report was taken into conſideration, entertained the ſmalleſt doubt of the Petitioner's claim on the munificence of his country.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH *of the* HISTORY *of* PURE MATHEMATICS, *tranſlated from "Traité Elementaire de Mathematiques Pures, par* LEMOINE, *Profeſſeur de Mathematiques et de Phyſique, &c.*

ALGEBRA.

[*Continued from page* 527, *Vol. xiii.*]

79. THE rectification of a curve line, firſt peformed by Neil, was only an extenſion of the new views which Wallis had opened in his Arithmetic of Infinites, a work pregnant with genius, the appearance of which may be regarded as an epocha in the progreſs of modern geometry. Guided by the thread of analogy, of which he always knew how to avail himſelf, the Engliſh analyſt obſerved, that the denominators of fractions may be conſidered as powers with negative exponents. This remark enabled Wallis to meaſure all the ſpaces, whoſe elements are inverſely as ſome powers of the abſciſſæ.

80. We alſo owe to Wallis the method known by the name of interpolation, which conſiſts in inſerting, in a progreſſion of quantities, proceeding by a certain law, one or more intermediate terms, conformable to that law. In endeavouring to interpolate, in a certain progreſſion, a term which he expected would give him the area of the circle, Wallis only found an infinite ſeries of terms, which converged more and more to the true value. Not being ſatisfied with this reſult, he invited *Lord Brounker** to ſecond his efforts; and his Lordſhip, by means of continued fractions, of which he was the inventor, gave a more juſt approximation.

81. To Brounker, geometry is alſo indebted for having firſt expreſſed the area of the hyperbola in an infinite ſeries. *Mercator*,† who had diſcovered a ſimilar ſeries, publiſhed that fine diſcovery in his *Logarithmotechnia*, which was printed in the year 1668.

82. *Barrow*,* the cotemporary of Wallis, publiſhed his Geometrical Lectures in 1669. Among the excellent inventions, which he has explained in that work, filled as it is with profound inquiries, we ought particularly to obſerve his method of drawing tangents to curves. That Engliſh Geometrician conſidered the

* Lord Brounker, Viſcount of Caſtle Lions in Ireland, was born about the year 1620, and died in 1684. When the Royal Society was firſt eſtabliſhed, he was elected Preſident, and was annually continued in that office for a period of about fifteen years.

† Nicholas Mercator was a native of the Dutchy of Holſtein, but went to England about the year 1660, and reſided in that country till his death. He was one of the firſt Members of the Royal Society. That celebrated mathematician was ſaid to have been ſo weak, as to believe in judicial aſtrology.

* Iſaac Barrow was born in London about the year 1630. His youth juſtified no great expectations; but having arrived at manhood, he made a rapid progreſs in all kinds of knowledge. His merit procured him the Greek profeſſorſhip in Cambridge, which he exchanged for that of Geometry. Barrow died in 1678.

Note by the Tranſlator.—Inſtead of any biographical addition to our author's hints reſpecting Dr. Barrow, the reader may perhaps be pleaſed to ſee a tranſlation of a curious paſſage in the preface which that conſummate geometrician, that preceptor and precurſer of Newton, has prefixed to his edition of Appollonius, publiſhed in 1675. This paſſage appears to me to poſſeſs all the ſimplicity and ſublimity, with very little of the quaintneſs, obſervable in the ſingular Dedication of Edwards's Hiſtory of Birds:

"Ὁ Θεὸς γεωμετρεῖ—GOD *acts geometrically.*

"*Tu autem, Domine, quantus es Geometra,*" &c.

"But how great a geometrician art thou, O Lord!"

For this ſcience knows no limits, and even human ſagacity can diſcover numberleſs new truths: but Thou perceiveſt them all at one view, without any chain of deductions, or tireſome length of demonſtrations. In other ſubjects, our intellect poſſeſſes but little power: like the imagination of brutes, it ſeems only to dream of ſome uncertain objects, concerning which there are almoſt as many opinions as there are men. But in mathematical truths, there is an univerſal agreement; in them the human mind ſeems capable of ſomething great and wonderful, &c.—Thee, therefore, I rejoice to love; to Thee I look up, ardently longing for that day, when thy immenſe and moſt holy benignity ſhall enable me to underſtand, not only theſe, but far more numerous and important truths, with a mind purged from error and prejudice, and without this ſucceſſive and laborious effort of thought."—Barrow in his *Oratio præfatoria*, on being placed in the chair of geometry, diſplays the vaſt utility of the mathematical ſciences more elegantly and forcibly than any author I know. But that piece, though brief for the ſubject, would be too long for this place. The original may be ſeen in his *Lectiones Mathem. Cantab. habitæ*, A. D. 1664, &c. and a tolerable tranſlation in Stone's Mathematical Dictionary, article *Mathematics*.

little

little triangle, whose sides are the difference of two ordinates, infinitely near to each other, their perpendicular distance, and the element of the curve, as similar to the triangle formed by the ordinate, the sub-tangent, and the tangent. He then sought, by means of the equation of the curve, the relation of the two sides of the little triangle, of which one expresses the difference and the other the distance of the two ordinates, by forming this proportion. As the difference of the two ordinates is to their distance, so is the ordinate to the subtangent. This rule, which is that of Fermat simplified, differs from the method of the differential calculus in nothing but the notation.

83. Barrow had the honour of numbering *Newton** among his pupils, and of appreciating the merit of a man who displayed the highest powers of the human intellect.

84. Scarcely had Newton commenced his mathematical studies, than he perfected the ancient methods, and invented

* Isaac Newton was born on the 25th of December, 1642, at Wolstrop, in the county of Lincoln. In his first attempts he seemed rather to invent than to study. Having but glanced over the Elements of Euclid, he passed on to the Geometry of Descartes, in which he found ideas proportioned to the force of his mind. Newton advanced in his scientific career with the most firm and rapid pace. In him we trace neither errors nor failures, and to him was properly applied the idea of Lucan on the river which waters Egypt, the source of which was unknown to the ancients :—*Men have not been permitted to trace the Nile to its weak commencement.*

Barrow, on resigning his academical chair at Cambridge, procured it for Newton, who was then but twenty-two years of age; but in his twenty-fourth year he was in possession of two of his finest discoveries, namely, the theory of light, and the method of fluxions. In 1687, he gave to the learned world his Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, an immortal work, in which the most profound geometry is laid down as the basis of true physics, and which will always be considered as one of the most sublime productions of the human mind.

Newton having been appointed Master of the Mint in 1696, filled that station with equal genius and disinterestedness. Till his eightieth year, he possessed that uninterrupted health which he owed to his temperance. But he then began to decline, and in the beginning of the year 1727, he was attacked with the stone. In this fatal conjuncture he shewed as much firmness as he had displayed sagacity during his life. The excruciating pangs which terminated his life, extorted from him neither complaints nor murmurs. At last, in his 85th year, he slept in that tranquillity which he had always pursued. His body was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, and laid on a bed of state, whence it was carried in great pomp to the place of interment. The family of Newton have since erected a monument to his memory, on which is inscribed a most honourable epitaph, which ends thus :—*Sibi gratulentur mortales tale tantumque extitisse humani generis decus.*

Note by the Translator.—Here the author has added a French poetical paraphrase of Pope's well-known couplet :—

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night,
God said, *Let Newton be*—and all was light.

But as that paraphrase does not rise above mediocrity, I have taken the liberty to omit them, and to substitute the following lines, which I flatter myself will be the more acceptable to the reader, as they do not appear to have ever been printed, except in 1741, in *Caribbeana*, a collection of papers which were interesting to few, and therefore known to few but the West Indians *of that period.* Their author was the celebrated Dr. Pircairn, who having been a good mathematician (Cheyne addressed his Fluxions to him in the epistolary form) was the better able to judge of the vast extent and value of Sir Isaac's discoveries and improvements.

DE NEWTONO.

Pythagora jactat Samius se fundus alumno,
Newtono gestit terra Britanna suo.
Par utriusque, quidem victuraque gloria glebæ
Dum vaga Phœbeis terra vehetur equis ;
At Samius magno tantum superatur ab Anglo,
Est quanto major terra Britanna Samo.

ON SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Samos much boasts Pythagoras's birth,
Nor Britain less th' illustrious Newton's worth.
Both isles, from each, like glory will derive,
Whilst Sol attracts the earth, their names shall live ;
But varying still in this, that Britain's son
Much farther hath the Samian sage out-done,
Than does th' extent of fam'd Britannia's isle
The narrow confines of the Samian soil.

In some accounts of Newton's life, the binomial theorem is said to be inscribed on his monument in Westminster Abbey. The same thing is affirmed in the Mathematician, p. 273, and in Stone's Mathematical Dictionary, article, '*Binomial Root.* But I have more than once inspected that monument very attentively, without being able to discover the least trace of that admirable formula, which assuredly would have been the most lasting part of the monument. When Newton invented it, he might have justly exclaimed—*Exegi monumentum ære perennius !*

new

new ones. The discoveries which he made in his early youth, would have sufficed to procure to any other man the reputation of a consummate geometrician. One of his first inquiries was to find a general method to solve equations, an important part of analysis, on which *Leibnitz** also laboured, and which hath called forth the exertions of several other celebrated mathematicians. He did not find that solution; but he considerably enlarged the bounds of algebra. He discovered a method for decomposing, when possible, an equation of any dimension, into commensurable factors, and he gave a rule for extracting the roots of quantities, partly commensurable and partly incommensurable. He also enriched algebra with the celebrated formula, commonly known by the name of Newton's Binomial Theorem. The infinite series which this formula gives for the quadrature of the circle, was discovered in another manner by *James Gregory*,* who was also the author of many other very curious series. In one word, Newton invented the method of fluxions;† Leibnitz vindicated his claim to the sublime discovery; and the pretensions of those immortal men became the subject of a long controversy between the English geometricians and those of the Continent.

85. It appears that Newton first discovered the method of fluxions; but it is not less certain that Leibnitz invented the differential calculus, without borrowing any thing from Newton. On this subject I believe we might refer to the testimony of Newton himself, who, in his *Principia*, has thus spoken of the German geometrician:

86. "About ten years ago (says he) having exchanged some letters with M. Leibnitz, and having signified to him that I was in possession of a method of determining the *Maxima* and *Minima*, and of drawing tangents, and which irrational quantities did not embarrass, and having concealed my method, by transposing the letters; he returned me for answer, that he had fallen upon a similar method, which he communicated to me, and which differed from mine in nothing but the enunciation and notation, and the idea of the generation of quantities."

* Godfrey William, Baron of Leibnitz, was born at Leipzick in 1646. He began his studies in his native country, which afforded him but indifferent assistance. He formed himself, so to speak, by his active and ardent genius, and at the age of fifteen he had possessed himself, with incredible zeal, of all kinds of human knowledge. Poetry, history, antiquities, jurisprudence, philosophy, mathematics, physic, &c. in a few years came under the dominion of his genius.

In the beginning of the year 1673, Leibnitz, having been in London, became acquainted with Mr. Oldenburg, the Secretary of the Royal Society, with whom he opened an epistolary correspondence. After a stay of some months in the metropolis of England, he returned to Paris, where he had already been in 1672. Then it was that he began to apply to the higher geometry, a taste for which he had conceived from the conversation of Huygens.

In 1676 Leibnitz returned to Germany, by the way of London, where he staid but a few days, and repaired to the Court of the Elector of Hanover, who recalled him, and attached him to his interests. The business with which he was charged by that Prince did not hinder him from inserting in the Leipzick Acts a number of memoirs, both physical and mathematical, which all bear the stamp of genius, and which leave us to regret that their author, distracted between his laborious employments, and by his taste for metaphysics,† had not leisure to cultivate, exclusively, the accurate sciences, and to give to the learned world a work, of which, according to his plan, the differential and integral calculi were to have formed the most considerable part. It was at the instance of Leibnitz, that Frederick I. King of Prussia and Elector of Brandenburg, founded the Academy of Berlin in 1701. Leibnitz was appointed President of that Institution, and continued in that place till his death, which happened on the 14th of November, 1716, when a fit of the gout seizing on his nobler organs, almost immediately deprived him of life.

† Leibnitz was a metaphysician as well as a mathematician.—See his correspondence with Dr. Samuel Clarke, in which, however, that celebrated German makes, *comparatively*, but a poor figure. *Translator.*

* James Gregory was born in Scotland in 1636, and lived several years in Italy. On returning to his native country, in 1670, he was appointed Professor of the Mathematics at St. Andrews. He was advancing rapidly in the steps of Newton, and was inspiring the greatest expectations, when a premature death carried him off in 1675.

Dr. James Gregory was the brother of Dr. David Gregory, the great astronomer. Their family has been remarkable for genius, especially in the mathematics. See the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article *Gregory*. *Translator.*

† What we call a *differential*, Newton calls a *Fluxion*; and what we call an *integral*, he calls a *fluent*. The method of fluxions answers to the *calculus differentialis*; and the inverse method of fluxions, to the *calculus integralis*.

87. This

87. This paragraph we read in the editions of 1713 and 1714; and though it has been ſuppreſſed in the edition of 1726, the defenders of Leibnitz will always have it in their power to appeal to the teſtimony and the conſcience of Newton.

88. It appears that Leibnitz might have remained in quiet poſſeſſion of part of the honour redounding from the diſcovery of the new calculus, if he had done more juſtice to Newton. In ſome letters which he had written to perſons in England, he claimed the invention excluſively, which drew forth ſome very diſagreeable remarks upon the prior rights of Newton. In 1708, *Keill** publiſhed, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, a paper in which he expreſsly affirmed, that Newton was the firſt inventor of the method of fluxions, and that Leibnitz, when he publiſhed it in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipſick, had only changed the name and the notation.

89. Leibnitz, inſulted by this charge of plagiariſm, demanded, in a letter to the Secretary of the Royal Society of London, that Keill ſhould retract what he had advanced. Keill, inſtead of this, returned for anſwer a long letter, in which he ſtated all the proofs which he had, to ſhow, not only that Newton had preceded Leibnitz, but alſo that he had given the German geometrician ſo many ſpecimens of his calculus, that it could not eſcape a man even of ordinary underſtanding. The Royal Society of London appointed a Committee to conſult the original papers. They gave no opinion on the merits of the caſe; but they reſolved that Keill had not injured Leibnitz, by affirming that Newton was the firſt inventor of the method of fluxions.

90. The controverſy, however, was continued. A common friend of Newton and Leibnitz tried to bring them to a mutual explanation. But this attempt only ſerved to increaſe their ill-humour; Leibnitz perſiſting in his denial of Newton's right of priority; and Newton refuſing to Leibnitz what he had formerly conceded to him. At laſt, the death of Leibnitz put an end to the diſpute.

91. It is now generally agreed, every where but in England, that Newton and Leibnitz attained the ſame object by the force of their genius, but by purſuing different methods; Newton by regarding fluxions as the ſimple proportions of naſcent and evaneſcent quantities; and Leibnitz, by conſidering that, in a ſeries of quantities increaſing or decreaſing, the difference between the two conſecutive terms may become infinitely ſmall, that is, leſs than any finite aſſignable magnitude.

92. If the method of fluxions be the moſt luminous, if it has the merit of anticipating the objections which may be made againſt different orders of infinitely ſmall quantities; the differential calculus poſſeſſes the advantage of conducting us to the ſame reſults by a leſs difficult path.

(Algebra to be continued.)

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* John Keill, M. D. Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in Oxford, and Member of the Royal Society of London, was a native of Scotland, and died in 1721, in the 50th year of his age. The works of that able man are in very great eſtimation among the learned.

His brother, James Keill, M. D. was alſo a good mathematician. *Tranſlator.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* MODE *of* KILLING SEALS.

ON the ſouth ſide of the iſle of Zante, is a village named Agala. Its inhabitants, in addition to the agricultural labors which are common to them with the other iſlanders, avail themſelves of their ſituation to carry on the ſeal-fiſhery. They live at the diſtance of only two miles from the ſea, which, nevertheleſs, they cannot reach without deſcending precipices, of which the bare aſpect is ſufficient to inſpire terror. Thoſe mountaineers, however, having acquired intrepidity from habit, deſcend to the ſea ſide with aſtoniſhing agility, only ſupporting themſelves by a thick rope faſtened to a tree or the point of a rock.

At the water-edge, the rocks that border the ſea are full of caverns, into which the ſeals retire to ſleep, and to bring forth their young. To penetrate into theſe caverns, it is neceſſary for the adventurer to wade in the water almoſt chin-deep, taking care to hold aloft the piſtol with which he intends to ſhoot his game. If the ſeal happen to be aſleep at the time, ſucceſs is certain: but, if awake, at the approach of his enemy he violently darts into the water; in which caſe the greateſt dexterity is requiſite to hit him in the head, the only place where the ſhot is mortal: in any other part, the wound would be but ſlight, and inſufficient to prevent his eſcape.

When the mountaineer has killed the ſeal, he flays him in the cavern, and takes away only the ſkin and fat, leaving all the reſt of the animal to be devoured by the

the birds or carried off by the waves. The ſkin, being properly dreſſed, ſerves to make ſhoes, which are found more durable than thoſe of neat's leather. The fat is melted and reduced to oil, which thoſe peaſants burn in their lamps, and which gives a clearer light, and laſts longer, than olive-oil: but the ſmell which it emits while burning is intolerable to any perſon whoſe olfactory nerves are not habituated to it, as thoſe of the inhabitants of Agala.—The ſpring is the moſt convenient ſeaſon for this ſpecies of fiſhery.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING.

(*Continued from page* 424 *of Vol. xiii.*)

CASE V.

I DIP into my file of papers, and meet with the caſe of Ruſby. The proceedings in this caſe have been ſo well expoſed by Sir Thomas Turton, that I ſhall paſs on, with too much certainty of ſoon ſtumbling upon another. I ſhall only obſerve, that Sir Thomas has made ſome conceſſions which he would not have made if he had had time to follow, as far as his principles would have led him, and which cannot fail to give a handle to the foes of foreſtalling, if the foes of foreſtalling ſhould ever deſcend to reaſoning. But how ſeldom has this been done by any men who could employ force!

CASE VI.

"The Sheep-market to-day would have been very reaſonable if it had not been for thoſe horrible vermin the engroſſers. They were very abundant, and muſt have ſold at a low price, if they had not been bought up by theſe peſts of ſociety." This is the manner in which the argument is carried on by the advocates of perſecution. The real meaning of this rhetoric is this:—So great a number of ſheep happened to be brought on a particular day, that they muſt have been ſold a great deal under the average price of the markets, if thoſe farmers, who had not capital enough to afford to drive them home again, and keep them till another market-day, had not been aſſiſted by the capital of the middle-men. Let us ſuppoſe theſe middle-men thus addreſſing the owners of the ſheep:—"You are obliged to ſell your ſheep for leſs than they will bring at any future market, on account of the accidental glut of to-day. We will lend you money on the ſecurity of your ſheep. Come again at a future time: repay the money, with intereſt, and the keep of the ſheep, and you ſhall have them again. Or, if you doubt whether we are right in our calculation reſpecting the average price of the markets, we will give you *more* for your ſheep than the ſum for which you will be obliged to ſell them to butchers who do not want them now, but who will buy them merely becauſe they muſt be ſold; but *leſs* than we think the average price, and take our chance for the profit that we expect to make upon them." The advantage of either of theſe modes is, that the farmer is no longer diſtreſſed by the ſmallneſs of his capital, and the public has the benefit of an equable market. If thoſe "engroſſers" had not exiſted, and the owners of the ſheep had been too poor to turn engroſſers, the price of the ſheep muſt have fallen ſo low as to tempt the butchers to be engroſſers. Let it not be imagined that the conſumer would have bought mutton cheaper. The butchers would have bought the ſheep with their own, or even with borrowed money, and would have kept them till there ſhould be a demand. They too would have bought on ſpeculation, but with a proſpect of greater gain to themſelves, and leſs to the growers of the article; and, therefore, with real diſadvantage to the public. Speculators by profeſſion are ſometimes obliged to ſell for leſs than they paid. Nobody thinks that the public is a loſer by this. Let the trade of ſpeculation be free, and the competition will prevent the public from ever being a loſer by ſpeculation gaining too much. If the profits are ever exorbitant, it is becauſe the trade is contraband.

MISORHETOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the moſt uſeful and important diſcoveries, on their firſt introduction, meet with oppoſition from prejudice, intereſt or envy, is a fact too well known to require much illuſtration. With what violence and acrimony has not even the vaccine inoculation, one of the moſt important diſcoveries of ancient or modern times, been oppoſed by ſome men under the influence of one or more of theſe motives? Prejudices founded upon long habits and common example, will not readily yield even to the evidence of facts. Your Magazine for June contains a new inſtance of this kind. You have inſerted in that number of your intereſting Miſcellany, a letter from a *Conſtant Reader*, on the ſubject of the New Improvements made in Tanning. The au-

thor of that letter, no doubt from the moſt laudable motive, *juſtice to the public as well as the manufacturer*, has thought proper to contradict the account you had given of the buſineſs in a preceeding number, and kindly offers you "better information on this point than you ſeem to be in poſſeſſion of."

Unfortunately, this ſuperior information is founded upon groundleſs rumours and vague reports. The writer talks of ſuppoſed facts, the nature and circumſtances of which he ſeems to be little acquainted with. I give him credit for the ſincerity of the motive which he profeſſes, the good of the public, and hope that, conſiſtently with that view, he will permit me to correct ſome unintentional miſtatements of his, and particularly the inferences he draws from them.

"Mr. Deſmond, (he ſays,) I have underſtood firſt introduced the *practice*, and in connection, I believe, with a Mr. Biggen ——eſtabliſhed a tannery near to Weſtminſter-bridge." So far his information is accurate enough; but what follows, and particularly the inference he draws from it, is not altogether ſo. "In this ſituation, (he adds), theſe gentlemen were at liberty to avail themſelves of all the advantages derivable from the new proceſs; but *I do not underſtand* that they continue to purſue the plan—a pretty ſtrong preſumption that it was not found advantageous to them as individuals."

The connection between theſe gentlemen was diſſolved ſome years ago, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves; it is therefore true, as your Conſtant Reader underſtands, that ſince that diſſolution they do not continue to purſue that or any other plan together; but it by no means follows, nor is it true in fact, that in the tannery near Weſtminſter-bridge the new proceſs is diſcontinued. If your Conſtant Reader will take the trouble of inquiring, he will find, that the only deviation introduced there, from the original plan, was the effect of neceſſity, not of choice. The vats being few in number, and of ſmall dimenſions, the want of ſufficient room to ſuſpend the hides and ſkins in, rendered it neceſſary to lay them one over the other according to the old practice, in which ſituation they require frequent *handling*. This the writer of the letter will probably not conſider as an improvement: the inconvenience which produced it is about to be remedied, and the manufactory ſhortly to be carried to a reſpectable extent——more than a ſtrong preſumption, that it is found advantageous.

Your Conſtant Reader denies that in the operation properly called tanning, "the ratio of a day, by the new proceſs, to a month, by the old, is by any means correct." Of this correctneſs however many have frequently been eye-witneſſes: but if he will not take my word for it, and wiſhes to be convinced of his miſtake, I beg leave to refer him to the 8th vol. of the Repertory of Arts, &c. p. 350, & ſeq.

But, as your Conſtant Reader juſtly obſerves, the important queſtion is, whether the public is likely to be benefited by the new proceſs or not? Though he does not tell us that he ever knew of an experiment properly made to aſcertain the merits of it, he ſays, that, *if he is rightly informed*, experiments have been made at ſeveral manufactories: he then aſks, are there any of *extent* which continue to purſue it?

It would have been more ſatisfactory if this gentleman had informed us when, where, or by whom, the experiments had been made, and what the reſult was. If he had ſtated even one trial fairly conducted which did not ſucceed, his aſſertion might have been of ſome weight; and as to his queſtion, whether there are any manufactories of extent which continue to uſe the new proceſs, the anſwer is, *Yes*. He may not perhaps be diſpoſed to admit, as proper examples, Mr. Seguin's manufactory near Paris, which, as he may read in the 2d volume of the Monthly Magazine, page 719, was in the beginning of 1796 already capable of tanning yearly fifty thouſand ox-hides, two hundred thouſand calf-ſkins, &c. and where ſince than four times that number of hides have been annually tanned, beſides ſeveral other manufactories on the ſame plan eſtabliſhed in different departments of France. But if he muſt have examples at home, and will take the trouble of going to Birmingham, he will find one capable of manufacturing more leather in a year than perhaps any two manufactories in England upon the old plan. He will hear of ſeveral others, though upon a leſs extenſive ſcale, in Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, and other neighbouring counties. If he viſits Yaxley, in Huntingdonſhire, he will find one where the new proceſs has been very extenſively and ſucceſsfully purſued for ſome years. This may be ſufficient to anſwer all that gentleman's queſtions and remove his doubts.

He proceeds, "Mr. Seguin, *it is said*, has, *in a great measure*, discontinued the new process, and that in a country which presents greater facilities in it than England does, bark being an article procured at an easy rate."

It would seem necessary to state precisely *in what measure* Mr. Seguin has discontinued it. Alterations and improvements in the form and dimensions of his apparatus, may have been necessary from local circumstances: he may, in some cases, make less use than formerly of the gallic and sulphuric acids, for unhairing the hides; but neither of these cases has any thing to do with the principle of the process: modifications may, and must, be observed in the application of it, according to circumstances; but the principle itself is so firmly established, as never to be shaken, and neither Mr. Seguin, the original inventor, nor any other person who understands it, has ever yet abandoned it.

Your Constant Reader thinks, but does not say why, the new process is more expensive than the old. Most assuredly it cannot be on account of labour, because it requires much less of it than the old mode; the daily operation of *handling* being totally suppressed. It must then be on account of bark, as he plainly insinuates. But if he imagines that it requires more bark to tan a given weight of leather in one way than another, he will find few people of his opinion, because it is well known that the quantity of *tannin* absorbed by the leather is what gives it weight. Now it is universally admitted that the leather tanned by the new process is considerably heavier than by the old; and in this sense, no doubt, more bark is converted into leather; but this consideration is manifestly in favour of the manufacturer.

But is the bark more liable to be wasted or lost in the new than the old process? Apparently much less; and if in any particular case a waste or loss of bark takes place, it must be the fault of the manufacturer. The mode pointed out by the new process of ascertaining whether the bark is completely *spent* or not, is so simple and so infallible, that it is scarcely possible to be mistaken in it; nor is it more difficult, after the tannin is reduced to a fluid state, to ascertain whether it is totally absorbed from the liquor by the leather, which cannot imbibe more than is necessary to saturate it: and, in both cases, a little attention is sufficient to prevent the possibility of a loss or waste of bark.

Your Constant Reader roundly affirms, "that the new process is not calculated for general use in tanneries——and that, if it were generally practised, it would prove an injury to a *considerable part* of the hides and skins."

We must withhold our assent from these assertions, until some better reason is alleged for them, than what we have hitherto seen. In the mean time may we beg to know why the leather is more liable to be injured in *general* than in particular cases? What *part* of it, and why a *part* only, and not the *whole*, is thus injured?

Much more may be said on this apparently important subject, but I fear this letter is already too long: however, before I conclude, may I beg leave to remind your Constant Reader of the adage *tentare non nocet*, and observe to him that the mere conjectures of an *inexperienced* man, whatever his candour and sagacity may be in other respects, can have no weight in this, when compared with the positive evidence of many who have had long and extensive practice in the business.

I am, Sir,

A Friend to Improvement.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As your admit into your valuable Miscellany philological disquisitions on the dead languages, allow me, through that medium, to inquire of some learned reader, whether there are many instances in the Greek Tragic Poets of the augment being omitted, and whether any Ionic peculiarity may be tolerated in the poets of the Attic dialect.

The very learned and ingenious Professor Porson says in his preface to the Hecuba of Euripides——"Plane persuasum habeo, non licuisse in Attico sermone augmentum abjicere."

A passage has just met my eye in the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, where the augment is rejected contrary to this canon.

Ανωγεν ηριας φοιβος εριφανως αναξ—ver. 95, Œdip. Tyr.

In ανωγεν the augment is omitted.

I shall esteem it a favour, if any person versed in the Greek Tragic Poets will inform me whether there are many instances of the kind, and whether they are looked upon as proceeding from the carelessness and inattention of transcribers.

Chipping-Barnet, Your's, &c.

July 3, 1802. Wm. Marr.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various periodical publications that have been projected in the course of the last half century, reviews of new books have held a distinguished place. The idea was plausible and popular; the encouragement prompt and ample. The benefits to literature, and to the public, expected from such registers, were too obvious and important not to meet the hearty good wishes of most readers. How pleasing and convenient, to have a regular register of all new publications, and an account of all that is most important in them. How useful thus, not only to be apprised of whatever new books come forth on the subjects we are most interested in, but also to be informed of their particular merits and contents, for directing our choice or rejection, and to be amused and instructed by abstracts judiciously made from them, and, in short, a condensed epitome of the whole works!—With such flattering ideas, we pleased and congratulated ourselves, eagerly encouraging such obliging critics and reviewers, without dreaming of any adverse consequences resulting from them. How could we suspect any thing disastrous from such obliging, good, and able men? They could have no end in view but the public good. Who could harbour a thought of their ever being actuated by the mean passions of jealousy, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness; of turning their privilege of concealed Reviewers to all the purposes of a job, to mislead the public mind—to abuse its confidence—to puff off the very trash of their own connections and their friends—to misrepresent and condemn the most valuable works of others; thus concealedly and implicitly deceiving the public by false notions, to the great discouragement of true and genuine literature?

From such disastrous consequences, at first unforeseen or overlooked, but which experience afterwards evinced to be but too possible, we have been induced to think that Reviews, as they are now partially conducted, tend rather to vitiate than to improve the public taste; and that, unless they return to the original plan of a fair analysis of contents, and an impartial account of style and manner, we can hardly help wishing that Reviews may be completely discountenanced by all literary men. Works of real and sterling merit made their way properly before there were Reviewers to direct or to mislead the public judgment; and why may they not do the same again?

I have been led into these reflections by the observation and report of many flagrant instances of the abuse of privilege in Reviewers, to the annoyance of true learning and modest merit. It would be endless to attempt to expose or repeat all the instances of cruel injustice that have been practised by these concealed tyrants. I shall at present only advert to one particular instance, because it is a case in which the subject is at present of very great importance to the nation, and against an individual unconscious of provoking assault. The case here alluded to is relative to the improvement of the harbour of London, chiefly by means of a new bridge over the Thames, and extensive wharfs. On this occasion, two ingenious engineers, among several others, Messrs. Telford and Douglass, announced their proposal for a cast-iron bridge, of a single arch only, instead of the present London-bridge, which should be of a height sufficient to admit trading ships of considerable burden to sail through the arch, and so proceed with their cargoes as far as Blackfriars-bridge. This proposal, from its own magnitude, and the importance of its object to the public, became greatly interesting, and the subject of very general conversation. The Parliament of the nation were even impressed with the magnificence and grandeur of the object, to that degree, as to appoint a select committee of members for properly examining this proposal, and conducting the inquiry and concerns relating to it.

To accomplish this the more effectually, beside the exhibition of the models and drawings, they caused magnificent engravings of the designs to be executed, which they communicated to a number of scientific and professional men, the most able and likely to give advice on so important an occasion, together with copies of a collection of interesting queries relating to the project, to which they requested their answers. This was a very wise and prudent measure in the committee, and well calculated to ensure safety and success in their deliberations.

Among several of the public professors of the universities, and other learned philosophers consulted on this occasion, was also Dr. Hutton, the professor of mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, who was deemed peculiarly proper for reference on a subject which had formerly engaged his attention and employed his

pen, on an occasion which produced an ingenious tract on the subject of bridge-building, near 30 years before; a work which procured him high encomiums from the most experienced engineers and scientific men. This tract having been long out of print, and eagerly enquired after, he was induced to give a new edition of it, which came out in two weeks after the project of the new bridge had been mentioned to him, and exactly as in its original state. This had no particular reference to the new project, though it seems it was thought that perhaps some useful hints might be afforded by it: however, the author announced, in the preface, his intention to prepare another on the subject, which, it was understood, might contain his more mature thoughts on the subject, and perhaps on the new project in particular.

Matters were in this prosperous state, every person concerned uniting their endeavours in an amicable manner, to give the best advice and assistance in his power; when an account of Dr. Hutton's tract came out in the Monthly Review for March 1802, evidently most hostile to his endeavours and usefulness. This attack, it is supposed, came from the pen of a young man, of no particular experience in the subject of the book, but who, it seems, had in some instances before, in the same way, shewn a determined and indecent hostility to several of Dr. Hutton's publications. This fresh attack of the Reviewer, from whatever cause his pique may arise, was at once more flagrant in its nature, and more mischievous in its tendency, as relating to a subject at present of immediate and public concern.—Regardless, however, of all possible consequences, public and private, the Monthly Review is thus prostituted to the gratification of private pique and juvenile rashness. How illiberal, Sir, and contradictory of the boasted professions of impartiality and serious deliberation made by Reviewers! Whoever glances over the review of the book in question, is strongly impressed with the hostile intention of the Reviewer, and of several injurious insinuations, which, it seems, have since been awkwardly relinquished by him, viz. in the Reviews for May and June, in which, however, he has renewed the attack with other erroneous and injurious assertions.

To justify these honest reflections, Sir, let us just in a few lines consider only some parts of this very imperfect and obnoxious account. The general cast of that short account is declamatory, insidious, contemptuous, imperfect, and any thing but fair, just, and impartial.

The Reviewer begins his account in this manner: "Men of the pen have seldom very great skill in conquering kingdoms, but they have strong inclination to give advice. The same may be said of *speculative* men. However inefficient in the actual formation of machinery, they have still a great inclination to instruct the mechanic and architect; but the instructions are generally slighted, and the suggestions treated as mere airy speculations—as the serious trifflings of a theorist, claiming rank only among those unsubstantial systems which the pride of calculation is continually erecting, and which time and experience are constantly overthrowing."—Now, Sir, to what purpose is all this declamation? Is this the way fairly to review the book in question—to render justice to the public and to the occasion? Or is it not meant, without reason, to overwhelm the author with indiscriminate obloquy? Is it meant to blame all theorists and *speculative men*, or only Dr. Hutton in particular, for troubling *mechanics and architects* with *advice* and speculations? This young Reviewer may have met with mechanics who have affected to despise such speculations, through their own ignorance. But is that any good reason or justification of his general condemnation of theorists, for exhibiting their speculations? This is very different from the practice and sentiments of the truly ingenious and learned engineer and architect, or even mechanic. These do not despise such speculations; but, on the contrary, respect them, encourage them, and practise them themselves; well knowing that the disastrous attemps of the mere mechanic are but too often the consequence of such ignorance as affects to despise all theory and speculation. As to Dr. Hutton in particular, he has certainly not been forward in obtruding this work on the public. After the book had been many years out of print, and having been often importuned to the republication—having also been called on for his opinion and ideas on the subject of it by the high authority of the Parliament, he at length consented to give it again to the public; and for this compliance it seems he is now insulted by the flippant declamations of a mere speculative and juvenile Reviewer.

But the reviewer proceeds: "The appellation, *speculative men*, when thus applied, is intended as a term of reproach, (very decent to be sure!) because a neglect of experiment has frequently led the-

orists into absurdity." But what is all this to the purpose? Is this the way to review the book? Or how does the Reviewer apply these reflections to the author of the Principles of Bridges? Does he mean an insidious application by vague insinuations? Although experiment was not perhaps necessary, it has not been omitted, nor even real practice, and that on a large scale: it is on public record, that on the author's principles and theories, many arches have been raised, with complete success, by some engineers of the very highest rank and experience.

The Reviewer again proceeds:—"The mathematical conclusions in the present work, whether or not they may be confirmed by the results of experiments," (the Reviewer might have known, that they have been so confirmed, and he ought in justice to have said so, instead of insinuating a doubt of it), "do not appear to us to have any reference to the construction of such a bridge as is now proposed to be thrown over the Thames." It is true, that Dr. Hutton's work could not be written with reference to the bridge now proposed, being composed thirty years before; but yet the balancing principle employed in the treatise, if a true one, must apply to every arch, whether made of stone or iron, formed of voussoirs or wedges.

Again, "If we at all understood the model which has been exhibited to the public, the cast iron bridge will not derive its strength from the same principle which prevails in common arches." From the most experienced and learned judges, however, as well as that of Dr. Hutton, if ever a bridge required the advantage of the balancing principle, treated of in his book, it is that very bridge, and in the most eminent degree.

The Reviewer then dispatches his analysis of the work, such as it is, in the following summary way: "Prop. 1st. Sect. 2d, of this tract, is the same with that of Emerson, p. 149, Miscellanies.—Prop. 3. and 4. are likewise nearly the same as those of Emerson." Thus, Sir, instead of explaining the matter and manner of the book, the Reviewer contents himself with informing the public, that three of the propositions are the same, or nearly the same, with those in Emerson's Miscellanies. This is mighty useful information to be sure, as well as very candid, and doubtless well intended. I believe, Sir, that the Reviewer will not find many other persons that may think the worse of a proposition for its agreeing with some of Mr. Emerson's, or for being adopted by him. This officiousness, however, was quite unnecessary, unless to discredit Dr. Hutton in the public opinion, as he had rendered every justice of that kind in the work itself, to whomever it might be due, whether to Mr. Emerson or not: a justice which, however proper to the readers of the book, was quite immaterial to the mere readers of the Review. Unfortunately, too, the Reviewer, in his haste, has made a strange anachronism, by ascribing those three propositions to Emerson's Miscellanies, a book not published till four years after Dr. Hutton's Principles of Bridges had appeared. Does the Reviewer recant his expressions, and disclaim all intention to impute plagiarism to Dr. Hutton? How awkward the apology: will it be believed? Can the expressions be taken, by any indifferent reader, in any other sense than the design to impute plagiarism. I have not heard of one person, and the Review has been shewn to a great many for that purpose, who does not understand the expressions in the same sense, as they manifestly bear on the face of them; or who does not consider the critique, short as it is, and unapplicable to the book, as dictated by a most mischievous hostile principle, completely unprovoked on the part of Dr. Hutton.

Instead of printing the answer and objections of Dr. Hutton, which had been made to such injurious proceedings, the Editor of the Review contents himself, with only noticing their reception, and at the same time printing the Reviewer's awkward apology, in answer to Dr. Hutton's observations, disclaiming any imputation of plagiarism, in regard to Mr. Emerson, as well as all ideas of malevolence or ill-will towards Dr. Hutton in particular; and referring, for farther information, concerning the reasons of his remarks, to his account of Mr. Atwood's Dissertation on Arches, in the same number of the Monthly Review.

On turning to the account here alluded to, viz. of Mr. Atwood's book, in the Review for May, p. 41, the reader is immediately struck with an account, written in a temper quite the reverse of that of the former. In the account of Dr. Hutton's book, speculative and scientific men are reproached, as busy, troublesome persons, officiously molesting the mechanic or architect with their plans and advice: but here, on the contrary, in the case of Mr. Atwood, it is all very fit and proper that such men should step forward with their

their advice and plans, &c. Here we have a full account of the book, with a flattering report of its principle and theory, its elegance, originality, &c. &c. I have no objection, Sir, nor do I suppose any liberal-minded man has any objection, to the compliments given to Mr. Atwood, for his ingenuity and scientific labours, having deserved well of the public on many occasions. But why should one ingenious man be raised by the depression of another? There is surely no good reason: and yet we here find, the latter is outraged by a most injurious and deceptious comparison of the principles of his theory, with that of the former. It is impossible to avoid perceiving, that there exists some secret and mysterious motive for so much offensive matter, very different from what ought to actuate the mind and influence the conduct of a fair and judicious Reviewer. Whatever it may be, it certainly ought not to appear in the writings of a Reviewer: whether it be some pique against any man in particular, or whether it arises from a disposition in the gentlemen of Cambridge to discourage the productions of others; a disposition with which they have sometimes been charged, though perhaps unjustly and illiberally. I here mentioned Cambridge, because it is said the mathematical writer for the Monthly Review is at present an ingenious young gentleman, residing in that university, of the name of Woodhouse: if I am mistaken in this, I ask his pardon for the mention of his name, and he will correct me by disclaiming the concern. Till then, in common with many other persons, he will excuse me for the belief, that he is the Reviewer, whose conduct in the alleged instance is so much complained of.

Whatever be the concealed cause, Sir, whether one or both of those just alluded to, or whatever else, the fact appears most certain and evident. Unfortunately for Mr. W. however, if he is the Reviewer, it has carried him so much away, in his eagerness to outrage Dr. Hutton, as to hurry him into strange mistakes and oversights. In the comparison he makes between the works of Dr. Hutton and Mr. Atwood, he represents both their books as the fruit of their researches on the present occasion of the new projected bridge. How unfair, Sir, is this insinuation! Dr. Hutton has objected to this misrepresentation, (Review for June, page 222), his tract having been hastily composed, on another occasion, 30 years before.—Again, Mr. W. had misrepresented Dr. Hutton's theory, by forcing upon it a supposition, disclaimed by him, and unwarranted by his book, namely, the use of mortar or other cement, to form the arch into one coherent solid mass: which Mr. W. afterwards retracted.——In the last place, Mr. W. represents Dr. Hutton's theory, as practically inaccurate, because it does not consider an arch as made up of wedges. In answer to which, Dr. Hutton replied, that he did "consider the arch as made up of sections of wedges, and had pointed out the direction of the joints: adding that every writer on arches must consider them as made up of such wedges; for without these, there can be no such thing as an arch." For, what are the vousoirs, so often mentioned in his book, but another name for the arch-stones, or the wedge-like pieces which form the under curve of the arch, over which is raised the whole of the upper or superincumbent wall, the vertical load or pressure of which is thrown into the tangential direction of the said curve, or along the line of the said vousoirs, by means of the direction of the joins, or butting ends of these wedges, which Dr. Hutton says are always to be considered as cut perpendicular to the curve, viz. under the article *Vousoir*, page 104, of his book. And yet Mr. W. asks, "In what part of his work has Dr. Hutton considered the arch thus composed."

Mr. W. thinks that Dr. Hutton's theory will not apply when the arch is formed of wedges, and says, "it seems that, whoever should adopt that theory, without considering the mode of applying the weight and the forms of the wedges, would be deluded by a *speculative truth*." "If the arch be composed of wedges, sooner or later their properties must be considered." Hence we at length perceive that Mr. W's objection to Dr. Hutton's theory is, because it is not founded on the mathematical mode in which the wedge acts, when considered as one of the simple mechanical powers. Here then is the rock upon which Mr. W. is wrecked, with his new theory, or rather old one, which in reality it is, having been long before treated of by former authors: from these authors Mr. Emerson, after he had discussed the true theory, in his Miscellanies, introduces one proposition, viz. the xith, page 170, on this principle, with the view to condemn it, which he very justly does in pages 171 and 173. In fact that old-new theory, so violently contended for by Mr.

Mr. W. can have no place in the practice of arch-building, becauſe that here the arch-ſtones cannot act as true mathematical wedges. For in theſe, it is well known that they are retained in their places, or have their weight, and other force acting on their back, balanced by two forces acting perpendicularly againſt their ſides, which are conceived to be perfectly ſmooth or poliſhed. But will Mr. W. ſay that this is the caſe with the vouſſoirs or wedges of a ſtone arch? Are their ſides poliſhed, or quite void of all friction? On the contrary, does not every builder know that their butting ſides are ſo rough, as by their friction on one ſide only, in many caſes, to be prevented from deſcending down in the direction of the joint? For who is there that knows not that a flat-ſtone can be laid on a ſurface conſiderably raiſed or inclined to the horizon, as an inclined plane, without ſliding down, being retained in that ſituation by the roughneſs of the ſurfaces, without any other wedge or force above it to retain it, in the manner of the mathematical wedge. Is it not with juſtice then, that ſuch a theory of arches has been long ſince exploded, and another, more conſonant to the principles of matter, ſubſtituted in its ſtead?

After all, Mr. W. in the rapid flow of his declamation, inſinuates, in Dr. Hutton's theory, the want of experimental proofs and mathematical demonſtrations. But ſurely no candid reader can complain that the theory is not ſufficiently demonſtrated in his book. And as to experimental proofs, Mr. W. might have known, that theſe have not been wanting; practical experiments having been made on that theory with complete ſucceſs.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, July 24, 1802. CHARLES HUTTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG your Literary and Philoſophic Varieties for laſt month, you mention that Mr. Fulton, an American, pretends lately to have diſcovered a method of navigating veſſels at any depth under water, and of enabling the perſons who navigate them to continue immerſed for ſeven hours without the acceſs of freſh air; this invention he intends to apply, it is ſeriouſly aſſerted, to the purpoſes of warfare, and, from his ability to approach veſſels unſeen in a ſtate of ſecurity, he propoſes to blow *men of war to atoms*. It is added, the experiment has not been attempted in this country, but the invention itſelf was made the ſubject of a very formal notice to the Houſe of Peers, without, however, producing a very grave effect upon that aſſembly. Whatever might be the motive operating on the majority of the individuals compoſing that houſe, to regard with indifference the communication of Lord Stanhope relative to this ſubject, I am certain that, to thoſe who are acquainted with the principles of hydroſtatics, and the various improvements that have been, from time to time, made on the inſtruments employed for the purpoſes of diving, the notice of that profound philoſopher will appear in a very different point of view.

It ſeems uncertain, at what period the diving-bell was firſt invented. Mr. Boyle relates, on the authority of others, that Cornelius Drebell, during the reign of James the Firſt, contrived not only a veſſel to be rowed under water, but alſo a fluid to be carried in that veſſel, which could ſupply the want of freſh air, and that a ſub-marine voyage was actually made in it by ſeveral perſons in the river Thames. But, whatever degree of credit may be given to the evidence reſpecting this fact, it is, however, certain, that the diving-bell has been long known, although it unqueſtionably remained in a very imperfect ſtate, until improved by the celebrated Dr. Halley. The principal defect of the original diving-bell was, that it contained but four or five hogſheads of air, which, before it could deſcend to a great depth, would be compreſſed into one, by the weight of the ſuper-incumbent water. Now, as, from repeated experiments, one man is found to require about a gallon of freſh air to ſupport reſpiration every minute, and as, beſides, in this inſtrument, candles were neceſſarily employed, which alſo very much tend to conſume or vitiate the air, it evidently follows that two or three men, with a couple of candles, could not remain in it with ſafety for a ſufficient length of time to perform any uſeful labour. To obviate theſe defects, Dr. Halley fixed in the top of his bell a piece of ſtrong clear glaſs to convey light from above, and a cock to allow the eſcape of the vitiated air. The divers were ſupplied with freſh air by means of two barrels which alternately roſe and fell like two buckets, and as the cold air from the barrel flowed into the bell, it expelled the hot foul air through the cock at the top of the machine; by which means ſuch a plentiful

plentiful ſupply of freſh air was communicated, that Dr. Halley himſelf with four companions remained underneath ten fathoms of water for about an hour and a half, without experiencing the leaſt inconvenience. Other improvements have ſince been made on this bell by a Swediſh engineer, whoſe name, at preſent, I do not recollect; but the diving-cheſt of Mr. Smeaton would appear to poſſeſs advantages which render it ſuperior to every other machine hitherto employed in this country for ſimilar purpoſes; one of its peculiar excellencies is, that the divers are ſupplied with a conſtant influx of air, by means of a forcing air-pump, in a boat on the ſurface of the water.

The fate of Mr. Day, which was, doubtleſs, occaſioned by his ignorance of hydroſtatical principles, and that of the late ingenious Mr. Spalding, who had contributed much towards the improvement of the diving-bell, and who fell a ſacrifice to the negligence of his attendants, at the Kiſh Bank, in Ireland, as well as ſimilar accidents, ſeem for a time, to have repreſſed the ſpirit of enterpriſe in this country. In America, however, ſo early as 1776, a very ingenious diving-machine, or ſub-marine veſſel, was conſtructed by a Mr. Buſhnell, of Connecticut, of ſuch a ſize as to contain the diver, and air ſufficient to ſupport him thirty minutes without receiving any additional ſupply from above. At the bottom of this boat, oppoſite to the entrance, was fixed a quantity of lead for ballaſt; at one edge, which was exactly before the diver, who ſat upright, was an oar for rowing forward or backward, and at the other edge, a rudder for ſteering. An aperture at the bottom, with its valve, was intended to admit water for the purpoſe of deſcending; and two braſs forcing-pumps ſerved to eject the water from within, when neceſſary for aſcending. At the top was likewiſe an oar for the purpoſe either of aſcending, deſcending, or continuing at any particular depth; a water-gauge, or barometer, determined the depth of the deſcent; a compaſs directed the courſe, and a ventilator within ſupplied the veſſel with freſh air, when on the ſurface. Behind this ſub-marine veſſel was a place above the rudder for carrying a magazine containing fifty pounds of powder, with the apparatus uſed in firing it, conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to run any propoſed length of time under twelve hours, when it unpinioned a ſtrong lock, (reſembling that of a gun), which gave fire to the powder. This apparatus was ſo pinioned that it could not poſſibly move, till, by caſting off the magazine from the veſſel, it was ſet in motion. For a more particular deſcription of this veſſel, ſee the laſt volume of the Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society, or the 35th volume of the Repertory of Arts.

Some experiments, which were made at Connecticut, ſufficiently evince the nature and uſes of this ſub-marine veſſel, and that it did not afterwards prove deſtructive to a number of the Britiſh veſſels, near Governor's Iſland, and in Hudſon's River, is not aſcribable to any defect, either in its principle or conſtruction, but to ſome extraneous circumſtances, which it would be here wholly unneceſſary to relate.

Mr. Buſhnell's invention, whilſt it deprives Mr. Fulton of every claim to be conſidered as the original diſcoverer, at the ſame time ſufficiently ſhows to what a degree of perfection ſub-marine navigation may be carried. The recent diſcoveries in chemiſtry, particularly that of Dr. Prieſtley, by which oxygen, the only reſpirable portion of the atmoſphere, can be obtained, in ſuch abundance, from various metallic oxyds, as manganeſe, miniums, &c. might, perhaps, be ſucceſsfully applied to the ſtill farther improvement of this art; if, indeed, any mode could be diſcovered of diſengaging the vital air from theſe bodies, without the aid of heat, it ſeems highly probable that various ſub-marine projects might be undertaken without even the neceſſity of riſing occaſionally to the ſurface of the water, and with, perhaps, leſs riſk from accident, than in the uſual mode of navigation.

When, at the concluſion of a ten year's diſaſtrous war, we find a *military tyranny* eſtabliſhed in the heart of Europe, the diſtinguiſhing feature of which is characterized by a deſire to depreſs this country, the only power that can now effectually oppoſe any barrier to whatever ambitious ſchemes ſuch a government may conceive; is it prudent to diſregard the warning voice of philoſophy, and to view, with the apathy of ignorance, the improvement of an art, capable of being employed for the moſt deſtructive purpoſes of warfare, and againſt which, in the unfortunate event of a new rupture, neither the moſt diſtinguiſhed valour, nor the greateſt ſkill in naval tactics, could prove of the leaſt avail.

If the brief ſketch, which is here given, of

of the progressive improvement in the art of diving, shall induce any of your scientific correspondents to enter more fully into this subject, the intentions of the present writer will be fully accomplished.

St. Pancras, 22*d June*, 1802. Yours, &c. AGNES C. HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME months ago, I sent to your Magazine an Account of Portsmouth and Portsea, which you were pleased to favour with an insertion in your valuable and interesting Publication. Annexed to that account was a statement of the population of Gosport, of which place it is now my intention to present you with a sketch.

At the period of my communication alluded to, hostilities had not ceased: though the war-whoop, that so long resounded throughout Europe, had in some degree subsided, the furious conflict it had excited, still continued. Happily for the country, and to the consolation of humanity, the sword has been since sheathed; and, even in these parts, where an opposite interest may be supposed to prevail, such was the nature of the event that it was hailed with joy and general satisfaction. In this altered state of things, I have to give an account of Gosport.

Its distance from Portsmouth, across the water, is about a mile. The usual points of communication, on the Portsmouth side, are the place, to a part of which the late description of your correspondent, Mr. Stevens, must have added some celebrity*, and the Hard of Portsea. The communication is kept up by wherries, to the number of several hundreds, a large proportion of which is constantly plying. The intercourse between the towns is considerable, as will be presumed from these circumstances; and, excepting periods like the present, when the paying-off the ships increases it beyond the usual limits, it is greater in war than in peace. The distance from Gosport round to Portsmouth by land, is about thirteen miles, somewhat within which compass lies our harbour. The town is situated in the parish of Alverstoke, is totally distinct from Portsmouth, and, not being an exclusive jurisdiction, is under the general magistracy of the county. It has, however, its Bridewell, its resident justice, and its police-office.

On entering the town by the principal gate, or on landing at the beach, a stranger is not likely to be highly prepossessed in its favour by first appearances. The gate consists of two adjoining arches, erected in the line of the new ramparts; but it is such a heavy congestion of brick and earth, and so devoid of all architectural beauty and ornament, that, on approaching it, the mind is moved to melancholy, and filled with as much gloom, as if entering a sepulchre or a dungeon. The visitor by water will have equal, if not greater, reason to be dissatisfied. He is no sooner landed than his attention will, most probably, be struck by the dirty and neglected state of the Hard; with the female objects of infamy and disgust that loiter on the beach, and the long range of alehouses that present to his view their decorated and emblazoned fronts, whose dangling signs and sign-boards protruded to some yards distance, a common circumstance throughout the town, giving it the most flatternly and disorderly appearance, cannot well be passed unnoticed. Having glanced over this motley and ever-varying scene, we will hasten on to other parts of the town.

"'Tis here in diff'rent paths the way divides;"

The right leads through North-street to a spacious square, which is the court-end of the town, the parade, the mall, and altogether a very pleasant place, having a fine, open, and interesting view of the harbour, the dock-yard, the shipping, and the country beyond. The left leads through South street—a dismal avenue, crowded with alehouses, gin-shops, pawn-shops, and shops of a still worse description, and the usual inhabitants and customers of such places of entertainment and resort in a sea-port town—to the gaol, the police-office, the old poor-house, the walls and batteries erecting by the convicts, to Haslar Hospital, and the Gibbers.

Between these two streets, in a parallel direction, runs the High street. It is commodious in breadth, and in length upwards of a quarter of a mile. The houses are, in general, tolerably good, or such as commonly compose the principal streets of towns of the same extent under ordinary circumstances. In the centre of the road stands the market-house; but it

* However true the account of Mr. Stevens may be in part, the connivance he speaks of is an assertion, I apprehend, unwarranted by facts. To make me say what his letter has endeavoured to do, is, I must confess, rather extraordinary, and unfair dealing even with an adversary.

is an old wooden edifice, and though its front is set out with a statue, the building is certainly no ornament to the place. It is, therefore, I understand, to be taken down, and another is to be built in a more convenient situation. At the western termination of this street are the ramparts forming the line of fortification on the land side, which has lately been extended beyond the old walls, part of which has been raised, together with the old north gate; but the line is not yet complete. By this alteration Weevil brewery and cooperage, belonging to government, are added to the town, as also a considerable area of ground, and on part of this space temporary barracks have been erected. The ramparts are a fashionable and much frequented promenade, and the prospects they afford are extensive and not deficient either in grandeur or in beauty. They command various views of Spithead and the Isle of Wight, the Offing, and the coast of Sussex; and, in the opposite direction, Portsmouth Harbour and the adjacent country; bounded on the north by Portsdown, a lofty and entire range of chalky hill, stretching from east to west, from the delightful little village of Bedhampton to the town of Fareham, a distance of between seven or eight miles; and though in itself somewhat dull and monotonous, from the uniform and continued sweep of its outline, it is certainly no unimportant object. It at least forms an excellent back ground to the picture of our harbour, and, what is far more material, is an admirable screen to it against the violent storms from the north. Such prospects cannot be viewed by observers in general without pleasure, nor can they well fail in satisfying the eye of the most fastidious. Finely diversified with sea and land, with shipping and rural scenery, connected as they are with subjects of great national import, and martial deeds of high achievement, they may not be unworthy either of the painter's or the poet's notice. That they are capable of filling the mind with rapture, or of elevating it to sublimity, is a point that must be left to the observer's own decision.

It ought not, however, to be understood that these views belong exclusively to the town I am describing: they are common to the vicinity; and there are situations, apart from Gosport, where they may be enjoyed with still greater perfection than on these ramparts. For extensive prospects and bird's-eye views of Gosport, Portsmouth, &c. no spots can be better chosen than the Down already mentioned, and the Tower of Portsmouth-church; but even these are not the places to be preferred, unless for the purpose of obtaining an entire view of the town, the coast, and the neighbouring country. Elevated as these points are, objects that would otherwise interest us, are too much diminished, when viewed from them, to impress us with their proper effect; and from the Down, in particular, the country appears as a perfect flat, swampy and even subject to inundation—still, however, the prospects from hence are warmly admired, and hold no inferior rank in general estimation. But points of view far above the scene, or where one is perfectly isolated, are, I think, in regard at least to these parts, somewhat objectionable. But, to return to Gosport Ramparts. At a short distance and near the beach, that communicates directly with Spithead, is the Naval-establishment of Haslar-hospital, a grand and extensive building, and in every respect adapted to its purpose. Contiguous, is a new range of houses that have been erected on part of the cemetery, for a governor and other officers. Near the hospital are some newly-erected permanent barracks; and in a different direction without the town is the new Military-hospital, another extensive and magnificent edifice. The parish-church is at the distance of about a mile and a half from the town, in the pleasant village of Alverstoke.

The new poor-house stands about midway between the town and the church, on a very eligible spot. It is a stately edifice; built upon a very liberal plan, not altogether free perhaps from the charge alleged against it of prodigality. It is highly commodious, and large enough to contain half the parish, should the expence of erecting it, and the approaching badness of the times, succeed in procuring it so great a number of occupiers*. In the town is a chapel of ease, with a parsonage-house. The dissenters meeting-house, the Catholic-chapel, and a new theatre, complete the list of public-buildings, which Gosport boasts. The chief of these being without the ramparts, the

* As an expedient to ease the parish of expence, and at the same time to people this goodly mansion, so pleasantly situated in the country, I would propose that the wings should be furnished, and let out as lodging-houses, to the inhabitants, under a positive agreement, however, to quit, and remove to another part of the house, so soon as they become chargeable.

appear-

appearance of the place derives no importance from them; and its general air, though it wears evident marks of improvement, is not likely to attract much admiration. It is paved in the usual manner, by Act of Parliament; but is not lighted at any expence to the inhabitants. The cleanliness of the town will not bear to be much extolled.

The state of manners at Gosport, with a few other particulars respecting it, shall form the subject of a future communication. Your's, &c.

Portsea, May 28, 1802. W. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the great* MERCANTILE FAIR *at* LEIPZIG, *at* EASTER, 1802.

1. *Preparations.*

THE grand drama of the Leipzig Easter-fair is certainly during the representation itself, in various points of view, very attractive and entertaining, whether one belong to the crowd of busy actors, or be only an idle looker-on—whether one have on his nose a pair of statistical, or psychological spectacles. On viewing it, a Democritus might shake his sides with laughter, and a Heraclitus cry his eyes out of his head. But the preparations even to these *Mercurialia* are well worthy of notice. To enable us to understand them, we must have the Map of Europe before us. Here on the Western coast of Scotland, immense bales of printed and other coloured cottons, of the finest cambrics, and of the most beautiful muslins, were sent last autumn, and towards the end of March, from Glasgow, Paisley, Rutherglen, and other manufacturing places, by the canal to Leith and other ports on the Eastern coast, to be thence shipped for Hamburg. Only a small part however, of these goods came into the hands of a Merk, and other intermediate dealers in that city; the manufacturers finding it more advantageous to proceed themselves, or send their riders and agents forward to Leipzig, where Macnab, a descendant from the celebrated family of Highland Blacksmiths, in Glenorchy, and now the principal factor of all the Scotch muslin manufacturers for transacting their business at the fairs of Frankfort, Brunswick, and Leipzig, gained more in one hour in his well-stored magazine, than all his ancestors could acquire for centuries by their Vulcanic labours. Besides Macnab, there appeared at the fair the agents, or principals, of from ten to twelve other Scotch commercial houses; among whom, Guthries from Glasgow particularly distinguished themselves by the extent of their dealings.

At the same time that North Britain thus sends forth the produce of her industry, the ports of Hull and London swarm with merchant-ships, to take in cargoes of English goods consigned to the same mart. The Manchester manufacturers transmit vast quantities of their cotton-stuff, &c. to their principal correspondent, Humphries; besides whom a dozen other merchants, as for instance, Tulloch, Turner, &c. accompany, themselves, their goods to the fair. Indeed, it is astonishing what loads of leather, cloths of every kind, steel and iron wares, how many thousands of buttons, buckles, needles, stockings, and a variety of neat patent inventions, are for months before prepared and collected for their Leipzig customers, by the speculating, enterprising merchants of England. From the port of London in particular, large quantities of the produce of the East and West-Indies are shipped for Hamburg and Bremen, to supply the wholesale-dealers of these cities, who visit Leipzig at Easter. One Hamburg merchant dispatched thither from Bremen ten large waggons loaded with coffee and sugar.

Nor were the French wanting in endeavours to prepare lures by which they might draw into their nets the Northern gold and German silver. Bonaparte had not in vain announced to the Lyonese manufacturers the new commercial treaty with Russia. During the winter they had busily employed all their remaining capitals and hands, that they might be able to supply the increasing demands for silks. Only a small quantity was exposed at the Frankfort fair; the richest packages from Lyons being forwarded directly to Leipzig. During the whole of the Easter-week, the high-road through Thuringia was covered with long trains of waggons loaded with French merchandize. In boxes inconsiderable as to size, but filled with most valuable contents, several merchants from the interior of France, and particularly from the capital, brought along with them in their own travelling-carriages, their jewellery, articles of dress, porcelains, perfumeries, and whatever omnipotent fashion had sanctioned by the latest impression of her seal. Bauvallon from Valenciennes, Clarambault-Rattion from Alençon, could carry their laces and points very conveniently with them in neat little chests, and yet do business to the amount of many thousands. Along with the French came the manufacturers of watches from Geneva, Locles, Chaud de Fond, and the val-

lieſof the Jura, who, if we may draw a concluſion from the large aſſortments brought to the Leipzig-fair, ſeems notwithſtanding the late ſeemingly unfavourable times, to have rather extended than contracted the circle of their commercial connections.

The Italians ſeemed not yet to have recovered from the political convulſions that have ſhaken their country, and few of them appeared at the fair with their fruits, oils, and various delicacies for the table; indeed the Engliſh ſeem to be getting poſſeſſion of a great part of their former trade. But from the South-Eaſt extremities of Europe, the Greek merchants, known at the Germanfairs by the name of *Macedonians*, ſet out ſome months before the commencement of the fair, from Edeſſa, Salonica, &c, on their long pilgrimage through the Turkiſh and Auſtrian dominions, and arrive at their place of deſtination about the ſame time with the waggons loaded with their merchandize, conſiſting of raw cotton, red cotton-thread, muſlin, ſhawls, ſaſhes, and likewiſe articles of female dreſs and cloaks. They have large depôts of their goods in Vienna, whence J. Gervaſi, G. Sirkis, and ſome other merchants, came to Leipzig with rich aſſortments, and helped to fill the row of ware-rooms in Catherine-ſtreet and the Brühl.

About the ſame time that South-Eaſt Europe ſends forth her induſtrious ſons, long trains of Ruſſian and Poliſh merchants ſet out on their pilgrimage to Leipzig in their light carriages and kibikts, which bid defiance to the badneſs of the roads and the weather. By degrees they join into long caravans of from 60 to 100 carriages, and when they arrive in Germany, their appearance and a wintry dreſs, bear a ſtriking contraſt to the lovely ſpring that there awaits them. When they left their homes, the Froſt had yet thrown his bridges over the rapid rivers that flow into the Baltic, and the beaten ſnow had formed a ſmooth ſurface over the rugged roads. Many of the Ruſſian buyers come from the country beyond Moſcow, and even from Aſtracan; and whole ſwarms of Jews from the *ci devant* Poland. On the greater or ſmaller number of theſe Hamaxobians, (for frequently they have for months no other dwelling but their carriages), depends in a great meaſure the goodneſs of the fair. The leaſt conſiderable of them brings with him ſome thouſands of ducats to ſupport his credit, on which he perhaps obtains twice as many goods as he can pay for. On theſe goods he often gains a hundred per cent on his return to his own country. Thus, merchants of a great part of Europe, as far as the borders of Aſia, are, during the latter months of winter, in motion, in order to arrive at a common place of rendezvous in a ſmall inland city of Germany, ſituated on the ſmall river Pleiſs! Truly the *caduceus* of Mercury has not, even in our days, when miracles are ſo uncommon, ceaſed to be a wonder-working ſtaff.

And who ſhall be able to count the ſmall caravans, which from every part of Germany haſten to this emporium. The horſe-market in particular, is attended by a vaſt concourſe of breeders and dealers from Hollſtein, Mecklenburg, Deſſau, Köthen, &c. Many wild horſes too from the Ukraine and Lithuania are brought faſtened ſingly to the carriages of the Poliſh merchants, or in whole droves tied together.

It may well be imagined that in the city there is not room for all this crowd of ſtrangers, collected from ſo many various countries, and bringing with them ſo many thouſand carriages and draught-horſes. Indeed not only Leipzig, but almoſt all the circumjacent villages ſeem to be one general inn. In the mean time the numerous univerſity is in a ſtate of reſt; the ſtudents return to their homes, and the halls where the lectures are read, are converted into depoſitories of merchandize, or into counting-houſes, or an exchange for the bookſellers. The police is regulated in an exemplary manner by the magiſtrates; with lenity and indulgence, where too ſevere reſtrictions might tend to render the ſojournment of the ſtrangers leſs agreeable; but with inexorable ſeverity when the public ſecurity is endangered. Twenty active police-officers are found ſufficient to clear the ſtreets of nuiſances and beggars. Players at games of hazard, and proſtitutes are however tolerated as an unavoidable evil, but ſtrictly watched. For, as they arrive in the week preceeding the fair from Dreſden, Berlin, and other reſidences, and take up their quarters, the former in the inns of the ſuburbs, and the latter in the adjacent villages; their names are all accurately inſerted in a regiſter. Much remains yet to be done for the conveniency of the immenſe concourſe of merchants. A more roomy edifice for packing and weighing goods ſhould be built: nor is there a proper central place of meeting for tranſacting money buſineſs, and the like; for though there be a building called the exchange, it nowiſe anſwers the purpoſe for which its name implies that it was intended. The learned, and

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thoſe who are fond of reading, find an agreeable place of meeting in Beygang's Muſeum, which has lately been enlarged, and a room opened for converſation only. Here every one is welcomed in the politeſt manner by the proprietors. But theſe tranquil abodes of the Muſes do not ſuit the noiſy marketing public. To the booksellers the univerſity affords many conveniencies, and, for a renumeration in ready money, willingly takes theſe accoucheurs of learning under her protecting wings. The Theological Faculty ſhews a good example to the others, by converting their ſpacious lecture-hall into an Exchange for thoſe connected with the book-trade; it is however much too ſmall for the great concourſe of dealers.

II. *Buſineſs tranſacted previous to the Fair.—Competition of the Engliſh.—Plans of the German Manufacturers to counteract them.*

It is an unfortunate circumſtance, that a fair, to which merchants repair from every part of Europe, ſhould continue to be unalterably connected with one of the moveable feaſts in the Chriſtian calendar. In the dark ages of ſuperſtition indeed the monks may have held that the ſpiritual indulgences granted on this occaſion, had only on *Jubilate ſunday* a plenary force: but who now in the Proteſtant city of Leipzig, ever thinks of indulgences, however neceſſary to many a poor debtor on the dread Thurſday in the pay-week? Now this year, *Jubilate-ſunday* fell uncommonly late; and the impatience of the buyers and ſellers would not permit them to adhere ſtrictly to ancient cuſtoms and regulations. The total failure of their ſpeculations at the preceeding Francfort Eaſter-fair, had driven the Engliſh dealers and agents ſooner than uſual to Leipzig, where the buyers from the North and the Eaſt had likewiſe arrived earlier. The merchants reſident in Leipzig therefore foreſaw, that if they waited till the uſual time of opening the fair, the numerous ſtrangers would not longer ſuffer themſelves to be confined within the bounds of ancient cuſtom, but proceed to tranſact the moſt important affairs among themſelves, greatly to the diſadvantage of the natives. They therefore petitioned for, and obtained leave from Dreſden, to erect the booths three days ſooner than uſual, and thus to anticipate the buſineſs of the fair. This remarkable deviation from long eſtabliſhed uſage, will probably be made a precedent for the opening of the Eaſter-fair in future: the conſequence thereof this year, was, that towards the end of what is properly the week of the fair, and ſtill more ſo during the pay-week, the buſy buſtle had almoſt entirely ſubſided; and the comparative emptineſs of the before crowded places, was very plainly perceptible; the moſt important buſineſs being concluded during the four firſt days. Certainly much time and money might have been ſaved, if it had agreed with the intereſt of the Leipzigers to fix the pay-week a little earlier.

At this fair too the Engliſh merchants and their Hamburg agents had immenſe quantities of goods accumulated in their ware-rooms, of which there were about twenty more than at the preceeding fair. But above all, the ſeemingly inexhauſtible ſtores of the two great dealers by commiſſion, Macnab and Humphreys, might be ſaid to reſemble in one reſpect the heads of the ſerpent with which Hercules had to contend; for as ſoon as one box was ſold, two others filled with the ſame articles, and, if poſſible, ſtill finer and cheaper, took their place. Indeed the incomprehenſible cheapneſs and quantity of many of theſe articles again brought into circulation among the German Merchants the old abſurd tales and complaints about the immenſe encouragement and ſupport the Engliſh miniſtry had given to the merchants by exemptions and premiums for exportation, and of their accurſed plans and conſpiracy to ruin the manufactures of the continent. Some, however, conſoled themſelves with calculations founded on what they thought authentic information from England, by which they endeavoured to ſhew, that of many of the manufactures moſt in requeſt, a much larger quantity were made than buyers in Germany and other countries on the continent poſſibly could conſume, and that conſequently, to reſtore the equilibrium, a great mercantile revolution muſt ſpeedily enſue. But how little this was the caſe at the fountain-head with reſpect to the moſt important of the Engliſh manufactures, appeared, not to mention other ſimilar proofs, from inſtructions ſent to Macnab by his employers, not to proceed with the ſale of their goods at the low prices they had hitherto been ſold at; becauſe large orders had arrived at Glaſgow, in conſequence of the ratification of peace. But the moſt intelligent eaſily diſcovered the true cauſe of the cheapneſs of the Engliſh manufactures: viz. the abridgment of labour by means of machinery, the numerous canals and other local advantages, but in particular the vaſt capitals which the wholeſale dealers have at their command. Beſides, it might have

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been known, if not from other sources, at least from Nemmich's *Travels*, and Huttner's *Englische Miszellen*,* how fertile the imaginations of the English manufacturers are in the invention of new patterns, and how active in promoting a change of fashion; in which, with regard to dress, an almost total revolution generally takes place in England in the course of twelve months. Now it is only such articles and patterns as are already out of fashion in England, that the English merchants sell so amazingly cheap on the continent. This was evident during the fair; for the muslins with single leaves, flowers, &c. and other new patterns were sold at comparatively high prices; while the antiquated ones might be purchased inconceivably cheap; the merchant being able to cover any partial loss by immediately employing in some profitable speculation his capital, which would otherwise have lain dead perhaps a considerable time longer. Hence originates the clamour among the German manufacturers, that the English *give away* their goods for the purpose of beating their rivals out of the market.

At this fair again the muslins manufactured in Saxony could not stand a competition with the beautiful and fine British assortments; and the discontent of the merchants from Plauen and the neighbouring places, broke forth into loud complaints and bitter execrations. Some of them, as, for instance, Landrock from Plauen, shut up their ware rooms, and resolved to come no more to the Leipzig-fair. The deputation from the Board of Trade in Dresden therefore took it into their serious consideration, how this branch of the manufactures of Saxony might be most effectually promoted. Those best acquainted with mercantile affairs, were of opinion, that the Saxons should for the present give up all hope of rivalling the highly favoured English in the production of the finer kinds of cottons and muslins, and all other goods perfectionated by means of machinery: and rather confine themselves to the middling, coarse, and very cheap sorts, for which there was a great demand at the fair. The coarse muslins from Reuss, and in general all thin and cheap cotton-cloths, were bought up with the greatest avidity, especially by the merchants from France, where they begin again to furnish their houses in a more elegant style, and cannot dispense with white curtains for their windows. In a Memorial to the Elector, published by Pastor Sörgel, it was proposed to lay a duty of 25 per cent. on all English merchandize imported into the Electorate.—Nothing could appear more easy and plausible; but the proposer of this measure did not reflect, that there would be danger of thereby annihilating the fair itself, and the beneficial trade depending on it, as was lately the case with that held at Frankfort on the Oder. By such a duty, amounting almost to a prohibition, the sellers of English manufactures would no doubt, be kept back: but probably the numerous buyers from the North, who shew so decided a predilection for English merchandize, and who are induced to come to the Leipzig-fair, only because they there expect to meet with all kinds of goods to make a choice from, would likewise soon desert it, and resort to a freer emporium, where some neighbouring prince would, no doubt, soon discover it to be his interest to allow an unlimited importation and exportation. Thus the Saxon manufacturers would no longer have to ready a sale for their coarser inferior sorts of calicoes, as they have hitherto found among the strangers who now twice a-year attend the Leipzig-fair.

More rational are the plans of those, who endeavour to encourage the introduction and general use of the English machinery. In this respect, much has already been done; and many fresh attempts are now making with great spirit and perseverance. Many weavers having in 1793 and 1794 been thrown out of employment through the excessive high price of cotton, and the impossibility of obtaining yarn even from England; they began to try the spinning of cotton by means of hand-machines, for the improvement of which the necessary money was advanced from the Elector's treasury. Thus a considerable quantity of fine even yarn was produced, and the Electorate saved large sums which used to be sent for it to England.—When the necessity no longer existed, many of the workmen, having become accustomed to their new employment, did not return to their looms; and the consequence has been, that in the last two years no less than 400 hand-machines, with at least

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* Of this work, no less distinguished for the various information it contains, than the agreeable style in which it is communicated, seven volumes have already been published in monthly numbers. The editor, Mr Huttner, a German gentleman resident in London, has certainly deserved well of the English merchants, as by means of this magazine he diffuses with incredible celerity among his countrymen a knowledge of our newest fashionable manufactures.

leaſt 150,000 ſpindles, were conſtantly at work. But they did not ſtop here; the Elector engaged an able Engliſh mechanic of the name of Whitfield, to whom he allows an annual ſalary of 1000 rix dollars, for ſuperintending the erection of cotton mills on a large ſcale; and from the ſucceſs of thoſe already executed under his direction at Chemnitz, ſuperior to any before attempted in Germany, they begin to flatter themſelves with the hope of ſoon rivalling the Engliſh. The Saxon Miniſter of State, Count von Einſiedel, has likewiſe made ſome very ſucceſsful experiments with theſe large machines at Woldenburg; and Weiſs and Co. in Langenſalza have ſome excellent imitations of the Engliſh machines for ſpinning wool.

The principal manufactures of cotton cloth and ſtockings are eſtabliſhed at Chemnitz, and the circumjacent country, and the towns of Mitweida, Frankenberg, Glaucha, Hohenſtein, &c. and are carried on to much greater extent than the muſlin manufactures, whoſe chief ſeat is Plauen. Indeed, the merchants and manufacturers of Chemnitz excel in taſte, invention, the art of giving a high finiſh to their productions, and in a well-directed ſpirit of ſpeculation. They ſupply Saxony, and other parts of Germany, with cotton and half-cotton manufactures, equal in goodneſs and beauty to moſt ſimilar productions of the Engliſh looms: and their exports to the North and the South amount to many millions of florins. In the printing of cottons, in particular, they might, in ſome inſtances, have diſputed the prize of excellence with the Engliſh; and are daily aiming at the production of better and more beautiful colours. In the little town of Frankenberg only, where twenty years ago this branch of manufacture was not even thought of, about 45,000 pieces of cotton were printed in the year 1800—almoſt 3000 more than in 1799. In Chemnitz, 13,000 pieces more were manufactured than in the preceding year. In the year 1800, there were in that town 1500 looms; but in 1801, the number had increaſed to 1740, beſides 4500 ſtocking-frames. Even when, ſome years ago, the Engliſh monopolized all the cotton of Smyrna and Macedonia, the Chemnitzers ſtood their ground. Giving up the fabrication of ſuch of the finer articles as they could not rival the Engliſh in, they applied their capitals to the manufacturing of the middling and coarſer ſorts, and in particular produced a large quantity of variegated ſtuffs, for the uſe of the German peaſants, the more wealthy of whom begin to wear cotton inſtead of woollen cloaths; ſtill retaining, however, their predilection for glaring colours. At the laſt Eaſter-fair, the Chemnitz merchants found, on the whole, a good ſale for their merchandize; and thus it appears, that the Engliſh could not boaſt of a complete triumph over their competitors; except the German manufacturers of fine muſlins, who were thrown into a ſtate of deſperation, as there was no demand for any but the Britiſh aſſortments.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS *of the late* THOMAS BUTTERWORTH BAYLEY, *eſq.* FRS. &c. &c. *of* HOPE HALL, *near* MANCHESTER.

THE recollection of a friend, who has finiſhed his earthly career with diſtinguiſhed honour, and recently paid the laſt debt to nature, is accompanied with a mixture of reverence and love, beyond what the moſt exalted or moſt beneficent actions during life inſpire. We cheriſh the contemplations of departed excellence with pleaſing ſorrow. And it becomes even a grateful taſk, to communicate to others ſome participation in the feelings, which occupy our minds on the mournful occaſion. Theſe reflections have been ſuggeſted by the much-lamented death of Thomas B. Bayley, Eſq. whoſe talents, character, and conduct, have long been regarded by the public with no ordinary degree of intereſt. He was ſeized, at Buxton, with a diſorder in the bowels, which terminated fatally, on Thurſday the 24th of June, 1802, at the cloſe of the 58th year of his age. The illneſs was ſhort, but ſevere; and ſupported by him with exemplary ſerenity and fortitude. His progenitors were perſons of fortune and great reſpectability; and, on his mother's ſide, he was deſcended from the Dukenfields of Dukenfield, in Cheſhire; an ancient family, in the male line of which the dignity of Baronet has been tranſmitted, in regular ſucceſſion, ſince the reign of King Charles II. Mr. Bayley was educated to no profeſſion; but, being ſent to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and

and placed under the special care of an excellent tutor, he applied himself with uncommon ardour, assiduity, and success, to all those studies which were adapted to qualify him for the rank and duties of a country gentleman. Not long after he had completed his academical pursuits, he was nominated to be one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster. By reading, by observation, by attendance on the Courts of Judicature; and particularly by communication with a neighbouring magistrate *, distinguished for his probity, sound judgment, and juridical skill; he acquired a very comprehensive knowledge of the laws of his country: and, becoming pre-eminent on the bench, he was in a few years appointed Perpetual Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. This station, which was of peculiar importance in the populous trading district where he officiated, he filled with dignity and consummate ability. His attention to the causes brought for trial was unremitting: his patience in hearing the longest investigations unwearied: his discrimination of evidence, impartial and acute; and his protection of the witnesses from petulance or insult, was spirited and inflexible. The charges, which he delivered to the jurymen, were replete with legal wisdom and moral instruction; and he pronounced the sentence of the court, on the unhappy convicts, with the most impressive solemnity. Indeed, on every occasion, he delivered himself with fluency, grace, perspicuity, and energy.

His excellence as a Magistrate, was not confined to the proceedings of the bench. He superintended with vigilance the general police, solicitous to diminish evils in their commencement, and to obviate punishment by the prevention of crimes. He sedulously watchful over the parochial workhouses under his jurisdiction; which he frequently visited, that he might make the strictest scrutiny into their domestic regulations, their comforts, salubrity, and the proper distribution of labour.

The erection of a commodious and well-ventilated gaol and penitentiary house, at Manchester, was accomplished by him in 1787, but not without much opposition. Yet the measure was afterwards so highly approved, even by those justices who were at first strenuous against it, that the premises were stiled the New Bayley, in honour of the projector, by the unanimous vote of the whole bench of magistrates. Of this place of confinement the philanthrophic Mr. Howard speaks in the following terms: "By the spirited exertions of Mr. Bayley and other magistrates, a new prison is building, on a large scale, from Mr. Blackburn's plan, in which there will be single cells, and separate apartments for faulty apprentices, &c. This prison will reflect much credit on the good sense and liberality of the hundred of Salford, which alone defrays all the costs of the building." For the improvement in the Courts of Assize, and the County Gaol at Lancaster, the like praise is due to Mr. Bayley. Such indeed was the general sense of his skill, in the construction of places of confinement, that he was consulted about most of the prisons, which of late have been enlarged or erected in this kingdom.

The state of the great body of the poor, in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, occupied much of the time and attention of Mr. Bayley. In the year 1796, he took a very active part in the establishment of a board of health, over which he continued to preside, till the institution was deprived of his services by death. The first report of this establishment, thus announces the design of it to the public: "To meliorate the condition of the indigent; to prevent the generation of diseases; to obviate the propagation of them by contagion; and to mitigate those which exist, by providing comforts and accommodations for the sick, are the professed objects of this undertaking." That much good has been done by it, cannot be doubted; and the farther plans for the extension of its benefits, which are now in contemplation, were ardently encouraged and supported by Mr. Bayley.

The cotton-mills, which have been so multiplied in this country, as now to furnish employment to several hundred thousand hands, very early arrested the attention of Mr. Bayley. In the year 1784, an alarming malignant fever was supposed to originate in a large factory at Radcliffe, near Manchester. The magistrates, therefore, requested the physicians of the town to make inquiry into its causes, and to suggest the proper means of preventing the spreading of the contagion. The commission was immediately executed; and the medical gentlemen thus concluded their memorial, addressed to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace: "We earnestly recommend a longer recess from labour at noon, and a more early dismission from it in

* Dorning Rasbotham, Esq.

in the evening, to all who work in the cotton-mills. But we deem, (say they), this indulgence essential to the present health and future capacity for labour of those who are under the age of fourteen; for the active recreations of childhood and youth are necessary to the growth, the vigour, and right conformation of the human body; and we cannot excuse ourselves, on the present occasion, from suggesting to you, who are the guardians of the public weal, this further very important consideration, that the rising generation should not be debarred from all opportunities of instruction, at the only season of life in which they can be properly improved." Since the period here alluded to, several proprietors of large factories have, with equal judgment and benevolence, adopted regulations, favourable both to health and morals. Yet, in many of these works, great evils still subsist; and, it was the opinion of Mr. Bayley, will continue to subsist, till a code of laws for their general government, framed according to the plans, which the experience of a few spirited individuals has proved to be practicable, wise, and salutary, has been sanctioned by the authority of the Legislature. On the bill lately enacted, for the well ordering of apprentices in the cotton-mills, he was consulted by the very respectable senator who moved and supported it in Parliament. The clauses, in general, he approved; but considered them as much too partial and limited in their operation, to answer the important and necessary purposes of reformation. Indeed, he was adverse to the admission of apprentices from a distance, who, being unknown, must in some measure be unprotected. To the dissolution of family connections, also, even amongst the lowest orders of the poor, which this practice tends to produce, he was wont to urge very forcible objections. On such connections the most valuable interests of life depend:

> "Relations dear, and all the charities
> Of father, son, and brother." *Milton.*

And when a parent has been induced to abandon his offspring, and the child is placed in a situation, which extinguishes all the tender attachments of affinity, the strongest incentives to virtue are withdrawn, and the mind becomes prepared for idleness, malevolence, and profligacy.

To counteract the causes of increasing vice and misery, by promoting the moral and religious instruction of the rising generation amongst the poor, Mr. Bayley gave the most zealous encouragement to the establishment of Sunday schools. He was a friend to the diffusion of knowledge; especially of that knowledge, which all admit to be *prime wisdom*. And he often expressed both surprise and concern at the error of many well-disposed persons, who are inimical to the extension of every branch of learning to the inferior classes of the community; for his comprehensive experience had fully convinced him, that reading, writing, and arithmetic, are not only favourable to skill and advancement in the arts, but to subordination, peaceableness, sobriety, and honesty.

More than twenty-five years ago, a few gentlemen, belonging to the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, who had a taste for polite literature and philosophy, formed themselves into a weekly association, for the purpose of conversing together on scientific topics. Mr. Bayley early joined this little band; and afterwards aided, both by his counsels and influence, the enlargement of the original plan. Presidents, and other officers, were elected, laws were framed, and a regular institution established, under the denomination of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, which has published five volumes of Transactions, inscribed by permission to the King, that have been received with much approbation by the public. The meetings of this body Mr. Bayley could only occasionally attend, having his time fully occupied in other pressing and active pursuits: but he repeatedly furnished valuable communications.

From this institution another sprung, not long afterwards, entitled, The College of Arts and Sciences, for which Mr. Bayley was at great pains to obtain the most honourable patronage, and most liberal support. It was intended to provide a course of scholastic instruction, compatible with the engagements of commercial life, favourable to all its higher interests, and at the same time preparatory to the systematic studies of the university. To unite philosophy with art, the moral and intellectual culture of the mind with the pursuits of fortune, and to superadd the noblest powers of enjoyment to the acquisition of wealth, were the objects which it professed to hold in view. In the first session, lectures were proposed to be delivered on practical mathematics, and on the principal branches of natural and experimental philosophy;

on chemiſtry, with a reference to arts and manufactures; on the origin, hiſtory, and progreſs of arts, manufactures, and commerce; on the commercial laws and regulations of different countries; and on the nature of commutative juſtice, of oaths, contracts, and other branches of commercial ethics. This admirable undertaking, which was highly applauded by men of the firſt literary eminence in England and other countries, and ſo approved by Dr. Franklin, that he is ſaid to have left a conſiderable ſum of money for the eſtabliſhment of a ſimilar inſtitution in America, met with unexpected and very groundleſs oppoſition in Mancheſter; and for want of ſufficient encouragement was ſoon abandoned. The effort, however, though not crowned with ſucceſs, reflects honour on the memory of Mr. Bayley.

The abolition of the ſlave-trade, about fourteen years ſince, became the ſubject of very intereſting parliamentary diſcuſſion. Mancheſter had the honour of precedence over every other provincial town in the kingdom, in eſpouſing this important cauſe of juſtice and humanity. Public conſultations were held, to promote the ſucceſs of it; and no one engaged in the tranſaction with more heart-felt concern than Mr. Bayley. A petition to the Houſe of Commons was determined upon, by a numerous and moſt reſpectable meeting; and when it was framed and ready for ſignature, he was the firſt perſon who affixed his name to it. On taking the pen, he lifted up his hands to Heaven, and, with an elevated voice, exclaimed, "May God grant his bleſſing on this virtuous effort in favour of oppreſſed humanity!" A profound ſilence enſued; one ſympathetic emotion ſeemed to pervade the whole aſſembly, and every heart was in uniſon with the devout aſpiration.

The delightful, and, it may be added, truly patriotic purſuits of agriculture (ſince on their extenſion the national proſperity is far more dependent than on foreign commerce) uniformly engaged the few leiſure hours, which Mr. Bayley enjoyed; and by the exerciſe in the open air, to which he was induced by attention to the improvements in his pleaſure-grounds and farm at Hope, aided by habitual temperance, a conſtitution, naturally weak and infirm, was rendered tolerably vigorous and robuſt. In draining, planting, manuring, and the culture of new graſſes, he had acquired no ſmall degree of ſkill and judgment; and the Mancheſter Agricultural Society, of which he was a founder, and conſtant ſupporter, adjudged to him many honourable premiums.

At the cloſe of the American war, before peace was finally concluded with France, Government encouraged the raiſing of volunteer corps in different parts of England. A very reſpectable one was embodied at Mancheſter, and Mr. Bayley was appointed, by his Majeſty, Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. The ſame honour was again conferred upon him, on the like occaſion, in 1798, a period when the country was univerſally alarmed with the apprehenſions of invaſion.

In a diſtrict ſo immenſely populous as the Hundred of Salford, in which very conſiderable viciſſitudes are at times experienced in the ſtate of the manufactures, affecting the prices of labour, and the means of ſubſiſtence, violent tumults may, under particular circumſtances, be expected to ariſe. The military force has never been employed in repreſſing theſe diſorders, but as an auxiliary to the civil power; and Mr. Bayley, by temperate firmneſs, and authority mixed with conciliation, was always able, in conjunction with ſome of his brethren of the bench of juſtices, to diſperſe the mobs, without the effuſion of blood. On ſuch alarming emergencies, his own life has been, more than once, in the moſt imminent danger. Yet he ſhrunk not from the expoſure of it again, when public duty called him to the renewal of his exertions. And he has been known to ride into the midſt of an enraged multitude, armed with ſtones and bludgeons; and, when exhortations and threats availed not, has aſſiſted perſonally in the ſeizure of their ringleaders; evincing, that the energy of a generous mind riſes according to the greatneſs of the exiſting occaſion; and that courage and intrepidity will always be adequate to the magnitude of the evil which is to be overcome.

Mr. Bayley married Mary, the only child of Mr. Vincent Leggatt, of London; a lady, whoſe chearfulneſs, good ſenſe, and maternal virtues, have endeared her to a numerous family; and whoſe hoſpitality, beneficence, and humanity, have rendered her a bleſſing to an extenſive neighbourhood. In the relation of huſband, father, and friend, Mr. Bayley's merits were not leſs diſtinguiſhed, than in the offices of public life which he ſuſtained. The warmth of his affections, and the urbanity of his manners, peculiarly qualified him for domeſtic and ſocial endear-

endearments. In his conduct to his children, he blended together, with great felicity, authority and love. The suavity and playfulness of his mind disposed him to participate in all their amusements; yet he could resume the parental authority, whenever it was liable to injury from familiarity or condescension. The prosperity and happiness of his intimate connections were almost as dear to him as his own; and he deemed no exertions for their interest too painful or laborious, when the claim was important or reasonable. He had ample means of furthering their views, by the very numerous correspondences which he enjoyed with men of every rank and station throughout these kingdoms. The powers which Mr. Bayley possessed of forming acquaintances, and his assiduity in preserving all that were valuable, constitute a remarkable trait in his character. With a person and address truly engaging, he recommended himself at once to attention and regard; and having much general knowledge, he could adapt his conversation with ease and propriety to the turn of mind, the pursuits, or the occupation, of the individual with whom he conferred. Early habits of multiplied business had also trained him to all the varieties of intercourse. Soon after his first entrance into the magistracy, he was appointed High Sheriff of Lancashire; an office which, by its dignity and duties, necessarily introduced him to almost every one of consequence in the county. Afterwards, he was made collector of the King's revenue, under the chancellor of the Duchy; and his frequent calls to serve on Grand Juries, the applications to Parliament, in which at different times he was engaged, with various circumstances of a private nature, contributed to enlarge still more the sphere of his social relations, and consequently to aid his capacity for usefulness, both to his friends and the community.

In this short biographical sketch of a beloved friend, it would be highly unjustifiable to pass over in silence his religious character. The virtues and honours of a transitory life dwindle into insignificance, if they are not made to refer to a state of futurity, and to the eternal favour of God. This sentiment, at all seasons, actuated the pious mind of Mr. Bayley: and his hopes of immortality were founded on a full confidence in the Divine Goodness, and a firm persuasion of the truth of Christianity. His devotion was sincere and fervent, but devoid either of enthusiasm or superstition. To the communion of the Church of England he was cordially attached, not from the influences of early education, but from mature reflection and deliberate judgment. Yet though he cherished her doctrines and discipline, he was uniformly hostile to the spirit of bigotry, and full of candour and benignity to other modes of faith and worship. He honoured probity alike in the individuals of every sect; and held the rights of conscience and of private judgment to be inviolable. On the awful day of resurrection, he believed the final inquiry will not be, What creeds have you adopted, or what ecclesiastical system have you espoused? but, Have you cloathed the naked: have you fed the hungry: have you ministered to the sick: or have you served God, by doing good to your fellow creatures, who are his offspring?

In politics, Mr. Bayley was a whig of the old school, devoted to the established principles of the British Constitution; in support of which, he displayed such zeal and activity, during the late eventful and turbulent period, as to receive the warmest approbation from his Majesty's Ministers.

Such are the lineaments of an exalted character, which friendship has endeavoured, with powers too feeble, to pourtray. The shades that mixed themselves with the brighter colourings, will not, in the eye of reason, be viewed as darkening the picture. For the condition of humanity admits not of perfection; and almost every excellence is occasionally blended with some kindred defect. This constitutes at once the trial and the triumph of virtue. In the revered man, whose loss is so deeply lamented, provocations sometimes excited resentful emotions, which the occasion might not perhaps entirely justify. But these occurred not on the judgment-seat, nor at any season when duty imperiously required self-command. His warmth also was short-lived, and was succeeded by the most amiable relentings. The forgiveness of injuries he carried almost to the literal extent enjoined in the gospel, pardoning the offences of a brother, not only seven times, but seventy-times seven. A versatility of mind and of pursuits was sometimes observed in Mr. Bayley, beyond what is consistent with the firmness of purpose, supposed to be characteristic of wisdom; but let it be recollected, that, in the multiplicity of concerns, which occupied his attention, new and unexpected

views of things might preſent themſelves; and that pertinacity muſt often have proved more injurious than a temporary diſpoſition to change. In the exerciſe of the magiſterial functions, the ſentence of juſtice can ſeldom be expected to give ſatisfaction to each of the parties who are the ſubjects of it. He who ſuffers by the award, will be inclined to complain; and complaint, however unreaſonable, may incite to condemnation. Sometimes, alſo, the deciſion may be apparently rigorous and ſevere; and, by exceeding the moral turpitude of the offence, may ſtand oppoſed to the feeling of pity, and even to the ſenſe of equity, in the minds of uninformed ſpectators. On ſuch occaſions, hard is the lot of a judge, who is bound by his oath, and ſtill more ſtrongly by his duty to ſociety, not to *diſpenſe* with, but to *execute* the laws of his country; and whatever be the ſtruggle in his heart, every ſoft emotion is to be controuled. He muſt riſe ſuperior to preſent obloquy, and magnanimouſly fulfil the ſacred obligations of his office.

The rejection of petitions for mercy to a condemned delinquent, or for the mitigation of pains and penalties, which were not unfrequently preſented to Mr. Bayley, as Chairman of the Seſſions, from well-intentioned, but not well-judging perſons, expoſed him to unmerited cenſure, and often to permanent reſentment. To render puniſhments efficacious in the correction or prevention of crimes, they muſt be known to be inevitable; offences otherwiſe would be indefinitely multiplied; for every offender might find advocates to plead his cauſe, either from intereſt, or from motives of miſplaced humanity. When the magiſtrate, therefore, has deliberately and conſcientiouſly apportioned the meaſure of infliction to the atrocity of the guilt, or to the injury which it does to ſociety, he ought to remain inexorable. At one of the Quarter Seſſions, a memorial was delivered to the Chairman, in behalf of a convict, who had a family and connections poſſeſſing conſiderable intereſt in the town of Mancheſter. When it was offered, a particular ſignature was pointed out, with an intimamation, that it muſt carry with it irreſiſtible weight. "I love and reſpect, (ſaid Mr. Bayley, with ſome degree of ſternneſs and vehemence), the perſon to whom you refer: but it is in the ordinary intercourſe of life. On the bench of juſtice, I know neither friend nor enemy." His auſterity of deportment, on this occaſion, was very unreaſonably cenſured. For though the application might not be in itſelf improper, yet the manner in which it was conducted, implicated a charge, ſufficient to excite reſentment, that the Chairman was ſubject to private influence.

But why ſhould the Biographer aſſume the language of apology, when there is ſo little ground for reprehenſion, and ſo much for applauſe? The merits and eminent ſervices of Mr. Bayley will be recorded with honour, and long remembered with gratitude. In the general ſentiment of ſorrow for his death, his failings, which were only the frailties of human nature, are already forgotten.*

Mancheſter, July 1ſt, 1802.

MEMOIRS *of* MR. CIRILLO, *the* NEAPOLITAN BOTANIST.

DOMINIC CIRILLO was born in Grumo, a village of *Terra di Lavoro*, in the neighbourhood of Naples, about the year 1730, and was deſcended from a family of ſome fortune and conſideration in his native place, and already illuſtrated by many learned men, the moſt remarkable of whom was his own uncle and tutor Nicholas Cirillo, primary profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Naples, preſident of the academy inſtituted in that metropolis by the grand almoner, archbiſhop Galiani, after the reſtoration of the monarchy under the houſe of Bourbon, and author of the celebrated *Conſulti Medici*, (Medical Conſultations) which was regarded as a capital work in thoſe times, and, notwithſtanding the ſubſequent revolutions of the medical ſci-

* The preceding Memoir is copied *verbatim* from one which has been printed at Mancheſter, and diſtributed among the numerous friends of the deceaſed. We know that additions and reflections might readily be ſuggeſted, but we do not conſider this as our taſk. We ſhall only take the liberty of remarking, that, under the head of Mr. Bayley's ardour in promoting the intereſts of literature, it might have been mentioned, that he was one of the moſt zealous ſupporters of that liberal inſtitution, *The Warrington Academy*, till its diſſolution; and that, where his political conduct is touched upon, it would not have been leſs honourable to his memory to have noticed, that, with the other *Whigs of the old ſchool*, he was long actively engaged in plans of conſtitutional reform, and in oppoſition to the meaſures of an arbitrary miniſtry, than that he thought it right, in a later period, to act upon different principles.—*Editor.*

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ences, preſerved ſome reputation even ſo late as the year 1770, when a new edition of it was publiſhed in four volumes in 4to.

Dominic, of whom we now offer a ſlight account, received the beſt education that the city of Naples, or any part of the kingdom, could afford; and as he was early intended for the medical profeſſion, it was natural that he ſhould methodically go through all the ſtudies connected with it, and that he ſhould afterwards be completely inſtructed in its theory and practice by his learned and reſpectable uncle. It was, however, neither to his natural abilities, nor to the peculiar care of his inſtructors, that young Dominic ſtood indebted for that brilliant figure which he ſubſequently made in the medical line, and for the uncommon reputation which he ſoon acquired among the learned men of his native country, and of the remainder of Italy. The whole was owing to an extraordinary combination of circumſtances ariſing from the viciſſitudes of ſcience in the age in which he happened to live. Any attentive obſerver, who has adverted to the progreſs of phyſics, during the eighteenth century, may have remarked that each of the three generations compoſing this period has ſome ſpecific ſhades of its own, through which it is diſtinguiſhed from the two others, beſides the acknowledged generic character which all of them have in common. When this poſition is taken, it is obvious that, as the firſt generation was diſtinguiſhed for the Newtonian philoſophy, and the third for chemiſtry; ſo was the ſecond for botany, and other branches of natural hiſtory. It is likewiſe known that this movement was communicated to the human mind by Buffon, who employed his enchanting powers in popularifing the ſcience: and by Linné, who brought into it that admirable ſpirit of order which has immortalized his name.——Cirillo found himſelf in theſe happy circumſtances! he connected his riſing fame with the ſpirit of his age: he happened to be the firſt perſon, in Naples, who ſtudied the works of the immortal Swediſh naturaliſt; who was duly ſenſible of the ſuperior beauty of his claſſification and nomenclature, and who knew and taught that eternal economy of the vegetable world, by which

> Vivunt in venerem frondes; nemus omne per altum
> Felix arbor amat.

We feel, however, that, whilſt we are making the eulogy of one man, we indirectly and unwillingly make the ſatire of all his countrymen; and we are indeed heartily ſorry that we cannot mention a ſingle Neapolitan character in this Magazine, without ſome unfavorable obſervation, either on the inhabitants, or on the government. The kingdom of Naples is, in a great meaſure, the *Bœotia of Italy*. Whilſt the Italians held the ſupreme rank in the empire of learning, the Neapolitans were always half a century behind the reſt of their countrymen; as ſoon as the ſciences aroſe to a greater degree of ſplendor on this ſide of the Alps, they have been, juſt as before, behind the remainder of Italy, and moreover a full century behind France and England. Thoſe of our readers, who may deem theſe expreſſions too harſh, will be eaſily reconciled to them when, in the preſent inſtance, they are told that, during nearly two centuries which ſeparate Fabio Colonna from Dominic Cirillo, the ſcience of botany, in Naples, ſeems to have been utterly eraſed from the map of human knowledge; and as this propoſition alſo may appear too dogmatic, we feel it incumbent upon us to illuſtrate it with a ſhort commentary. Whether we conſider the ſyſtem of vegetable phyſics, or the general and partial hiſtory of plants, or the peculiar deſcriptions of botanic gardens, we find the Italians, within the period to which we allude, as much active in theſe purſuits as in any other occupation. And, in fact, in each of the four mentioned branches, from Ceſalpini to Bonelli, they can produce a number of writers, which, although decidedly inferior to that of their contemporaries in the ſame line, either in England or in France, would, perhaps, be ſufficient to exhibit a complete ſyſtem of botanical knowledge; and, perhaps alſo, be competent to do credit to any civilized nation. It is certainly curious to remark, that no one of theſe writers has been a Neapolitan, though the kingdom of Naples compoſes nearly the third part of Italy, and that no attempt was ever made by the inhabitants to render botany an object of attention, if we except (what a few inveſtigators of national antiquities only know,) the ſmall garden which the prince of Cattolica, a Sicilian nobleman, conſtructed for his own pleaſure, in Naples, towards the cloſe of the 17th century; and another inconſiderable one which, at the beginning of the laſt, was erected on the adjacent hillock, called *La Montagnuola*, by the duke Filamarini, for the uſe of the famous hoſpital of *l'Annunziata*, of which he was a governor. The preſent writer has reaſon to think, that before the publication of the *French*

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Encyclopedie, the claſſical ſyſtem of Tournefort was either unknown or little appreciated in that country; and he knows, almoſt to a certainty, that ſo late as the year 1780, not ten perſons there were acquainted with the beautiful and unrivalled method of Juſſieu. A city, like Naples, which ranks the third in Europe for population and wealth, is condemned to be without a public botanic garden! And to have done with this diſguſting picture, let us only ſubjoin that no perſon ever told his Sicilian majeſty that, in his capacity of a powerful monarch, he is not allowed to have, in his royal dominions, any thing like what his anceſtors already poſſeſſed, in the mere capacity of Roman princes——the celebrated *Hortus Farneſianus!*

It is no wonder that, in the circumſtances of this national blindneſs, and of the predominant ſpirit of the age, Mr. Cirillo ſhould obtain the chair of botany, in the univerſity of Naples, when he was ſcarcely 30 years old; and if we were to judge of his ideas at that time, by his ſubſequent performances, we ſhould think that he already intended to preſent the public with ſeveral performances in the different branches of his profeſſion. In the year 1761, (if we recollect rightly) he publiſhed his firſt work, *Introductio ad Botanicam*, in a ſmall volume in quarto. The book was in itſelf of no great conſequence, nor perhaps could it bear any weight in the European ſcale. Owing, however, to the ſame circumſtances, it was received with applauſe by his countrymen, and we incline to think that it really proved of conſiderable benefit to his ſtudents, and to the generality of young people of his own nation.

Many obſtacles ariſing from the practice of medicine prevented Mr. Cirillo from indulging in his botanical purſuits, for the ſubſequent twenty years of his life. Having the advantage of ſpeaking the Engliſh language tolerably well, he was the excluſive phyſician to all the individuals of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain who occaſionally reſided in Naples. He was introduced, in this capacity, to Lady Walpole, who having no proſpect of ſoon recovering her health in Naples, and being anxious to return to her native country, engaged Mr. Cirillo to attend her, in her journey to England. The latter availed himſelf of the opportunity to live for ſome time in London, to improve ſtill more in the medical ſcience, and to get acquainted with ſome of the eminent character of that time. He regularly attended the lectures of the late celebrated Dr. Hunter, of whom he conſtantly ſpoke, in the remainder of his life, with the deepeſt ſentiments of admiration, honour, and gratitude. It was during this journey (we ſuppoſe) that he was appointed a fellow of the Society of Natural Hiſtory in Paris, and (if we are not miſtaken,) of the Italian Society, at Verona.

Not long after his return to Naples, Mr. Cirillo happened to have a diſagreeable diſcuſſion with his colleagues in the univerſity. In virtue of the bye-laws of that literary eſtabliſhment, the profeſſors are divided into *primary* and *ſecondary*: a diſtinction which is far from being merely honorific: as, beſides the conſiderable difference in the ſalary, the primary profeſſors alone enjoy the right of giving their votes for the admiſſion of the candidates to the vacant chairs. According to the ſame bye-laws, no newly-elected profeſſor is allowed a primary chair; a gradual aſcent muſt take place among the veterans, and the appointed candidate is only to fill the laſt inferior place which, in the ultimate reſult of gradation, happens to be vacant. This practice cauſed no inconvenience, as long as the univerſity contained only the old ſettled faculties. But as, in proceſs of time, ſome new chairs (and botany among them) were eſtabliſhed in it, without a previous deciſion to which of the ancient faculties each of them ſhould be aggregated; it was obvious that the profeſſors filling them would be excluded from the benefit of a gradual aſcent, and conſequently doomed to be, in ſome reſpect, out of the ranks. Mr. Cirillo raiſed the ſtandard of rebellion againſt this abſurd ſyſtem: he vigorouſly aſſerted that the chair of botany ſhould be aggregated to the medical faculty, and inſiſted that a ſuperior place, actually vacant in that department, ſhould be filled by him, in the order of priority. He alſo candidly declared that, in theſe exertions towards the abolition of the exiſting abuſe, he felt an additional impulſion from his own perſonal concerns; as it was neceſſary for his fortune, ſaid he, that he ſhould acquire the reputation of an able phyſician as he had already obtained the fame of a good botaniſt. The oppoſition made againſt him on the occaſion was ſuch, that he was near giving in his reſignation to the univerſity. At length he came off victorious, and was actually promoted to one of the higheſt chairs in the medical faculty. We have been rather particular in relating theſe details, as they were neceſſary to bring our readers to believe that the deſire of eſtabliſhing a great

great reputation, in the medical line, induced Mr. Cirillo to publiſh in 1780, his known work *Noſologiæ Methodicæ Rudimenta*. What was the poſitive merit of this performance, the writer cannot tell, though he has reaſon to think that it was deſerving of a great conſideration, and that it really anſwered the purpoſe of its author, in extending and conſolidating his fame. We conclude the paragraph by remarking that about this very time (in 1779) Mr. Cirillo was elected a fellow of the newly inſtituted Academy of Naples.

It appears that as ſoon as theſe perſonal concerns were ſatisfactorily terminated, our author reſumed his botanical purſuits; accordingly, we ſaw him publiſhing, in 1784, his work, *De Eſſentialibus nonnullarum Plantarum Characteribus*, in octavo; and in 1785, the more intereſting one *Fundamenta Botaniæ, ſive Philoſophiæ Botanicæ Explicatio*, in two large volumes of the ſame ſize. The preſent writer never read the former of theſe works; but if he can rely upon his memory, he remembers to have been accidentally informed by Mr. Cirillo himſelf, that the leading ideas in it were to inveſtigate the eſſential character of ſome plants, in order to complete, if poſſible, what is called the natural ſyſtem; and to aſcertain how far the multiplication of *varieties*, by this method, could have a tendency to diminiſh the number of *ſpecies*. The latter work, on the philoſophy of botany, exhibited many intereſting ideas: but we entertain great doubts whether much novelty and originality could be produced upon a topic perhaps already exhauſted by the great Swediſh philoſopher, and by his numberleſs diſciples, commentators, tranſlators, almoſt in every language of Europe. We ſcarcely need mention another analogous work publiſhed in 1790 *Tabulæ Botanicæ Elementares, ſive Icones Partium quæ in Fundamentis Botanicis deſcribuntur*: as the very title of it already ſhews that it is little better than an appendage, or rather a ſynoptic illuſtration, of his ſyſtem of botanical phyſics.

Much about the ſame time (1790) Mr. Cirillo attempted to paſs his medical and botanical line, and to penetrate into the field of ſentimental philoſophy. He publiſhed a ſmall volume in octavo, of *Meditazioni Filoſofiche*, which exhibited a ſtrange mixture of the ſpirit of Young, Sterne, and Rouſſeau. Happy would it have been for him, and much to the wiſhes of his friends, that he had never made ſuch an attempt; as the publication did not even riſe to the height of mediocrity, and ſoon after fell into complete oblivion! What ſtill contributed to render it more contemptible, was one of the *meditazioni* conſecrated to the praiſe of his then deceaſed friend *Filangieri*, who being too much overvalued in his life, by the intriguing *philoſophiſm* at home, and by mercantile ſpeculations abroad, was, ſoon after his death, appreciated in his juſt ſtandard, and deſervedly regarded in no better light than that of a book-maker, or of what ſome witty people called in a vulgar and *pulcinelleſca*, but appropriate and energetic expreſſion, *the paſtry-cook of the political ſcience!*

In 1793, Mr. Cirillo preſented to the public a really important work, in his favorite branch of ſtudy. This was the Neapolitan Flora, or *Plantæ Rariores Regni Neapolitani*. Inſtead of paſſing any opinion ourſelves on this performance, we think it better to inform our readers of the judgment given upon it by the reſpectable French periodical work, *Le Magazin Encyclopédique*. According to this review, *the author had diſcovered many rare plants, and many alſo, until then unknown*: and in order to exemplify this aſſertion, the editor refers to the firſt *Faſciculus* of the work, in which are found four plants, the *Scabioſa Crenata*, the *Lamium Bifidum*, the *Hypochaeris Minima*, and the *Phormium Bulbiferum*, not generally noticed by our modern phytographs; and in which alſo is ſeen the *Convolvulus Stoloniferus*, *deſcribed hitherto*, ſays the editor, *by no one but Profeſſor Cirillo*.

Still more important than the laſt, was the next work which our botaniſt publiſhed, in 1796, under the title of *Cyperus Papyrus*, printed (we borrow the expreſſion from the title page) *Parmæ, in ædibus Palatinis, typis Bodonianis*. The author juſtly thought that an accurate deſcription of that famous Egyptian plant was a great *deſideratum* in natural hiſtory; as no one among the botaniſts, who had expreſsly written on the ſubject, had ever given the figure or the repreſentation of the natural ſtate of the plant. He conſequently thought that the work ſhould be printed in Atlas *folio*, and accompanied with two ſuperb plates of the ſame ſhape, one of which might repreſent the flouriſhing ſtate, and the other the trunk and body of the plant exactly in its natural ſize. The writer never ſaw this work; but he is informed that it is really magnificent beyond deſcription, and one of the moſt beautiful things ever iſſued from the printing-houſe of Bodoni!

Here is the end of the literary life of the ſubject

ſubject of the preſent memoir; and as we have taken a ſhort review of his ſeveral works, as the mere productions of a philoſophic writer, our readers naturally expect that we ſhall give them ſome hints how far the ſame perſon poſſeſſed the art of writing, which is, perhaps, of a greater importance than any natural diſcovery. We reluctantly ſay to this, that Mr. Cirillo was extremely defective, with reſpect to elegance and accuracy, in all his compoſitions. His Latin ſtyle is replete with obſcurities and redundancies; and his Italian, although not utterly deficient in propriety and perſpicuity, is uncouth, harſh, unharmonious and very often ungrammatical. In the bulk of his compoſitions, the want of a methodical arrangement, and of an eaſy tranſition, is viſible almoſt in every chapter. Nor was he able to preſerve himſelf from that peculiar ſort of negligence, that laughable *acciabbattare* which is generally detected in the Neapolitan writers. Of this laſt defect we ſhall indulge our readers with two ſignal inſtances. I. In 1789, on writing a letter to the editor of the Civic Gazette, in Naples, relative to a method then diſcovered for reſtoring drowned perſons to life, he ſaid that this had been practiſed *in the province of Quipuſcoa, in America.*—Not one informed perſon, in the Catholic countries, can be unacquainted with the name of the above mentioned Spaniſh province, ſo famous for having been the birth, place of S. Ignatius Loyola! II. In one of his *meditazioni*, already noticed, meaning to imitate the ſuperb imagery of Young, by which the *Night* is made *to ſit on an ebon throne*, he uttered the enormous blunder—*Oſcura eburnea notte*; evidently confounding, in one poetical word, the *ebony* and the ivory.

Having already completed his ſcientific career, and being actually in an advanced period of life, happy would it have been for this reſpectable man, if he had left the world with that tranquillity of mind and thoſe comforts of life which fortune had laviſhed upon him. He was doomed to live two years too long—to fall a victim to that pernicious philoſophy which has inflicted ſo many incurable wounds on Europe, and on mankind itſelf! It is known how he had the weakneſs to ſide with the French, in their aggreſſion on Naples; how he condeſcended to fill an important place during their uſurpation; and how he was afterwards executed, at the reſtoration of the lawful government, towards the latter end of the year 1799, about the 70th year of his age. Unfortunate man, and deſerving of a better fate! He will be ſincerely regretted by his numerous friends, and by all his countrymen, as long as they ſhall have a ſenſe of reſpect for talents and virtue; whilſt, on the other hand, they will lament that he was guilty of that unjuſtifiable error, the conſequence of which was the loſs of his life. Juſtice will be done to his heart: but his calamitous end will alſo be a new proof that the claſſes of literary men are not competent to give a knowledge of the world, and of the complicated maze of the human paſſions; and that philoſophical ſocieties, anatomical theatres, and botanic gardens, very ſeldom are ſchools for ſtateſmen and patriots!

Dominic Cirillo was of a middle ſize, ſtout and well-proportioned, and of a gentle and philanthropic mien. In converſation, no one perhaps better than he ever underſtood how to be polite without meanneſs, free without offence, and ſecret without myſtery. He was remarkably neat and elegant in his dreſs, in his furniture, in his library, and in his ſmall botanic garden. His morals were excellent, eſpecially towards his friends; and even during the ſhort reign of that mimic and ridiculous eſtabliſhment which, in the Gipſy jargon of Jacobins was called the *Parthenopean Republic*, he was ſaid to have diſplayed many important examples of public virtue.

Some ACCOUNT *of the late* DR. GARNETT.

"The life of a ſcholar ſeldom abounds with adventure: his fame is acquired in ſolitude: and the hiſtorian, who only views him at a diſtance, muſt be content with a dry detail of actions by which he is ſcarcely diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of mankind; but we are fond of talking of thoſe who have given us pleaſure; not that we have any thing important to ſay, but becauſe the ſubject is pleaſing."

THE occurrences of Dr. Garnett's life not being ſtrongly marked with viciſſitude, a ſketch of it muſt neceſſarily be ſhort. He was born in a village in Weſtmoreland, and like moſt men who have become eminent by their talents, he ſprang from the middle claſs of ſociety. His father is the proprietor and cultivator of a ſmall eſtate near Kirkby-Lonſdale. Prompted by his ſon's evident ſuperiority over his little playmates, he reſolved to ſpare no expence in his education, and accordingly when he had paſſed the uſual time at a country grammar-ſchool, he was placed under the care of Mr. Dawſon, of Sedberg, in Yorkſhire, a gentleman of well-known mathematical abilities. Four

years were here ſpent in the cloſeſt ſtudy, at the expiration of which period, determining on the purſuit of medicine, he proceeded to Edinburgh, and became a pupil of Dr. Brown, whoſe ſyſtem he ever after defended and acted upon. A reſidence of ſeveral years procured him a degree. He then viſited London, and ſtudied ſurgery with conſiderable attention. Conceiving himſelf qualified to enter into the practice of his profeſſion, and an opportunity offering by the death of Dr. Wilſon, he began his public career at Harrogate, in Yorkſhire. To thoſe who have obſerved the means which the medical men of this place find themſelves under the neceſſity of uſing, to obtain employment, it will not appear ſurpriſing, that the delicate mind of Dr. Garnett received ſevere and frequent ſhocks, until, the irkſomeneſs of his ſituation becoming inſupportable, although lucrative, he was compelled to abandon it. He now formed a deſign of emigrating to America, but the perſuaſion of his friends prevailed upon him to relinquiſh this ſcheme. It being ſuggeſted in Liverpool, that a courſe of lectures on chemiſtry and experimental philoſophy would, in all probability, be well received, he embraced the idea, and was gratified by a ſucceſs exceeding his moſt ſanguine expectations. The neighbouring town of Mancheſter was the next theatre for the diſplay of his knowledge, and he there repeated, with the higheſt approbation, the courſe he had given at Liverpool. Encouraged by the flattering reception he met with, he became a candidate, and a ſucceſsful one, for the lectureſhip of Anderſon's Inſtitution, in Glaſgow. The reputation which he acquired, while in this ſituation, induced the managers of the Royal Inſtitution to offer him the place of lecturer in phyſics and philoſophy, a ſelection which was the more honourable to Dr. Garnett, as it was entirely unſolicited, and unexpected by him. The temptation was too ſtrong to be reſiſted. He acceded to the propoſed terms, and, coming immediately to London, delivered his lectures during two ſeaſons, to a crowded and brilliant audience. The publicity he had thus gained, added to other circumſtances, influenced him to reſign his ſeat in the Inſtitution; and the leaſe of a houſe in Great Marlborough-ſtreet being on ſale, he bought it, built a large and convenient lecture room, purchaſed a quantity of philoſophical apparatus, and had the pleaſure, laſt winter, to ſee his forms filled with pupils. In the ſpring, he began a new courſe, and was advancing towards its cloſe, when ill-health, for a time, ſuſpended his labours. Reſolutely ſtruggling with diſeaſe, in a few days he reſumed his chair, and gave ſeveral lectures, when ſuffering under the ſevereſt indiſpoſition; but, at length, his feeble limbs refuſed to obey the dictates of his vigorous mind, and he was obliged to remain in his own apartment. His diſorder every inſtant aſſumed a more ſerious aſpect. The medical gentlemen, who attended him, declared it to be a typhus fever, caught in the gratuitous exerciſe of his profeſſion, and increaſed by anxiety and over-exertion; and, in ſpite of every effort of ſkill, and every care of affection, on the 28th of June this amiable man expired.

As an author, Dr. Garnett is known to the world by his Tour through Scotland; by his Analyſis of the Mineral Waters at Harrogate, Moffat, Horley Green, &c. by his Lecture on Health; and by a number of papers inſerted in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, the Royal Iriſh Academy, and the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter, of which bodies he was a member. The Monthly Magazine alſo is indebted to him for ſeveral valuable communications.

As a lecturer, he was intitled to every praiſe for complete knowledge of his ſubject, although, in explaining it, he did not uſe the rhetorical action and declamation, which ſo frequently impoſe upon the world, and which, in matters of ſcience, are perhaps worſe than uſeleſs. What he ſaid was eaſily apprehended, and he never allowed an opportunity to eſcape of illuſtrating and confirming by experiment what he had advanced in theory.

As a man, he was generally admired and beloved. Active and energetic, yet mild and unaſſuming, the ſuperiority of his mind was diſguiſed by the ſimplicity and ſuavity of his manners. His countenance was open and intelligent, ſometimes highly animated, but too often overcaſt with an expreſſion of melancholy, which thoſe who were ſo happy as to be his friends muſt ever lament ſhould have a cauſe for exiſtence.

Before he quitted Harrogate, he married a Miſs Cleveland, a charming woman, who was ſo fondly attached to him, as to participate in his ſtudies. From the day of their union, it was her endeavour to aſſimilate her mind to his. She attended all his lectures, paid particular attention to thoſe ſubjects on which ſhe found he was moſt intereſted, and even qualified herſelf to aſſiſt him in the correction of his manuſcripts. He returned her affec-

tion with equal ardour, and they seemed made for each other, when, in giving a second daughter to the world, she died in his arms.

The distraction of the husband may be conceived. The wish to provide for his children roused him into exertion: to that exertion he has fallen a sacrifice, and his little girls are now completely orphans. Had a few years elapsed before this unfortunate event took place, Dr. Garnett would probably have been enabled to secure to them a decent independence. After having, with steady perseverance, borne down the obstacles that opposed his progress, he had attained to a respectable rank in his profession, and looked forward to remuneration for his labours. He had tilled the ground, he had sown the seed, and his congratulating friends were anticipating the approaching harvest, when this cruel blight destroyed their hopes, and left nothing to them but the most poignant, and alas! the most unavailing regret.

A life spent in the extension and improvement of every useful art, surely lays the strongest claim to the gratitude of mankind. The generosity of the British nation affords support to the family of the hero who has fought for his country, and shall it not to that of the philosopher who has instructed it?

Dr. Garnett has left his Lectures on Zoonomia in readiness for the press. They are speedily to be published by subscription, and it is earnestly and confidently hoped, that the event of this publication will free the unprotected children of the author from any danger of the penury with which they are at present threatened. W.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Between the 20th of June and the 20th of July.

CHEMISTRY.

An Introduction to the Study of Chemistry, as explaining its Principles and their Application to Arts, Manufactures, &c. &c. with an Appendix, containing the modern Theory, by Richard Stack, D.D. 8vo. boards.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET,

To the Memory of WM. COWPER, ESQ. *Author of the Taſk, &c. &c. whoſe chaſte and elegant Productions will ever be entitled to our Admiration, while ſublimity, imagination, and pathos, are regarded as the Characteriſtics and Ornaments of Poetical Compoſition.*

BY hands unſeen, to ſhield his earthly bed,
(Where weeping virtues o'er his cold turf bend,
And mourn the early doom of their lov'd friend,)
Shall ſweeteſt flow'rs of earlieſt bloom be ſpread:
Here ſhall the village maids and youths repair;
Here ſhall the kindred ſoul that loves to grieve,
Still linger o'er his ſylvan grave at eve,
And mourn his fate: The red-breaſt here ſhall bear
The hoary moſs and flowers to deck the clay
That ſhields from mould'ring dews the poet's breaſt;
While, penſive wand'ring thro' the graſs grown way
At eve, the kindred muſe, in ſable dreſt,
Breathes her ſad dirges o'er his lifeleſs clay,
And hymns with ſainted voice his ſoul to reſt.

July 18, 1802. O.

SKETCH OF BONAPARTE.

HIGH on the throne of monarchy ſo late
Revers'd, he ſits in pomp majeſtical,
By nature form'd to win his way to greatneſs.
Prompt to conceive and undertake whate'er
With difficulty and hazard might be achiev'd
By mortal proweſs; in the braying din
Of civil ſtrife, or on th' embattled plain,
Midſt charging ſquadrons and the cannons roar,
Alike undaunted he—nor for the means
Car'd, ſo he attain'd the height he ſoar'd to.
For no ſoft pang of pity or remorſe
E'er touch'd his rugged boſom; witneſs thou
Ravag'd Auſonia, and the fertile plains
Of Egypt whitening with the untomb'd bones
Of thoſe his undiſtinguiſhing revenge
Gave to the edge of the ſword—cloudy his brow,
Haggard his viſage, and beſpeaks a mind
Where Care and cold Miſtruſt for ever dwell;
Unfated Pride, and fierce Ambition, ſtill
Hatching pernicious counſels to diſturb
The peace of waſted Europe, and provoke
The ſtorms which beſt uphold his doubtful ſway.
Yet he can well diſſemble; can diſguiſe
His dangerous intent, confounding ſtill
His haughty projects with the general good.
So reigns he ſov'ran o'er a people long

By

By madding faction vex'd, and dire misrule:
So reigns he—rais'd by deeds of high renown
And fav'ring chance, girt with the pomp of war.
But not unvisited (if Fame say true)
Of fearful thoughts, that hover round his couch,
And mar his midnight slumbers; nor secure
From vengeance ever plotting to destroy
His usurpation, and the just disdain
That loyalty and honour feel to bend
Submissive at the shrine of tyrannous pow'r.
Nor think we that the Gods look recklessly on,
While he enjoys the throne of lawful kings,
Who hath so oft blasphem'd them, and bow'd down
To monstrous deities: and a day will come
For retribution, when the hand of Heav'n
Shall blast his vaunted fortune, and his sword,
Wherein he trusted, shall avenge the blood,
That cries against him, proving to vain man,
That, though successful guilt triumphs awhile,
Eternal Justice will at length assert
Its rights, and pure Religion vindicate
Her holy altars and unspotted name.*

After the Thousand-and-one Sonnets, which have been written in Italy, "on a young Lady's taking the Veil," it could only be expected from the Abbate Monti, *(Author of the Epopæa* In Morte di Ugo Basseville*) to compose another with Novelty and Spirit: even this he has not hitherto thought worthy of the Press:*

FUGGIA Licori al chiostro, e tutta in viso
Di santo zelo la bel' alma ardea;
E una luce gentil di paradiso
Tranquilla dai sereni occhj piovea.
In questa parte Amor, vinto e deriso,
Sulle impotenti e rotte armi fremea;
E là, sul crine virginal reciso,
La calpestata Libertà piangea.
Il Piacer lusinghiero in questo mezzo
La sua tazza le offerse in sulle porte,
E il vestimento le scotea con vezzo;
Sorrise acerbo la donzella forte,
Chiuse le sacre soglie, e con disprezzo
Ne consegno le chiavi in mano a Morte.

TRANSLATION.

A holy zeal the lovely soul o'erpow'rs,
And bids Licoris to the cloister fly;
Forth from her eyes serene a lustre show'rs,
Soft as descends the paradisial sky.
Love vanquish'd, pique'd, in idle ambush lours,
Stamping his broken arrows angrily;
On the shorn hair discrown'd of bridal flow'rs,
Weeping lies scorn'd and trampled Liberty.
Blithe Pleasure, too, his spangled garment shook,
Offering the spicy cup, the fragrant wreath,
And beck'ning to the silky-curtain'd nook.
With bitter smile the damsel meets his look,
Closes the holy gates, and firmly * gives
The keys in keeping to the grasp of Death.

TRANSLATION FROM MARTIAL.

WHEN the chaste Arria drew from out her breast
The reeking sword, she thus her Lord addrest;
My wound, dear Pætus, can inflict no smart,
'Tis thine, and thine alone, which rends my heart.

July 1, 1802. M.

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* We insert this piece on account of its merit as a composition, without meaning to be responsible for its sentiments. Editor.

* Those who miss the penultimate rhyme, may read,

"And proudly saith,
The keys in keeping I consign to Death."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

A Memoir of Cit. Toulongeon, on public spirit, was read in this sitting. "Among rude and simple nations, (says the author) the love of our country is an instinct or a sentiment; among nations polished and refined, there is no longer either sentiment or instinct; every thing is submitted to calculation, even the love of our country, and then it is called public spirit. The spirit of party is the opposite of public spirit, because it concenters the affections in a narrower sphere; but the spirit of opposition is not contrary to public spirit; well regulated, it forms a part of it. It is a friend of the house, who takes charge of contentious affairs—who takes on himself the doubtful and delicate part—and who, if things do not succeed, consents to charge himself with the event. A nation may be celebrated and powerful, externally, by arms, by riches, by knowledge, by industry, by arts; but it cannot be free, that is to say, strong and peaceable internally, unless by public spirit.

"Philosophy is truth; it is the soundest reason, and the purest result of the operations of our understanding. It embraces every thing that proceeds from our intelligence. Different men seized different branches of it; but it cannot be allowed to any man to embrace it wholly because the intellectual faculties of all are included within

within limits which they cannot paſs. We cannot, therefore, adhering to the propriety of terms, ſay, "The philoſophy of Kant;" and yet we do ſay—we diſpute on the philoſophy of Kant. This philoſophy divides the learned public of Germany—it excites national and foreign enmities, and the Germans upbraid the French becauſe they have not enlarged the ſect of the profeſſor of Königſberg. Nevertheleſs, the opinions of Kant have excited the curioſity of many French; they would wiſh, for inſtance, to learn from that maſter, how, *in the general application which we make of the notions of ſpace and time, to all the ſenſations which affect us, we may find a reaſon to conſider theſe two notions as the natural form of the underſtanding.* But we can only enter upon this ſtudy in the language of the author; and even with the knowledge of that language there remain yet many difficulties to overcome. They have not, however, diſcouraged Citizen DEGERANDO, an Aſſociate-member. In a Memoir which he has read to the Claſs, he has traced the hiſtory of the birth and progreſs of this doctrine, and has ſeized the principal points of view, which ſimplify the examen of it. We cannot follow him through this work, becauſe it would be neceſſary to employ the technical terms of the ſchools, and afterwards to explain them, without being ſure that we comprehend them, and that we could make ourſelves underſtood. We ſhall only ſay, that Citizen Degerando has paid a juſt homage to the bold and fertile genius of the German philoſopher, and to the vaſt extent of his knowledge; but he likewiſe admits, that this innovating philoſopher, by the nature of his method, excites a juſt diffidence of his ſyſtem, which is ſtill further augmented by the pretenſions he aſſumes, and by the obſcurity in which he expreſſes himſelf, or which, perhaps, he cannot avoid. Expreſſion is the image of thought: it is clear, when the thoughts are well digeſted. Even in the moſt abſtract matters, Ce que l'on conçoit bien s'enonce clairement. Accuracy of deſcription neceſſarily implies clearneſs of conception."

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* LITERATURE *and* FINE ARTS, *by* CITIZEN VILLAR, SECRETARY *of the* CLASS, *at the* PUBLIC SITTING *of the* 15*th* VENDEMIAIRE, YEAR 10.

"While the ſphere of arts is enlarging amongſt us, and national induſtry, encouraged by government, ſheds a new luſtre on our republican feſtivals, it affords pleaſure to ſee valuable writers, in turn, conſulting antiquity, and paying together to their country the tribute of their ſtudies and talents. Happy rivality, which all good citizens applaud, and which they ſtrive to augment by the conſideration with which they honour it! It is to their perſevering zeal for the progreſs of letters, that the Claſs of Literature and Fine Arts will always offer, with the ſame confidence, the notice of its labours.

"Since the public ſitting of the 15th Meſſidor, year 9, the Claſs has been occupied with Memoirs, in which criticiſm and erudition are found united, and with reports, which, by the nature and importance of their object, deſerve to fix the public attention.

"The name of the two celebrated cities, *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, has often inflamed with a noble emulation the amateurs of the arts and of ancient monuments. Hitherto the total diſappearance of thoſe two cities has been attributed to the famous eruption of Veſuvius, which dates from the firſt year of the reign of Titus, and from the 79th of the Chriſtian æra. According to the obſervations of Citizen DU THIEL, that epoch is not very certain. The generality of readers are only fixed by the moſt ſtriking events. They ſlide too rapidly over details, and hence ariſes that crowd of errors into which they are liable to fall, in peruſing the annals of hiſtory. Our colleague has preſented to view a ſeries of facts, which a reader, otherwiſe ſufficiently enlightened, would not, perhaps, remark, and which, brought into a ſingle point of view, prove, pretty clearly, that the eruption, deſcribed with ſo much animation by Pliny the Younger, did not complete the deſtruction of thoſe cities.

"In fact we ſee them emerge from their ruins, under the ſame reign of Titus. They yet ſubſiſted under the Emperor Adrian, with ſome remains of ſplendour. The fine characters of the inſcription traced on the baſis of the equeſtrian ſtatue of a M. Nonius Balbus, ſon of Marcus, are almoſt evidently of that time. We find them under the reign of the Antonines. The recital of the feſtival of *Trimalchio*, in the Roman Satire, attributed to T. Petronius Arbiter, furniſhes us with a number of evidences as to the exiſtence of Pompeii, and of ſome buildings of Herculaneum, under the laſt of thoſe princes. In the geographical monument, known under the title of the *Chart of Peutinger*, which is of a date ſubſequent to the reign of Conſtantine, that is to ſay, at the beginning of the fourth century, Herculaneum and Pompeii are ſtill in exiſtence, and

and inhabited; but in the *Itinerary*, called improperly *Antonines*, neither these two cities is to be found; from which we may conjecture, with some probability, that the entire ruin of Herculaneum and of Pompeii took place in that interval of time which separates the completion of the chart of Peutinger from the compilation of the Itinerary.

The eruption which took place in 471 occasioned the most frightful ravages. If we may believe Marcellinus, the cinders which Vesuvius then vomited covered all the countries of Europe. They flew even to Constantinople, where, according to this Chronicler, an anniversary festival was instituted in memory of that strange phenomenon. It is highly probable that the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii disappeared at that epoch, and that there remained no longer any vestige of them on the surface of the globe. A letter written by Cassiodorus, in the name of Theodorick, whose reign dates from 493 to 526, comes in support of this conjecture. It warrants Citizen Du Thiel to conclude, that after the fatal eruption of 471, those of the inhabitants of Pompeii who had the happiness to escape the last disaster, retired to Nola, in Campania, and those of Herculaneum, who had escaped, like the first, the fury of the Volcano, took refuge at Naples. They formed there a particular tribe. The quarter where they established themselves was, as it were, isolated from the other portions of the city.

This serves to explain the denomination of *Regio Herculanensium* or *Quarter of the Herculanians*, which has been remarked on several lapidary monuments discovered at Naples; it likewise explains different inscriptions, which learned Neapolitan antiquarians have collected and published. These inscriptions represent the Herculaneans forming a sort of republic, governed, or, at least, presided, by its own magistrates. We cannot doubt that they belonged to the city of Naples. The style in which they are conceived gives every reason to think, that they were traced nearly in the middle ages, or, at least, much posterior to the time when Herculaneum was swallowed up by Vesuvius.

Citizen Du Thiel has consulted, in the laborious researches where his zeal had drawn him, the most celebrated among the Neapolitan historians and philosophers. Their writings, which he takes great care to quote, have furnished him with very useful documents. According to all those, which he has derived from a source so pure, it appears certain, that towards the end of the sixteenth century subterranean researches were begun at the place where towards the midst of the last century the valuable antiquities of the Museum of Portici were discovered. But they were soon interrupted, and buried in oblivion, although they had recompensed the first efforts of a zeal very inconstant, and which could not be re-excited till the end of 150 years.

The observations presented to the class by our colleague serve to illustrate several passages of ancient authors, and to fix, with a sort of precision, the epoch to which we ought to refer the compilation of the Itinerary of Antoninus.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON*.

CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Chenevix has given a very elaborate account of a great variety of experiments and observations, which have led him to conclude, that muriatic acid does exist in the form of oxygenized, and hyper-oxygenized muriatic acid, and that in either state it is capable of entering into saline combinations.

It appears from Mr. Hatchett's analysis of a mineral substance from North America, containing a metal hitherto unknown, that the ore consists of iron combined with an unknown substance, and that the latter consists of three-fourths of the whole.—This substance is proved to be of a metallic nature, by the coloured precipitates which it forms with prussiate of potash, and with the tincture of galls; by the effects which zinc produces, when immersed in acid solutions; and by the colour which it communicates to phosphate of ammonia, when melted with it. From experiments made with the blow-pipe, it seems to be a metallic substance which retains the oxygen with great obstinacy. It is an acidifical metal; for the oxide reddens litmus paper, expels carbonic acid, and forms combinations with the fixed alkalis. But it is very different from the other acidifiable metals, viz. arsenic, tungsten, molybdena, and chromium; and still more different from the uranium, titanium, and tellurium. The precipitates obtained from this ore, Mr. Hatchett thinks, might be employed with advantage as pigments. After consulting several ingenious chymists, he has been induced to give this new metal the name of Columbium.

* Concluded from page 488, vol. 13.

In Mr. HOWARD's experiments and obſervations on certain ſtony ſubſtances which at different times are ſaid to have fallen on the earth, we have hiſtorical accounts of all thoſe facts on the ſubject which ſeem to be well authenticated.—Particular mention is made of one that fell in Portugal in 1796—of about a dozen that fell at Sienna in July, 1794—of one that weighed 56 lbs. that fell in December, 1795, near Wold-cottage, in Yorkſhire—and of others that fell, in 1798, near Benares, in the Eaſt Indies. We have then a mineralogical deſcription of theſe various ſtones, by the Count de Bournon; after which, Mr. Howard, following the example of the French Academicians, who, in 1768, brought one of theſe ſubſtances to the teſt of chemiſtry, proceeds to conſider the aſſiſtance to be derived from the ſcience of chemiſtry in diſtinguiſhing them from all other known ſubſtances, and in eſtabliſhing the aſſertion that they have fallen on the earth.—Count de Bournon's deſcription of native iron, and Mr. Howard's examination of ſpecimens of iron from South America, Bohemia, and Senegal, follow in ſucceſſion; from which the Author, inſtead of drawing any concluſions, propoſes the following queries:—1. Have not all *fallen* ſtones, and what are called native irons, the ſame origin?—2. Are all, or any, the produce, or the bodies, of meteors?—3. Might not the ſtone from Yorkſhire have formed a meteor in regions too elevated to be diſcovered.

Specimens of the Yorkſhire and Benares ſtones have been depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. EVERARD HOME's deſcription of the anatomy of the ornithorhynchus admits not of abridgement; the following particulars are however intereſting. The ornithorhynchus is about 17 inches long, and 11 inches in circumference. It is found only in the freſh water lakes in New South Wales: it does not ſwim upon the ſurface of the water, but comes up occaſionally to breathe, in the ſame manner as the turtle. The natives ſit on the banks with ſmall wooden ſpears, and watch them every time they come to the ſurface, till they get an opportunity of ſtriking. Governor Hunter ſaw a native watch one for above an hour before he attempted to ſpear it, which he did through the neck and fore-leg: when on ſhore, it uſed its claws with ſo much force, that they were obliged to confine it between two pieces of board while they were cutting off the barbs of the ſpear to diſengage it. When looſe, it ran upon the ground with as much activity as a land-tortoiſe. It inhabits the banks of the lakes, and is ſuppoſed to feed in the muddy places which ſurround them; but the particular kind of food on which it ſubſiſts is not known.

MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY*.

BELLES LETTRES, &c.

The Rev. G. WALKER, in an excellent paper "On Tragedy, and the intereſt in tragical Repreſentations," has attempted to account for the ſtrange intermixture of pain, and ſomething like joy, excited in the ſame inſtant, by the ſame object, each apparently dependant on each other, and yet not blended together in the ſame maſs. He examines the moſt celebrated theories on the ſubject, ſuch as that of the Abbé du Bos, who refers the ſolution of the difficulty to that averſion which we have to indolence, and, in conſequence, to the delight we feel in having our moſt active and lively paſſions rouſed; and that of Fontenelle, which ſays, that pleaſure and pain, like many other extremes, approach, and, at a certain point, paſs into each other: pleaſure, puſhed too far, becomes pain, and the movement of pain, a little moderated, becomes pleaſure. He then conſiders the more plauſible theory of David Hume, which refers the greateſt part of that pleaſure which ſprings out of the boſom of uneaſineſs, and yet retains all the features and ſymptoms of diſtreſs and ſorrow, to the bewitching power of the eloquence with which the melancholy ſcene is repreſented. "The effect," ſays Mr. Hume, "is like the compoſition of two forces, which, combining together, produce a new direction, a direction not contrary to that of either, but partaking of both."

Having analyſed theſe ſyſtems, and pointed out their ſeveral defects, Mr. Walker concludes, that in every view of the human mind, during the exhibition of tragic imitations, compaſſion or ſympathy in a more extended ſenſe preſents itſelf as the operating principle, the immediate ſenſe to which ſuch ſcenes addreſs themſelves. "This," ſays he, "is the only principle within us which is ſufficient to

* Notice of the papers publiſhed in the ſecond part of vol. V. of the Memoirs of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester.

attach us to misery; to connect a being who is interested for himself, and is in the constant pursuit of his own proper happiness—to connect such a being with the unhappy, and as, by an irresistible impulse, introduce him to a partnership in their afflictions." Compassion was implanted in us, not merely to come in aid of our good will on pressing occasions, which may justify the pain it gives us, but that it might minister to the sublimest virtue of man, and dispose us, on every occasion, to wish and do well to the creature like ourselves.

Hence the striking difference in the exercise of this sense as referred to the real distresses of life, and to the fictitious ones of tragedy. In the former case, the sympathetic feeling is pain unmixed, in order to give power and velocity to the benevolent stimulus; in the latter, the pain is mixed, and tempered with something that must attend on every mind in the exercise of its best affections, a complacence such as a superior spirit may be supposed to feel, if he were viewing the distresses of some inferior system.

In an essay on the BEAUTIFUL in the human form, &c. the author shews that the perfection of beauty, as an absolute standard, must be looked for in the middle form of the whole collected human race, excluding all whom accident, violence, monstrous births, or the extremes of climate, food and labour, may have disfigured; and also in the middle form between the extremes of age, in which the subject has not attained to, or declined from the point of perfection, because all the varieties of the human form seem to respect this medium both of number and age. He then offers good and satisfactory reasons to prove that the statues which have been preserved as monuments of the Grecian art and taste, do correspond with those high conceptions of beauty in the human form, which both sentiment and reason lead us to entertain.

In a defence of learning and the arts against some charges of Rousseau, the Rev. GEORGE WALKER has shewn, 1. that learning is not the parent of politeness, nor is chargeable with the duplicity and dishonesty which he supposes to be her attendants; and 2. That luxury and corrupt manners are not the progeny of science and the arts.

METEOROLOGY.

From the experiments and observations made by Mr. JOHN DALTON, to determine whether the quantity of rain and dew is equal to the quantity of water carried off by the rivers, and raised by evaporation, it appears that the mean quantity of rain is equal to 31 inches of depth, and that of the dew to 5 inches of depth, making together 36 inches. He then takes the area of England and Wales at 46,450 miles, or 1,378,586,880,000 square feet, and this multiplied by 36 inches, or 3 feet, gives 4,135,760,640,000 cubic feet of water—153,176,320,000 cubic yards, or 28 cubic miles, or 115 thousand millions of tons in weight nearly.

Mr. Dalton next assumes, but not without good reasons for the assumption, that all the rivers in England and Wales carry off about 13 inches of rain, and that about 30 inches of rain is disposed of by means of evaporation; but then, as this exceeds the medium reserve of rain of 23 inches, he finds it necessary to enquire whether there are not other circumstances which will account for this excess of seven inches; and on the whole he concludes, that the rain and dew in general are equivalent to the quantity of water carried off by evaporation and by the rivers. Hence he gives a general theorem for the quantity of water carried down into the sea by any river in any country, which will be in the compound ratio of the area of the country, and the excess of the rain and dew above the evaporation. In the section upon the origin of springs, Mr. Dalton concludes that they are supplied entirely by rain and dew.

The most important meteorological observations made by Mr. Dalton for the year 1801, are, 1. That the ratio of the quantity of rain collected on the top of St. John's steeple, Manchester, to that collected on the ground in the vicinity, about fifty yards below, is in summer as 2 : 3 nearly; in winter 1 : 2 nearly: 2. That the mean quantity of rain fallen at Manchester for 8 years, is equal to 34.60 inches per annum, but at Kendal the mean annual rain for 14 years is equal to 58.1 inches. 3. That for the last year the prevailing winds have been N. E. and S. W. which, he observes, are in fact winds that properly belong to the northern temperate zone, arising from the two general currents of air tending from and towards the equator.

[*The remaining papers of this volume on Natural Philosophy, &c. will be noticed in our next ber.*]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

The Bear that killed Adonis brought before Venus. Drawn by R. Westall, Esq. R. A. engraved by W. Holl.

"Swift as birds each fluttering love,
Hastens through the mazy grove.
Soon the guilty boar they find,
Fearless run and seize and bind.
This to guide the beast along,
Panting pulls his cords of thong;
That, to make the felon go,
Beats him with his little bow."

THE subject of this beautiful drawing is singular, but it gave an opportunity for Westall to display his very peculiar taste and talent in the delineation of female beauty and infantine grace. The figure of the Venus, is, as may be supposed from the artist who made the drawing, extremely graceful; and *the little Loves*, who lead, and drive forward the boar, are eminently attractive and engaging: they reminded us of Flamingo's beautiful models, which are the most fascinating imitations of children that art has hitherto produced. The whole is very delicately engraven, and in colours, is an uncommonly pleasing print. In subjects of this description, the chalk style may be successfully employed, and, properly managed, produces a soft and picturesque effect.

Mr. Ackerman, of the Strand, has just published the following prints:

A View of the British Fleet entering the Sound, and passing the Castle and Fortress of Cronenburgh. drawn by Mr. Pococke, from a Sketch taken by Robinson Kittoe, Esq. and engraved by Bluck.

Though the war is happily terminated, yet a view of those remarkable events which distinguish either its commencement, continuance, or conclusion, and displayed the superiority of the British navy, must always be interesting to every lover of his country; and to those who are conversant with marine painting, this must rank as very superior to the common delineations of such subjects, both in accuracy and general effect.

A Pair of Prints; Attention and Inattention; from Pictures painted by J. R. Smith, and engraved by R. M. Meadows.

To the first is the following motto, by Peter Pindar.

"When love's the theme, what eye can close,
The minutes steal the lightning's wings;
Adieu at once to dull repose,
For who can sleep when Ovid sings?"

Shakespeare says, that

—"Loving goes by haps
Some, Cupids kill with arrows, some with traps."

Ovid's Art of Love, has been invariably considered as one of those traps, and the hero of this delineated history is evidently availing himself of the effect to be produced by it. The print represents a gallant young man in a Spanish habit, reading this dangerous poem by torch-light, to a beautiful and very young girl, who greedily imbibes the intoxicating lines, and looks with evident delight at the reader. Her whole soul seems engrossed, her eye is fixed on her lover, and her figure presents *mute Attention personified*. The lamp which irradiates the room is supported by a Cupid fixed on a pedestal; and through the window in the distance appears the new moon.

The second print represents the same young female seated with her grandmother, who is reading to her a book of a very different description; *Fox's Book of Martyrs!* and this gloomy volume appears to have had a very natural effect, and naturally thrown the girl into a deep sleep. To this is prefixed the following appropriate motto by the same whimsical writer.

"Read Fox's Martyrs to sixteen,
How dull, how stupid it must prove!
How it would brighten up her mien,
Would granny read her those of love!"

This print makes a very good companion to that which preceeds it, and represents as complete *Inattention* as can be imagined. The old woman, as well as the young one, is correctly drawn, and properly discrimated; and both the prints are well engraven in the dotted manner, by Mr. Meadows.

A Pair of Prints; Fighting Dogs, and Dog and Cat. Painted by G. Morland, and engraved in Mezzotinto, by J. R. Smith.

The first of these prints has a great deal of truth and nature, but in a picture that was painted by the late Mr. Gainsborough, we remember to have seen added to the dogs, two boys, who are their masters; one of whom is setting on his

savage quadruped to worry a weaker animal, the owner of which is endeavouring to part the combatants. The introduction of the two boys gives much additional interest to the scene, and tells a better story than Mr. Morland's, where we have no accompaniment. Independent of this, the picture has great merit; it is evidently taken from nature, and transferred to the canvas with great spirit; and the engraving is in Mr. Smith's best manner. The loose and flosky manner in which the hair of each of the quadrupeds is engraved, is in the very best and most masterly style. The companion print represents a cat britling up to a dog.

A Pair of Prints; the Alehouse Door, and the Alehouse Kitchen. Painted by G. Morland, engraved by R. S. Syer.

The first of these prints represents two labouring men, with a table and a jug of ale before them, at a cottage door. One of them is filling his pipe, and addressing his tale to his companion, who, from his age and appearance, may be his son. They are both of them English rustics, and painted with as strict an attention to nature as the boors of Teniers, whose manner Mr. Morland has happily translated into English, and imitated. In the Alehouse Kitchen, a postilion is kneeling upon a bench, on which he has placed his earthen mug of ale, is smoking a pipe, and looking with a very placid countenance at a wood fire, around which are seated some figures of a similar rank. Both the designs are evidently taken from nature.

Pair of Prints; The young Fortune-teller, and the Sheltered Lamb; from Pictures painted by R. Westall, Esq. R. A. engraved by T. Gaugain.

In the first of these prints we are presented with three infantine gypsies, one of whom is seated upon an ass, uttering their little oracular decisions to a young rustic, who is reclined upon an adjoining bank. The children, and an accompanying dog, are very prettily marked, and the landscape and accompanying back ground are picturesque and agreeable. The other print is made up with three infantine figures, one of whom is tenderly sheltering a lamb from the gathering storm, and as well as her two little companions, is a very engaging and interesting figure.

Joseph and his Mistress; designed by R. Cosway, Esq. R. A. and engraved by W. Nutter.

The voluptuous blandishments of Potiphar's wife, and the holy horror of the young Israelite, are well marked, and consonant to the story. It is very well engraved.

From a Ballad of Shakespeare's Hamlet, Act 4th. Designed by R. Westall, Esq. R. A. and engraved by James Hogg.

"He is dead and gone lady,
He is dead and gone,
At his head a green-grass turf,
At his heels a stone."

The figure of the fair Ophelia is very well conceived, and the sympathy of the surrounding group, admirably imagined and delineated with great taste and feeling.

Miss Linwood's Exhibition of pictures in needle-work and in wool, is open in Hanover-square on the usual terms of one shilling admission. We have before noticed this very curious display, the merits of which are so well known to the public, that it is not necessary to expatiate on them.

The very superior print engraved by Raphael Morghen, from Leonardo da Vinci's picture of the last supper, painted on the wall of the Refectory at Milan, has been noticed in a former Retrospect; to this account may be added, that this picture was never capitally engraved at any former period, and that since the time Morghen took the copy from which he made the engraving, the picture has been painted over and destroyed, by the injudicious repairs made by an inferior artist. The following very curious account of this circumstance was given by Mr. Barry, in his third lecture, read at the Royal Academy, April 4th, 1785.

"In the stronger expressions also, Leonardo seems to have gone greater lengths than any cotemporary or succeeding artist, in marking the emotions of the soul in the action and countenance; his enthusiasm, though great, is always equalled by the coolness and solidity of his judgment. Truth and energy go hand in hand in whatever I have seen, that was really his: there could not be a more happy example of this union than in the famous picture of the last supper, at Milan. There is a print of this picture done from a drawing by Rubens. The deformities, slovenly and precipitate incorrectness of Rubens' style of drawing is visible throughout; it gives but a lame idea of Vinci's work. The small copy at St. Germain Auxerrois is much better, though greatly wanting in the spirit and decision of the original; all that happy finesse in the diversity of character, expressive agitation, and tender sentiment, appear to have been

but

but little felt, and are ill rendered by the cold timid hand of the copyiſt. It may be that I ſaw this copy to too great a diſadvantage, (from the want of light and proximity), to do it juſtice; but the original, the glorious work of Leonardo, is now no more. I ſaw the laſt of it at Milan; for in paſſing through that city on my return home, (in company with my long-eſteemed, amiable, and ingenious friend and brother academician Mr. Rigaud), I ſaw a ſcaffold erected in the Refectory, and one half of the picture painted over by one *Pietro Mazzi*. Not one was at work, it being Sunday: but there were two men on the ſcaffold, one of whom was ſpeaking to the other with much earneſtneſs about that part of the picture which had been re-painted: I felt much agitated; and having no idea of his being an artiſt, (much leſs the very identical artiſt who was employed to deſtroy ſo beautiful and venerable a ruin), I objected with warmth to the ſhocking and ignorant manner in which this was carried on, pointing out at the ſame time the immenſe difference between the part that was untouched, and what had been re-painted. He anſwered that the new work was but a dead colour, and that the painter meant to go over it all again. 'Oh! *maloré*,' ſaid I, 'worſe and worſe! if this painter has thus loſt his way, when he was immediately going over the lines and features of Leonardo's figures, what will become of him when they are all thus blotted out, and that, without any guide in repaſſing over the work, he ſhall be utterly abandoned to his own ignorance!' On my remonſtrating afterwards with ſome of the Friars, and entreating them to take down the ſcaffold, and ſave the half of the picture which was yet remaining; they told me that the convent had no authority in this matter, and that it was done by order of the Count de Firmian, the imperial ſecretary of ſtate. Thus periſhed one of the moſt juſtly celebrated monuments of modern art, particularly for that part of the deſign which regards the ſkilful delineation of the various ſentiments of the ſoul, in all the diverſities of character, expreſſion of countenance, and of action."

Account of the Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
FEBRIS Intermittens Tertiana	4
Scarlatina Anginoſa	4
Pleuritis	3
Eryſipelas	1
Rheumatiſmus Acutus	5

CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Tuſſis	12
Dyſpnœa	7
Tuſſis cum Dyſpnœa	9
Hæmoptyſis	2
Hydrops Pectoris	2
Anaſarca	3
Pleurodyne	4
Epilepſia	2
Cephalagia	7
Paralyſis	2
Syncope	2
Hyſteria	4
Gaſtrodynia	7
Diarrhœa	4
Aſcites	3
Hæmorrhois	3
Chloroſis	4
Hernia	2
Scrophula	7
Impetigo	4
Rheumatiſmus Chronicus	12

PUERPERAL DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
Abſceſſus Mammæ	2
Menorrhagia Lochialis	3
Ephemera	4

INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Pertuſſis	4
Opthalmia	3
Opthalmia Purulenta	1
Herpes	3
Tinea	2

With a ſtate of the weather ſo unuſual at this time of the year as that which we have lately experienced, and eſpecially with a temperature of the air, continued for a conſiderable time, ſo far below the point to which it generally riſes at the preſent ſeaſon, we might well expect that the human frame, as well as the vegetable productions, ſhould be materially affected. We have accordingly obſerved an unuſual prolongation of thoſe complaints which uſually accompany ſuch a ſtate of the air. Colds and coughs, pleuriſies and peripneumonies, rheumatic affections and pains in the face, have been very frequent. Hooping-cough, though the number of patients labouring under it are fewer, and

the

the ſymptoms attending it are leſs violent, is ſtill a troubleſome diſeaſe. Scarlatina Anginoſa has prevailed to a conſiderable degree, and has, in ſome inſtances, proved fatal. In other inſtances it has been ſucceeded by anaſarcous ſwellings. This ſymptom does not in general excite any alarm, as it does in thoſe caſes where it may be conſidered as a primary diſeaſe, or as connected with the diſeaſed ſtate of ſome organ.

It generally ſubſides in a little time after the uſual means have been employed.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

(*The Solicitors Names are between Parentheſes.*)

BANKRUPTCIES.

ACTHENHEAD, W. St. James's Market, ale and porter merchant. (Hague and Poole, Cannon-row
Atwell, T. Totneſs, ſhopkeeper. (Alexander, Bedford-row
Baſhagan, M. and J. Bermann, Watling ſtreet, merchants. (Jones, Salisbury ſquare
Brewer, E. Cricklade, ſcrivener. (Crowdy, Highworth, Wilts
Brainf, J. Monkgate, York, butter and bacon factor. (Evans, Furnival's inn
Bah, G. Launceſton, dealer in ſpirits, vintner and victualler. (Aubyn, Dock, Devonſhire
Bowen, J. Swanſea, mariner. (Gabel, Lincoln's inn
Buſfield, W. Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper. (Baldwin and Dowbiggin, Lancaſter
Bonſer, W. Red-lion ſtreet, Spitalfields, ſilkweaver. (Swan and Wallington, Fore ſtreet
Barratt, J. Wakefield, gardener, &c. (Battye, Chancery lane
Barks, T. Hill Houſe, Sedgley, carpenter. (Parker, Stafford
Biſhop, W. Yealand Conyers, merchant, and J. Jocelyn Biſhop, Leighton Hall, merchants. (Maſon and Wilſon, Lancaſter
Bradley, S. Leiceſter, grocer. (Taylor, Gray's inn ſquare
Colby, J. Hampſtead, Norfolk, merchant. (Surviving partner with C. Colby.) (Tilbury and Bedford, Ely place
Couchard, J. late of Shaws, now of Carliſle, dealer: (Mounſay, Staple's inn
Collingſon, J. Plough court, Lombard ſtreet, merchant. (Speak, St. John, Southwark
Cockran, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Duckworth and Chippindall, Manchester
Cox, R. Worceſter place, and Kennett Wharff, Upper Thames ſtreet, paper and rag merchant. (Kayll, Garlick hall
Cottingham, J. Liverpool, merchant and broker. (Huxley, Temple
Campbell, M. and W. Teaſdale, Manchester, grocers. (Milne, Manchester
Coulthard, Ann, Orchard houſe, inn keeper. (Mounſey, Staple's inn
Chi'cott, W. Lamb ſtreet, Spital fields, plumber. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital ſquare
Colliſhaw, C. Wych ſtreet, cabinet maker. (Godmend, Creſcent place, Black Friars
Carter, Thos. jun. Waltham Holy Croſs, corn chandler. (Jeſſop, Clifford's inn
Criſp, J. Tabor, clothier. (Pearſon and Son, Temple
Doncaſter, John, New Alreſford, grocer. (Twyſham, Pemple
Duffin, M. and H. Duffin, Stratford upon Avon, linen drapers. (Luxmore, Red Lion ſquare
Doogſon, J. ſpirit merchant. (Pearſon, Carliſle
Faulkner, T. Manchester, W. Faulkner, and J. Gibſon, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, London, ſurviving partners of W. Faulkner, ſen. merchants, cotton manufacturers, and warehouſemen. (Garnet, Baſinghall ſtreet
Freeman, J. Fleet ſtreet, hat manufacturer. (Jennings and Collier, Great ſhare lane
Furniſs, M. J. White, and R. Styring, Sheffield, ſilverſmiters. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Formby, John, Newburgh, within Latham, blackſmith. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings
Forbes, C. Chicheſter Rents, baker. (White, Millman ſtreet
Fowler, W. Kingſton, on Hull, ſhopkeeper. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Fulton, A. late of Great Knight Ryder ſtreet, now of Clapham, coal merchant. (Dolic and Thomas, Crane court
Fiſher, W. Cambridge, woollen draper. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn
Hewit, J. Wilſon ſtreet, Moorfields, weaver, firm Meſſrs. E. Hewit, and Co. (Hurd, Furnival's inn
Hurrell, T. Conduit ſtreet, taylor. (Dawſon, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Haſlum, Arthur, Wellhoughton, ſhopkeeper. (Kaye, Boroughe moors
Henwood, J. Canterbury, vintner. (Webb, Folkſtone
Halfhide, J. ſen. and jun. and E. Halfhide, Merton, calico printers. (Sanderſon, Falſgrave place
Hope, F. Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane
Jefferſon, T. Hudſwell, York, dealer. (Hodgſon, Clement's lane
James, J. Hatton Garden, dealer. (Gale, Bedford ſtreet, Bedford row
Jenkins, W. Briſtol, broker. (Hartley, Briſtol
Johnſon, R. and J. and W. Johnſon, St. Swithin's lane, merchants. (Firm in London, J. and R. Johnſon, and Co. in America, R. Johnſon, and Co. and at Glaſgow, W. Johnſon, and Co.) (Barrow, Forbes, and Hancock, Baſinghall ſtreet
Langford, T. Stringer, Cheſter, upholder. (Baddeley, Serle ſtreet
Lloyd, H. Kington, baker. (Cheeſe and Davies, Kington
Longfellow, W. Horſeforth, clothier. (Sykes, New inn
Lambert, T. Weſt Grinſtead, ſhopkeeper. (Phipps, Philpot lane
Lancaſter, Ann, Sackville ſtreet, dealer. (Richardſon, Bury ſtreet, St. James's
Lucas, S. jun. Birmingham, plater. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn
Moore, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings
Milner, Joſeph, Yarmouth, druggiſt. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
Powell, W. Shepton Mallet, inn holder. (Warry, New inn
Parker, W. Wood, Church ſtreet, St. John's, Southwark. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court
Parſlee, J. Holt, Bookſeller. (Hewitt, Holt
Panter, R. and G. Panter, Heyrod, Lancaſter, dealers. (Heelis and Griffinhoofe, Fanerar lane
Rochester, T. Canterbury row, Newington. (Allaſton, Wellcloſe ſquare
Roſs, J. Sen. G. Roſs, T. Thompſon, and J. Alltham, Piccadilly, dealers in wine. (Harman, Wine Office court
Stephens, Wm. Ab-church lane, fiſhmonger. (Loxley, Cheapſide
Smith, W. Cirenceſter, linen draper. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New inn
Syers, T. Manchester, ſtationer. (Milne, Manchester
Stainbank, C. Old Bond ſtreet, printſeller. (Williamſon, Clifford's inn
Smith, J. Barnſley, grocer and tallow chandler. (Sykes, New inn
Sunderland, James, Sandall Magna, corn dealer. (Battey, Chancery lane
Tapley, Mary, Newton Abbot, ſhopkeeper. (Hands, Temple
Tatlock, J. Finch lane, broker. (Harman, Wine Office court
Turner, J. Kingſton, Surrey, maſter. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
Wheatly, J. Mark lane, corn factor. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
Wiſon, Bingley, Thornhill Lees, lime-burner. (Battye, Chancery lane
Woodcroft, T. and J. Woodcroft, Sheffield Moor, comb manufacturers. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Woſtlake, J. Hampreſton, Dorſet, maltſter. (Caſtleman, Wimbourn
Yeates, John, Portſmouth, coal merchant. (Nowell, Eſſex ſtreet

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews, G. Holybourne, tanner, July 24
Allen, Thomas, Salford, cotton manufacturer, July 28
Addiſon, J. Thurſk, ſhopkeeper, July 31
Anderſon, Alex. and D. Robertſon, Coleman ſtreet, merchants and inſurance brokers, Aug. 14. Joint Eſtate, and ſeparate Eſtate of Anderſon
Blackburn, R. Bilton with Harogate, mercer, July 23
Bicknall, A. Upper Berkeley ſtreet, butcher, Aug. 3
Benedicts, M. Liverpool, ſhopkeeper, July 28
Bailey, W. Malmbury, victualler, Aug. 27
Brown, A. Seven Oakes, butcher, Aug. 13
Cooper, R. Burton, Birmingham, army accoutrement maker, July 24
Clarke, B. Fore ſtreet, grocer, July 31
Clarke, J. Shoe lane, carpenter, July 24
Caſlon, W. Finſbury ſquare, letter founder, July 27
Child, Eleanor, South ſtreet, St. Luke, dealer, July 24
Clarke, Robert, King ſtreet, Covent Garden, linen draper Aug. 3
Congole, Abraham, Sun ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, florift and oſtrich feather manufacturer, Aug. 3
Cotsford, F. Biſhops' Stortford, upholſterer, Aug. 14

Colecom,

Colecom, T. Newton ſtreet, Holborn, bricklayer, &c. Aug. 17
Duncomb, J. and J. Thompſon, Great Garden ſtreet, Whitechapel, cabinet makers, July 17
Donne, W. J. Liverpool, linen draper, July 15
Durant, G. North Tawton, ſerge maker, July 26
Dawſon, J. Hyde ſtreet, Bloomſbury July 31
Evans, Evan, Vauxhall walk, grocer, July 17
Fletcher, R. Whitehaven, mercer, July 23
Fothergill, T. Manchester, merchant, July 22
Field, W. Streatham, victualler, Aug. 10
Greaves, J. W. Denniſon, jun. Liverpool, merchants, &c. July 20
Gannett, Mathew, Hillyard, Taunton, draper and taylor, Aug. 16
Harris, J. New St. Cyres, miller, July 16
Hudſon, J. Derby, dealer in wines, &c. July 17
Hilton, A. Liverpool, linen and woollen draper, July 24
Harvey, W. Liverpool, woollen draper, July 20
Hield, J. Tollerton, lime merchant, July 31
Holmes, W. Pudſey, drysalter, July 29
Holmes, J. Newbolt upon Avon, lime merchant, Aug. 21
Hodſon, J. Briſtol, grocer, Sept. 21
Jenkins, Griffith, Swanſea, tanner, July 16
Johnſon, J. York, grocer, July 28
Keighley J. Engliſh, Finley Fergusſon, and W. Armſtrong, London, merchants, July 29, Joint Eſtate, and ſeparate Eſtates of Fergusſon and Armſtrong
Knott, T. Lombard ſtreet, Bookſeller, July 31
Lunning, J. V. Lawrance Pountney lane, merchant July 13
Lodge, J. Cornhill, merchant, July 13
Lewis, J. Lower Burgh, cotton ſpinner, Aug. 5
Lickley, J. Newcaſtle ſtreet, Strand, Aug. 7
Maſon, R. Birmingham, grocer, July 19
Millward, J. Clifton, Yorkſhire, July 22
Math, J. Aylſham, merchant, July 24
Medd, R. Kingſton on Hull, timber merchant, Aug. 17
Frieſley, G. Leeds, merchant, July 24
Parker, Mary and Fell, Wapping, merchants, Aug. 14
Roberts, W. St. Clement's, ſhopkeeper, July 23
Rogers, J. and T. Newport-pagnel, carriers, Aug. 3
Robinſon, T. Fulſhaw, corn dealer, July 24
Rawley, J. Chancery lane, July 27
Rawlings, W. Grace Church ſtreet, grocer, Aug. 3
Solloway, R Glouceſter, pen maker, July 24
Stantaford, J. Plymouth dock, ſhopkeeper, Aug. 7
Stockwell, C. Shelf, Scribbling Miller, C. Hemingway, Leeds, Proſſer, J. Haigh, Shelf, Farmer, S. Stockwell, Halifax, yeoman, J. Baker, Leeds, dyer, and J. Rogerſon, Leeds, dyer, Joint, and ſeparate Eſtates, July 31
Sealy, B. Roſwell court, ſcrivener, July 31
Simmons, W. Market ſtreet, St. James's, grocer Aug. 3
Smalley, R. Graveſend, carpenter, Aug. 3
Sutton, W. St. Paul's Church yard, dealer in earthen ware, July 31
Sandwell, F. C. A. Devizes, clothier, Aug. 16
Spencer, T. Great Wigſton, victualler, Aug. 11
Serle, J. Shipton Mallet, clothier, Sept. 21
Tate, W. ſen. and jun. Findon, timber merchants, Aug. 21, Joint, and ſeparate Eſtates
Tipper, E. Derby, Patten ring maker, July 17
Towler, T. Maſhbrough, corn factor, July 22
Taylor, T. Birmingham, draper, July 27
Turner, P. Jewry ſtreet, wine merchant, July 27
Turner, H. St. Martin's le Grand, ſilk manufacturer, Aug. 14
Watkiſs, W. Raven row, Spital fields, carpenter, July 16
Weſt, J. and T. Davies, New Bond ſtreet, ſilver ſmiths, July 24
Whitaker, J. Doncaſter, wine merchant, July 23
Walford, Foy, Manchester, muſlin manufacturer, July 29
Ward, W. Birmingham, grocer, July 27
Whitehead, J. jun. and W. H. Taylor, Preſton, iron-mongers, &c. Aug. 6
Webb, S. Melkſham, carpenter. Aug. 13

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SHAH ABBAS.

BY a law of Perſia, the monarch is authoriſed to go whenever he pleaſes to the haram of any of his ſubjects, and he, on whoſe prerogative he thus incroaches, ſo far from exerting his uſual jealouſy, reckons himſelf highly honoured, by being royally cornuted. A ſtory, on the ſubject, is told of Shah Abbas, who, having been intoxicated at the houſe of one of his favourites, and attempting to go into the apartment of his wives, was ſtopped by the door-keeper, who bluntly told him, *not a man, Sir, beſides my maſter, ſhall enter here ſo long as I am porter.* "What," ſaid the king, "doſt thou not know me?" "Yes," anſwered the fellow," "I know you are king of the men, but not of the women." Shah Abbas, pleaſed with the anſwer, and the fidelity of the ſervant, retired to his palace. The favourite, at whoſe houſe the adventure happened, as ſoon as he heard of it, went and fell at his maſter's feet, intreating that he would not impute to him the crime committed by his domeſtic, and adding, "I have already turned him away from my ſervice for his preſumption." "I am glad of it," anſwered the king, "for then I will take him into mine for his fidelity."

ARGUMENTS AGAINST REFORM.

IT has been a common obſervation, that there is nothing new in the world, but that old maxims and modes of action are continually recurring, only a little varied by circumſtances. The truth of this remark is, in no reſpect, more ſtrikingly illuſtrated than in the iſſue of all attempts at reform of every kind, and the arguments applied to combat them. Father Paul, in his celebrated Hiſtory of the Council of Trent, has given a ſummary of the reaſoning employed by Cardinal Soderino, an old politician of the court of Rome, to divert the honeſt, well-meaning Pope Adrian from his purpoſe of oppoſing the progreſs of the reformation, by a ſubſtantial correction of the abuſes which had given riſe to it. "The vulgar," ſaid he, "who always judge from events, when, by the propoſed reform, they are aſſured that the papal government was, in ſome points, juſtly cenſured, will be readily perſuaded that the other deſired innovations have alſo a reaſonable foundation; and the heresiarchs, finding themſelves victorious in one part, will continue their attacks on the reſt. In all human affairs it is found, that receiving ſatisfaction in ſome requeſts gives riſe to others, under the notion that they are due. From the hiſtories of former hereſies excited againſt the church of Rome, it will appear, that all have taken their pretext from the corruptions of the papal court; yet, no pontiff ever thought it adviſeable to correct theſe; but, after employing admonitions and inſtructions to

call

call upon sovereigns to protect the church; and as nothing is more dangerous than to change received modes of governing; it will be the only safe way to follow the footsteps of holy pontiffs, who always terminated their undertakings successfully. By such means, Innocent III. overthrowed the Albigenses; and succeeding popes extinguished the Valdenses, the Picards, the Arnaldists, the Speronists, the Patavins, &c. so that, at present, their names alone survive."

Adrian, if not convinced by these arguments, was soon sensible of his own want of authority to execute his favourite plans, and lamented to his intimates the impotence which he felt in doing the good he wished. Death kindly released him from the contest, and his successors were too good politicians to adopt his scruples. Pallavicini, the apologist for the Council of Trent, does not hesitate to approve the maxims of Soderini; and has presented his rule of government in the following *terribly* metaphorical sentence; "The fire of rebellion is not to be extinguished without either the frost of terror, or the rain of blood." It is perfectly needless to point out parallelisms in modern speeches, memorials, addresses, pamphlets, &c. to the sentiments above recorded. They must be obvious to every reader.

A PASSIONATE MAN.

Fletcher, of Saltown, is well known to have possessed a most irritable temper. His footman desired to be dismissed. "Why do you leave me?" said he—'Because, to speak the truth, I cannot bear your temper'—'To be sure, I am passionate, but my passion is no sooner on than it is off'—'Yes, (replied the servant) but then it is no sooner off, than it is on.'

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. GODWIN has in the press a *Life of Chaucer*, in two volumes, quarto, which will appear early in the ensuing winter. Every well-informed reader will be immediately aware of the extensive nature, and deep interest annexed to this subject. Chaucer was the first writer deserving the name of a poet, who ventured to express his conceptions in the English language. His monument is the oldest erected in the north-east corner of Westminster Abbey, and gave to that part of that venerable pile the name of Poet's Corner. Chaucer may therefore be considered as at once the founder of our language, and the father of our poetry. It will be a part of Mr. Godwin's subject to treat of the origin of poetry in the different countries of modern Europe. He purposes, we are told, to delineate the state of England, such as Chaucer saw it, in every point of view under which it can be delineated. As Chaucer took a very leading part, in his day, in the political, as well as in the literary, world, we may expect, from the pen of Mr. Godwin, many curious elucidations of the politics and history of his times. Chaucer's principal patron was John of Gaunt, and, whether from accident or otherwise, the name of John of Gaunt has been very intimately connected with old English manners and old English honour. Every one will immediately perceive how many curious sources of information the subject of these volumes opens upon us, and how new they are to the disquisition of a curious and philosophical writer. Accordingly a very general and eager spirit of inquiry has been awakened by the knowledge of Mr. Godwin's being engaged in such a subject. It is to be hoped, that it will have a strong tendency to turn the current of public attention towards a point so interesting as that of the literature and manners of our remoter ancestors. It will be an indelible disgrace to the literary men, and laborious collectors of the present day, if they do not shew themselves forward to open their most hidden treasures to assist the investigation of so many important and singular topics as the progress of this work must involve.

The first cargo of the Egyptian Antiquities, taken from the French army at Alexandria, arrived a few day's since at the British Museum. It consists of an immense stone-bath, covered on the inside and outside with hieroglyphics; of a massy stone-coffin, inscribed with hieroglyphics; of a prodigious hand in stone, part of a statue, which must have been one hundred and fifty feet in height; of two fine marble statues in Roman habits; and of

of a great variety of ancient Egyptian ſculptures, highly curious, but much defaced from the ravages of time.

M. DENON's long expected Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with General Deſaix's Diviſion of the French Army, has now made its appearance, and it is the moſt magnificent work which has appeared in modern times. A tranſlation has been undertaken under the inſpection of Mr. ARTHUR AIKIN, and the plates are to be re-engraved by ſome of the beſt Engliſh artiſts. The original work ſells in London for twenty-two pounds; but it is ſuppoſed, that the handſome quarto edition of this Tranſlation will be afforded for about five guineas, and the octavo edition for about two guineas. Moſt of the Egyptian antiquities which have arrived at the Muſeum, are pourtrayed and deſcribed in M. Denon's work.

A new Literary Inſtitution will, ſoon after the meeting of Parliament, be formed in London, which is expected to promote the independence, the uſefulneſs, and the general perfection of literature, more than has been hitherto done by any of the moſt boaſted eſtabliſhments among foreign nations. The deſign has two objects in view:—to provide for the honourable and uneleemoſynary relief of men of letters, members of the inſtitution, in ſickneſs and extreme old age, and for their decent burial; and annually to diſtribute, upon the deciſions of a majority of the votes of the members given by ballot, prizes for the beſt works in a definite number of the branches of literature, taſte, and philoſophy, which ſhall have been publiſhed in Great Britain or Ireland, not more than two years before the period of diſtribution, and of each of which a copy ſhall have been, not leſs than one year before, tranſmitted to the ſecretary to the ſociety. Theſe purpoſes are to be accompliſhed by the aſſociation of a number of men of letters, more or leſs diſtinguiſhed by printed works, not unfriendly to ſocial order and good morals, and of a number of men of rank and fortune eminent for their attachment to letters, and their proficiency in elegant knowledge, and not notorious for any vices which might render their names and countenance a diſhonour to literature and its profeſſors. An annual ſubſcription of two guineas for each member is to form the fund for the expenditure. It is expected that the deſign will be encouraged by the higheſt patronage in theſe kingdoms, and that the ſociety may be finally incorporated under a royal charter.

The Rev. Mr. HENLY is preparing for publication a new poetical verſion of the Elegies of Tibullus. He will, in the ſame work, explain a ſcheme, which he has ſkilfully conceived, for tracing the periods of time at which thoſe elegies were reſpectively written, and for illuſtrating their references to the incidents of the author's life.

Mr. LESLIE, the faithful and elegant tranſlator of the Ornithology of Buffon and Montbeliard, has now in the preſs a work, in which he ably controverts thoſe opinions concerning the ſun's heat, which have been lately advanced, in ſome ingenious and elaborate papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, by Dr. HERSCHEL.

Dr. BISSET, of Chelſea, has in the preſs a Hiſtory of the Reign of George III. and he has alſo made conſiderable progreſs in the compoſition of a novel, abounding in poignant literary ſatire, and in vigorous ridicule of many of the follies and affectations, which now mark the face of ſocial life in England.

Mr. WILLIAM CREECH, bookſeller, in Edinburgh, who has been long well-known among his friends to want nothing but inclination, to make as great a figure in the republic of letters, as any of the authors whoſe works he has publiſhed, is ſaid to have made great progreſs in the compoſition of a Life of Aliſon Craig, ſo celebrated in the hiſtory of the reformation of religion in Scotland, as the miſtreſs of the Earl of Arran, and, at the ſame time, not unkind to ſome others of Queen Mary's courtiers. In this work, Mr. Creech throws the moſt curiouſly intereſting lights, it is ſaid, on the familiar and convivial manners of the Scottiſh court. It will be adorned with portraits of Dame Craig and other Scottiſh beauties of that day.

The Rev. Mr. FALCONER, of Bath, propoſes to print, by ſubſcription, the Geography of Strabo, in ſeventeen books, illuſtrated by maps, coins, inſcriptions, &c. accompanied with the Notes of THOMAS FALCONER, Eſq. of Cheſter, the Oxford editor; of SIEBENKEES and TZOCHUCKE, of Germany; and thoſe of the tranſlator.

The proprietors of the late Rev. J. MASON's Treatiſe of Self-knowledge have in the preſs a new edition of that uſeful work, accompanied with a Life of the Author.

A new edition of Mr. SURR's novel, intitled "Splendid Miſery," will appear in the courſe of the preſent month.

A Phyſiolectical Society has been juſt

inſtituted at Birmingham, for the purpoſe of improving its members in natural philoſophy, by lecture, experiment, and diſcuſſion. A ſuitable apparatus is to be provided at the expence of the members, each of whom is to lecture, in his turn, upon ſome ſubject in natural philoſophy.

The Literary and Philoſophical Society at Newcaſtle have it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a Lectureſhip on the ſubject of Natural and Experimental Philoſophy. A paper on the ſubject, drawn up by Mr. T. Biggs, one of the members, has been printed and circulated by the Society.

Mr. W. Close has made a great variety of experiments, in order to aſcertain the beſt method of making Ink, which ſhall not be diſcharged by time or chemical proceſſes: as the reſult of his inquiries, he recommends for black ink—"Oil of lavender 200 grains, copal in powder 25 grains, lamp black from two and a half to three grains; with the aſſiſtance of a gentle heat diſſolve the copal in the oil of lavender in a ſmall glaſs phial, and then mix the lamp-black with the ſolution upon a marble ſlab or other ſmooth ſurface." The compoſition is to be put in a bottle, and kept from the air. If, after a few hours, it be found too thick, it muſt be diluted with a little oil of lavender, oil of turpentine, or alcohol. For red ink—"Take of oil of lavender 120 grains, copal in powder 17 grains, red ſulphuret of mercury 60 grains." Both theſe compoſitions poſſeſs a permanent colour: the oil of lavender being diſſipated with a gentle heat, the colour is left on the paper ſurrounded with the copal, a ſubſtance inſoluble in water, ſpirits, acids, or alkaline ſolutions. A manuſcript, written with them, may therefore be expoſed to the proceſs commonly uſed for reſtoring the colour of printed books, without the ſmalleſt injury to the writing; and, in this manner, all interpolations with common ink may be removed.

From a communication made by Mr. R. Brown, of Markle, near Haddington, to the Society of Arts, for which he received a premium of twenty guineas, it appears—1. That wheat may be ſown with advantage in the ſpring months, till the middle of March, if the weather be then dry, the land in good condition, and the ſucceeding ſummer moderately warm; 2. That, under theſe circumſtances, the period of harveſt is not retarded above ten days, by the late ſowing, eſpecially in favourable ſeaſons; 3. That the grain produced from ſpring-crops of wheat is equally good in quality, as that ſown in the autumn and winter months.

Mr. W. Bullock, of Portland-ſtreet, Soho, has invented a new and improved draw-back lock for houſe-doors. The improvement conſiſts in latching the door, by letting the bolt ſhoot into the ſtaple immediately when the door cloſes, and not before; and the reliever works ſo very eaſy, that the door is made faſt with the twenty-fourth part of the force required by locks upon the common conſtruction.

Mr. Dagley has in great forwardneſs a Selection of Antique Gems, to compriſe the moſt admired and beautiful Specimens of the Greek Sculptors, and chiefly ſuch as have not been made public. It will alſo contain the greateſt variety of ſubjects and heads illuſtrative of the Heathen Mythology, and the Fabulous Hiſtory of the Ancients; together with the animals, ſymbols, and fragments found on Ancient Gems. Particulars and ſpecimens may be ſeen at Meſſrs Murray and Highly's, 32, Fleet-ſtreet; Mr. Taſſie's, Leiceſter-ſquare; and at Mr. Dagley's, Kenſington-terrace.

A correct and enlarged edition of the Works of D'Anville is in preparation at Paris, under the able direction of the Citizens *Barbiér du Boccage* and *Demanne*. This edition will be elegantly printed in quarto, with a large folio atlas. The text will be compriſed in ſix volumes, of from ſix to ſeven hundred pages each; and the atlas will contain ſixty-two charts.

The Rev. Mr. Scraggs, of Buckingham, will ſoon publiſh a new Work on Engliſh Compoſition.

Dr. Stanger is about to publiſh a Work on the Neceſſity and Means of ſuppreſſing Contagion in the Metropolis. Few Perſons are ſo fully aware as they ought to be of the importance of this ſubject.

Mr. R. Duppa and Mr. H. Howard intend ſpeedily to publiſh a ſelection of outlines from the moſt celebrated Antique Gems, with remarks critical and explanatory. The engraved outlines will be of an enlarged ſize, accompanied with letter-preſs, containing the beſt information which can be collected of the Gem itſelf, and its relation to Claſſic Hiſtory and Mythology. But as a principal object of the work is to point out the characteriſtic beauties of that branch of Sculpture, the remarks will be particularly directed to that end, and the ſelection

will

will be made from those Gems of the most acknowledged superiority of style to illustrate that view of the subject.

Baron DE ZACH, in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, observes, "that Pallas is a planetary heavenly body, that moves between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, with a very great eccentricity and inclination, and whose orbit comes very near to the orbit of the planet Ceres, perhaps touches it, perhaps even cuts it like two links in a chain, this way ∞, which cannot yet be asserted with certainty, the observed area run over by this planet being too small." Another very remarkable circumstance is, that the mean motions of Pallas and Ceres are very nearly, perhaps absolutely, the same: in this case, small as the masses of Ceres and Pallas may be, they will, nevertheless, exert a very sensible action one upon the other, and thereby give occasion to very curious and interesting investigations in the mechanics of the heavens.

The memoirs and posthumous Works of Mrs. Robinson, and the Farmer's Boy, by ROB. BLOOMFIELD, have just appeared in a French dress at Paris.

An account has lately been received from China of an improved method of cutting glass. This process is performed by means of hot irons, which are said to be far superior to the use of the diamond, and will always succeed when that jewel fails.

M. GERHARD has discovered, in the course of his Galvanic experiments, that nickel combined with zinc produces the same effect as silver and copper.

The usual rotation for dry land, in the neighbourhood of Alicant, in Spain, is as follows:—The land is suffered to rest for a year, after which it is ploughed and dunged; it is then sown with the soda-plant, then with wheat, and, in the last place, with barley.

An experiment is now making at Paris on the method employed in Egypt of white-washing walls. The process consists in the addition of a few handfuls of marine salt to a quintal of lime mixed for use. It possesses the advantage of being attended with very little expence, of killing insects, and destroying the miasmata, which penetrate walls frequently to a great depth.

Some interesting experiments have been lately made, in the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Paris, to ascertain whether the impressions made on the deaf and dumb, by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, &c. were produced merely by the violent concussions of the air. The experiments made by Citizen BEYER, on this subject, leave no doubt respecting this problem. Of one person, it was observed, that a single tone made no impression upon him, and it was necessary to repeat it several times before he was sensible of it, and able to distinguish it; from which it was inferred, that it would be necessary for this young man *to learn to hear*, as persons born blind, who recover their sight by a surgical operation, must gradually learn to see and distinguish objects.

A French officer, in garrison at Lodi, writes, that a very considerable shock of an earthquake had been felt there, at forty minutes past ten in the morning; that many chimnies were thrown down, and all the people were seen at prayers in the streets. He adds, that the town of Crema was almost demolished by the earthquake; and that at forty miles distant from Lodi, the village of Menguin, where there was a fine lake of about ten miles in circumference, has been swallowed up, and not a single person has been saved, nor does a single vestige of that village remain.

M. de la BORDE has just published at Paris a very splendid work on the Antiquities of *Villa-Italica*, an ancient town of Spain. It is printed in large folio, with beautiful representations of the fine Mosaicks of that town. The same gentleman intends publishing in the same superb style all the antiquities of Spain, for which purpose he is on the eve of visiting that country.

The Emperor of Russia has lately presented, by the hands of the Russian Ambassador at Paris, a superb diamond ring, of great value, to the learned Dr. HAGER, as a compliment to the Doctor for his "*Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese Language.*" It is remarkable that this useful and learned work, which has obtained for the author the patronage of the French government, and the notice of several foreign potentates, has not received the smallest patronage from the English East India Company nor excited any public notice in the English Universities.

A correspondent of the Agricultural Society lately instituted at *Poitiers*, has accidentally discovered a preventive against the destruction of corn by insects. Having occasion about ten years ago to repair the floor of his granary, he made use of the timbers *Italian Poplars* for that purpose. Previous to that time his granary was infested with weevils almost every year, in spite of every precaution; and since laying down the

Poplar flooring, he has not ſeen one. Many additional experiments have been made relative to this diſcovery, and with complete ſucceſs.

Count JOSEPH TRUCHSES, (who poſſeſſes perhaps the moſt valuable collection of pictures of any individual in the world), has publiſhed Propoſals for the Eſtabliſhment of a Gallery of Paintings, in London, by removing this collection of pictures, now at Vienna, to our metropolis. The Count eſtimates that this great national object may be accompliſhed at an expence of ſixty thouſand guineas, at which ſum he offers it for ſale, and invites the Engliſh nation, eſpecially the opulent inhabitants of London, to raiſe a ſubſcription to this amount. The loſs of Lord Orford's collection has been deemed irreparable to this country. The preſent propoſals appear from the moſt undoubted teſtimony, to offer more than a reparation; and it is to be hoped, that ſome public-ſpirited perſons will combine their efforts for the attainment of ſuch a national object.

Mr. DUMONT, of Geneva, has been printing at Paris, in French, from the manuſcripts of Mr. Bentham in Engliſh, in three volumes 8vo. two Treatiſes, the one on Civil, the other on Penal Legiſlation, preceeded by the Principles of Legiſlation in general; and followed by three Eſſays, viz. on the *Panopticon*, on the Promulgation of the Laws, and of the reaſons on which they are grounded, and of the influence of place and time in matters of Legiſlation; including the precaution to be obſerved in tranſplanting laws from one country to another. The Panopticon, or Inſpection Houſe, is the ſort of building applicable to all purpoſes for which the faculty of ſimultaneous and conſtant inſpection is deſirable: but was contrived principally for the purpoſe of the Penitentiary eſtabliſhment which Mr. Bentham is to ſet on foot for government, and for the inſtitution of which two Acts of Parliament have been paſſed, the execution of which has been ſo unaccountably delayed. This work is the ſame, extracts from which, by Mr. Dumont, were printed a few years ago in the Bibliotheque Britannique, and of which ſuch particular notice was taken in that much accredited Journal. The ſheets, having paſſed through different hands as they came out of the preſs, have excited conſiderable attention in the political circle at Paris; and are ſaid to have given occaſion already to ſome diſcuſſions between Mr. Dumont on the one part, and ſeveral writers of eminence on the other; in particular the Abbé Morellet, and M. Garnier, author of the new and improved tranſlation of Smith's Wealth of Nations. The ſpecimens given of the work, as above, are ſuppoſed to have contributed in a conſiderable degree to the notice lately taken of Mr. Bentham at Paris, by his being nominated, without his knowledge, one of the three candidates for a place of Honorary Member of the National Inſtitute. He was among ten or a dozen perſons, chiefly Engliſh, conſtituted French citizens by a decree of the ſecond National Aſſembly in 1793.

"Rambles in the Country, during the fine Seaſon, calculated to inſpire young Perſons with an Idea of the Happineſs which may reſult to Man from the Study of himſelf, and from the Contemplation of Nature; by LOUIS FRANÇOIS JAUFFRET, perpetual Secretary of the Society of *Obſervateurs de l'Homme*."—He is alſo the author of the Little Hermitage, and of the Viſits to the Botanical Garden; both of which works have appeared in Engliſh; and likewiſe of the Travels of Rolando thro' all Countries on the Globe, a tranſlation of which will ſpeedily appear.—M. Jauffret has lately reſumed his intereſting excurſions, a circumſtance which all the friends of childhood and youth will learn with pleaſure. The firſt excurſion took place on the 27th Floreal.—"We viſited," ſays he, in his Proſpectus, "in our excurſions of the laſt year, St. Cloud, Meudon, Auteuil, and Bellevue. We ſhall viſit this year ſome rural ſcenery no leſs intereſting. The gardens of Trianon, the woods of Romainville, of Ville d'Avray, of Vincennes, will receive us alternately in their hoſpitable ſhades. A frugal banquet, made on the ſpot, will add, as laſt year, to the entertainment of each of our tours. The young perſons who ſhall deſire to follow them, the parents, the inſtructors, who wiſh to participate in them, muſt ſubſcribe before hand, at the Rue de Seine, Fauxbourg St. Germain, Hotel de la Rochefoucault. To be admitted to a promenade, the ſubſcription ſhould be made at leaſt three days in advance. Without this, the perſon appointed to go two days before to the places, to order the *fêtes champetres*, cannot know the number of the gueſts. The ſubſcribers will be informed by a circular card, of the day of each promenade, and of the hour fixed for departure. Tickets of admiſſion will be diſtributed. The rendezvous at the day and hour fixed, is Rue de Seine, Hotel de la Rochefoucault, in one

one of the ſaloons of Citizen Jauffret. Voitures (carriages), are provided in the court-yard. Perſons who deſire to take their own carriages, ſhould give previous notice, and repair, at the hour fixed, to the court yard of the Hotel de la Rochefoucault, which is the general rendezvous. The hour of departure is fixed, ſpeaking aſtronomically, that is to ſay, the voitures are to defile when one o'clock ſtrikes, with permiſſion to the perſons who arrive later, to repair at their own charge to the place of the promenade. The number of voitures is regulated by the number of perſons ſubſcribing; and with a view to avoid all confuſion, *numeros* are diſtributed that each may know his voiture without difficulty." *Promenade of Louis François Jauffret.* —Itinerary of the firſt promenade. Departure from Paris, exactly at ſix o'clock in the morning; reception into the gardens of Trianon, by the profeſſor of botany of the central ſchool of Verſailles. Firſt diſcourſe of Citizen Jauffret: promenade in the park of Verſailles. Reception in the grove of Apollo, by the pupils of the profeſſor of belles lettres of the central ſchool. Second diſcourſe of Citizen Jauffret: continuation of the promenade in the park: arrival at the chateau of Verſailles: ſitting in the ſaloon of Hercules. Third diſcourſe of Citizen Jauffrett: eulogy of the Abbe de l'Epée, a native of Verſailles, pronounced by Citizen SICARD: exerciſes of the deaf and dumb, by MASSIEU, and ſome other pupils of the inſtitutor of the perſons born deaf and dumb: viſit to the muſeum of Verſailles: arrival at the botanical garden: dinner in the hall of the Society of Agriculture of Seine and Oïze, conſtructed in the middle of the garden: reading of different pieces of poetry during the dinner: execution of ſome pieces of muſic. Laſt diſcourſe of Citizen Jauffret: Departure from Verſailles at ſeven o'clock at night.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD THOMASON'S (BIRMINGHAM) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *on* CORK-SCREWS.

THE Patentee combines in this invention three ſcrews, the male, the female, and what he calls the hermaphrodite ſcrew. This laſt acts in ſome circumſtances as a male, and in others as a female ſcrew.—In making uſe of this ſcrew, the operator, by turning always to the right, draws out the cork, without any other advantage than what is gained by the ſcrew ſimply; and when the cork is drawn, by turning the ſcrew to the left, it falls off without touching with the fingers.

MR. CHRISTOPHER WILSON'S, (BERMONDSEY) *for an improved* METHOD *of obtaining a* VACUUM *applicable to all* PNEUMATIC, HYDRAULIC, *and* MECHANIC INSTRUMENTS, *in which any* KIND *of* FLUID *is made uſe of as a* POWER.

The merits of this patent cannot be comprehended without reference to the figures, which are annexed to the ſpecification.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS'S (PORTSMOUTH) *for a* METHOD *of diſengaging* HORSES *from* CARRIAGES.

Mr. Williams's invention conſiſts chiefly in the addition of a rolling ſplinter-bar, affixed to the uſual or main ſplinter-bar, in ſuch a way as will ſuffer it to turn on its axis, when needful, and alſo in the means of faſtening the traces to the ſaid rolling-bar.

The method of diſengaging the horſes is very ſimple: a perſon in the carriage has need only, by means of a cord, to pull back a bolt, when a lever immediately riſes, in conſequence of the action on the traces, the ſtuds by which the traces are faſtened to the rolling ſplinter-bar change their poſition, and the traces are inſtantly ſet at liberty. The patentee extends his invention to all kinds of carriages. Thoſe that have ſhafts are to have a ſocket fixed to the end of each; and thoſe which have ſhafts, or a pole, which from its conſtruction would fall to the ground as ſoon as the horſe, or horſes, are diſengaged, are to have a piece of iron, with a broad bottom, or a wheel, affixed to each ſhaft, or the pole, to prevent the motion being checked too ſuddenly by the fall.

Mr. Williams does not claim the method of diſengaging the harneſs from the ends of the pole or ſhafts, as part of his invention. He obſerves, that the operation of diſengaging the horſe, or horſes, is performed with as much facility as the pulling of a check-ſtring; and, notwithſtanding the ſimplicity of the proceſs, it

will be found that the horſes are as ſecurely attached to the carriage as upon the common conſtruction.

The excluſive right of manufacturing theſe ſafeguard ſplinter-bars has been aſſigned to Andrew Leith and Co. of Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet.

Note. An account of another patent, for the ſame purpoſe, may be ſeen in the Monthly Magazine, vol. 13.

MR. PHILIP RUSHER'S, (BANBURY) *for various* IMPROVEMENTS *and* ALTERATIONS *in the* FORM *of* PRINTING TYPES, *and the* MANNER *in which* PRINTING *is to be performed therewith, ſo as to diminiſh the* TROUBLE *and* EXPENCE *of* PRINTING, *and to render it more* UNIFORM *and* BEAUTIFUL.

According to this ſpecification, the capital letters, with a few exceptions, ſhould be comprized in the compaſs of an oval, by which they will occupy leſs room than uſual, and be more uniform. Each ſmall letter is to be without any tail-piece or deſcender; and the metal of the type, uſually forming the ſhoulder, is to extend no lower than the body of the letter; conſequently the letters will occupy leſs room in printing without being leſs legible.—The ſmall letters that have heads or aſcending points which riſe above the body of the characters, ſhould have their heads ſhortened about one-third, which, beſides uniformity, will allow room for a greater ſpace between the lines in printing, or the type may be placed cloſer, and thereby a conſiderable ſaving in paper will be made.

Obſervation.—Although the alterations in ſeveral of the letters propoſed by Mr. Ruſher do not appear neceſſary, yet we cannot help thinking that his plan of ſuppreſſing all the deſcending parts of the ſmall letters, would add greatly to the beauty of fine printing; and it is obvious that moſt of the characters already in uſe might ſtill be employed in the buſineſs, conſequently the expence in adopting this invention could not be very great.

MR. CHESTER GOULD'S (RED-LION-STREET, CLERKENWELL) *for an* APPARATUS *or artificial* HORIZON, *to be attached to and uſed with the* QUADRANT *or* SEXTANT, *for the* PURPOSE *of taking* ALTITUDES *of celeſtial or other* OBJECTS, *either on* LAND *or* WATER, *without the* ASSISTANCE *of the natural* HORIZON.

This invention conſiſts in applying coloured or other fluids to the inſtrument, ſo as to obtain a level for the purpoſe of taking altitudes, either on land or water; which is performed by making a circular tube or ring of braſs, or other ſubſtance, from two to three inches in diameter, in which are fitted four tranſparent glaſſes, directly oppoſite to, and parallel with, each other, ſo that the ſurfaces of the fluid contained in the tube may be diſtinctly ſeen by the obſerver. The inſide of the tube may be about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and half full of ſome tranſparent fluid. It is then to be fixed to a ſmall apparatus, with proper joints and adjuſtments ſo as to bring it to its true poſition on the quadrant.

The true poſition on the inſtrument being obtained, and the ring filled up to the center of the glaſſes, the quadrant or ſextant muſt be held in a vertical poſition, and the ſurface of the fluid be brought to form a perfect level with the eye of the obſerver: then the object whoſe altitude is to be taken, is reflected down to this fluid level, in the ſame manner as when altitudes are taken by the ſea-horizon.

The artificial horizon may be ſo conſtructed as to be connected with a teleſcope, ſuch as is frequently applied to quadrants and ſextants; by which means the ſurfaces of the fluid, and their contact with the image of the ſun or any other body, may be more exactly determined, and the altitude may be read off upon the arc, as in common caſes.

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE'S (LAMBETH) *for a new* METHOD *of* TANNING.

The patentee makes uſe of a liquor made from oak ſaw-duſt inſtead of that from oak bark; and in this conſiſts the whole invention.

MR. JOSEPH LEWIS'S (BRINSCOMB, *in* GLOUCESTERSHIRE) *for certain* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* ART *of* DYING, *by means of a new* METHOD *of cooling the* CLOTH, *and other piece* GOODS, *particularly in dying* BLACK, *and a new* MODE *of applying the* FIRE *for the* PURPOSE *of heating the* BOILER, *which may be applied to the* HEATING *of other* BOILERS *where* HEAT *is required.*

This method of cooling cloth conſiſts in paſſing it from the boilers over rollers or cylinders, erected on a ſtage near the boiler, in the following manner.—Immediately oppoſite the roller over which the cloth turns in the boiler, a ſtage is erected of a proper width for the goods intended to be dyed. This ſtage is ſo high, that the gutters which are placed under the eaves

eaves may be sufficiently elevated to convey the liquor, which drops from the cloth while turned over it, back again into the boiler. At each end of the stage a roller with a winch or handle is placed so high above the troughs, as to admit of the troughs holding the whole of the goods; and between these rollers with handles, other intermediate rollers extend over the width of the stage, at about three feet distance from each other. The rollers are about 30 inches in diameter, and the specification contains proper directions for working them, and carrying on the whole operation by means of three men, viz. one at each winch, and the other keeps the cloth abroad while coming out of the boiler.

In dying black, it is allowed that repeated cooling is essential; to accomplish this, and to secure the cloth from the possibility of being heat-wrinkled, is the object of this part of the invention.

Mr. Lewis's mode of applying the fire for the purpose of heating the boiler is founded on the idea that the stronger the draught, the greater will be the effect of the fire on the liquor, provided the heat so generated impinges in the best possible direction against the boiler. The directions given in the specification seem very well adapted to accomplish the ends intended to be answered in this respect; and from repeated experience Mr. Lewis assures us that the saving of fuel, and, what is often of more consequence to the dyer, in time, is from one-third to a half over any other mode that has been tried.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Bardic Museum; or, Musical, Poetical, and Historical Relicts of the Welsh Bards and Druids, drawn from authentic Documents of remote Antiquity, containing the Bardic Triad, Historic Odes, Eulogies, Songs, Elegies, Memorials of the Tombs of the Warriors, the Wonders of Wales, &c. with English Translations and Historic Illustrations; likewise the Ancient War-Tunes of the Bards, with new Basses, and Variations for the Harp or Harpsichord, Violin or Flute; dedicated to the Prince of Wales, by Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince.

THIS work, the obvious result of deep and patient research, presents the reader with a most entertaining mass of information respecting the Bardic Antiquities of Wales. To follow Mr. Jones through the long and laborious tract he has taken, in his useful and satisfactory publication, would far exceed the limits of this department of our Miscellany; we shall therefore content ourselves with pointing out a few of the most curious topics on which he has touched. Among these are, "The Three profound Astrologers of the Island of Britain"—"The History of King Arthur, and his Charter to Cambridge"—"Ancient Almanacks"—"The Etymology of the Word *Bard*"—"The Bardic Dress"—"Three principal Orders of Bards"—"The Seven Rural and the Seven Liberal Arts"—"The Origin of Chancellor"—"The Foundation of the Common Law of England"—"Of *Fools*, or Jesters"—"Heralds, new-named with a Bowl of Wine poured on their Heads"—"The Ceremony in ancient Days of making and degrading Knights"—"The Origin of the Log-book"—"Musical Instruments of the Welsh"—"The Luxury of the Monks of Canterbury"—"The Three principal Men of the Palace"—"A remarkable Bowl of Punch"—"Fanatic Impostors, Jumpers, or Field-preachers"—"Snowdon, the Parnassus of Wales"—"The British Saints, the Successors of the Druids"—"Taliesin's Communications"—"And the Tournament at Caerlleon." These, indeed, form but a very scanty portion of the great variety of scarce and intelligent matter contained in the work, which Mr. Jones has enriched and illustrated with a considerable number of original Bardic or Welsh poems, accompanied with English translations. And of a hundred and twelve pages, fifty-two are occupied with ancient Cambrian airs, many of which, amidst all their native simplicity, exhibit a beauty and sweetness perfectly national and truly striking. The basses are added with judgment, and the variations exhibit much taste. Mr. Jones has evidently prepared himself for this ingenious and valuable undertaking, by an extensive and laborious course of reading: but this is his least praise: the topics are judiciously selected; the language is neat and clear, and the whole is presented to the reader in that luminous arrangement, which could only be attained by an author at once master of his subject and of the rules of good writing.

No.

No. I. of Handel's celebrated Messiah. Abridged and adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte, By J. Mazzinghi.

This work is to be executed in the same style as that in which Mr. Mazzinghi has arranged the overtures of the same great master, and is to be published in weekly Numbers.

We must confess that we received a *shock* on first reading the title-page of this very delicate undertaking; nor are we, on mature consideration, reconciled to the idea of *abridging* so established and so complete a work as that of the Messiah. We are, however, inclined to concede much to a musician of Mr. Mazzinghi's merit and experience, and can allow ourselves to hope that he will take as little *liberty* with the text of his author as the nature of his plan will admit. We are particularly led to this caution from observing, that "Comfort ye my People," and "Every Valley shall be exalted," are transposed one note lower than in the original; of the necessity for which transposition we must confess ourselves not fully aware, since, as the music stands in the original *score*, it does not exceed the general limits of the voice.

Of the merit of the *arrangement*, and the art with which the accompaniment is deduced from the several instrumental parts, we can speak in terms of high commendation. The undertaking will be found truly convenient for those piano-forte performers who are not sufficiently advanced in the science to perform from the *score*; and this accommodation is, indeed, Mr. Mazzinghi's avowed object in the publication, which avowal we quote from his advertisement prefixed to the work:—"It should be considered, that at least nine-tenths of piano-forte amateurs are precluded the satisfaction of performing this truly sublime music: to remedy such inconvenience, and at the request of several distinguished amateurs, this work is presented to the public."

A First Book of three Easy Lessons for the Piano-forte. Composed for the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley. By J. Mazzinghi.

When a master of acknowledged merit consults the progress of juvenile pupils rather than the extension of his professional fame, by limiting his ideas to their comprehension and powers of execution, much credit attaches to his *intention*, independent of the *intrinsic merit* of his productions. Mr. Mazzinghi obviously, in the present little work, seeks no other commendation than that of facilitating improvement; a merit which we most freely accord to him. The passages of this lesson are familiarly constructed, and an effect is produced at once alluring to the practitioner, and gratifying to the general ear.

Peace, an Ode. Written by Robert Bloomfield, Author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. Set to Music by William Cole.

This ode comprises an overture, two airs, one duett, and two choruses, besides sundry recitatives. On a minute inspection of the music, we do not discover any traits of superior talent; neither, indeed, can we deny that passages of some merit frequently occur, and prove that Mr. Cole may, by industry and experience, become a respectable composer. The principal defects of the work before us are tameness of expression in the *melodies*, and awkward adjustment in the *harmonic parts*. *Simplicity* is obviously aimed at throughout the composition; but simplicity, in musical as well as literary composition, may verge on baldness, or even meanness: of this truth Mr. Cole does not, in every instance, appear to have been sufficiently aware. We, however, cannot dismiss the article without recommending Mr. Cole to persevere, nor without saying, that we find sufficient proofs of ability to warrant much expectation from his future productions. In the words we find some truly poetic ideas, aided by easy versification, but nothing that breathes the spirit of originality, or that can add one sprig of bays to the wreath already earned by the FARMER'S BOY.

A Collection of Glees for Three and Five Voices, composed and inscribed to his Friend Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq. by Joseph William Holder, M. B.

This collection consists of five compositions; four for three voices and one for five. Simplicity is their predominant feature, both in their melody and harmonic construction. The ideas are always pleasing, and frequently original, while the *parts* move with an ease and smoothness of effect which bespeak much skill in *combination*. "The Fairies" is an extremely pretty production—the "Epitaph" is tender and affecting, and "All you that will be Seamen," is bold and characteristic, though not without the drawback of being, in some degree, a counterpart to "Ye Gentlemen of England," by Dr. Callcott.

"To

"To ſigh when Sorrow loads the Breaſt." A favourite Song, by Miſs Waters, in the Opera of Joanna, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. Compoſed by Dr. Buſby.

Of the general excellence of the muſic of *Joanna* we have already ſpoken. The preſent air is certainly one of its principal beauties, and forms a diſtinguiſhed ſpecimen of feeling, fancy, and juſt expreſſion. Several of the paſſages add to theſe qualities much grace and elegance of idea, and are enriched by *accompaniments* worthy the poliſhed taſte and matured judgment of the compoſer.

Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel. Arranged as a Rondo, and inſcribed to Miſs Rice, by O. Saffery.

This adaptation of "Sir David Hunter Blair's Reel," though not deſtitute of merit, exhibits no ſtriking traits of taſte or ingenuity. The digreſſive matter is common place, and the ſubject is never reſumed with that ſkilful facility which forms one of the firſt excellencies in publications of this kind. It may, however, be found uſeful to pupils in the early ſtages of practice.

The admired Welſh Air, "AR HYD Y NOS." Arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by G. Neyot.

Mr. Neyot, who has arranged five other airs for the piano forte, has executed his preſent taſk with much ſucceſs. His *variations* are pleaſingly fancied, lay well for the hand, and are calculated to promote a facility of execution. Indeed Mr. Neyot has ſo well ſucceeded in this particular, ſo far as he has gone, that we only lament that he has confined all the rapid part of the exerciſe to the right hand.

"With guſhing Tears and breaking Heart." A favourite Ballad, ſung by Miſs Daniels at Vauxhall-gardens. Compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, by J. Davy.

We trace in this ballad nothing above mediocrity. The melody is ſmooth, and the accompaniment is by no means void of taſte; but no character of ſweetneſs or ſtrength of expreſſion enforce the effect, and mark the hand of feeling or inventive genius.

The Poor Boy, a favourite Song, compoſed by J. G. Graeff.

The melody of this little ſong, though not of the firſt order in point of ſweetneſs, is replete with juſt expreſſion. The baſs is every where ſo choſen, as to beſpeak a knowledge of ſome of the firſt ſecrets of good compoſition, and the accompaniment is judiciouſly arranged.

"Yes, Ellen, in vain to forget thee I try." A favourite Song, ſung by Mr. Dignum at the Nobility's Concert. Compoſed by J. Terrail.

We cannot ſpeak in very high terms of this ſong. The air is inſipid, and the expreſſion weak. The baſs and accompaniment are, however, above mediocrity, and convince us that Mr. Terrail is by no means deſtitute of thoſe material requiſites to a good compoſer—taſte and judgment.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1802.

FRANCE.

BY the accounts from Paris we learn, that the brilliancy of the Fête, on the 14th, was by no means equal to that which on former occaſions had been exhibited, excepting the military pomp diſplayed on the parade, where there was an immenſe aſſemblage of troops. Deputies appeared for all the corps, and colours were preſented to a number of new regiments. A dinner was prepared at the great gallery of the palace. A certain air of ſecrecy and myſtery pervaded; and thoſe that were preſent are of opinion, that a plan is formed of a conſiderable change in the conſtitution. The execution of this plan, however, has been adjourned, after having been ſubmitted to the inſpection of the State Council. Two Chambers, it is ſaid, are in contemplation, to be called reſpectively *Poſſeſſeurs* and *Induſtrieux*.

Joſeph Bonaparte has been choſen by the Council of State as their Grand Officer in the Legion of Honour. The organization of that Legion is completed, and the revenues aſſigned for its ſupport 5,265,257 livres.

France has acquired by the late war, an extent of territory of 1498 ſquare leagues, and a population of 4,381,266 inhabitants, namely, Savoy 411,700; the

County of Nice 93,366; Avignon, the County of Venloo 30,000; Belgium, 1,800,000; the Left Bank of the Rhine 1,658,500; Geneva, and its Territory 40,000; Mulhauſen 7,200. The Duke of Berri, ſon of Monſieur, is returned from Vienna, where he made an offer of his hand to his couſin, the daughter of the Queen of Naples. The offer, it is ſaid, was rejected almoſt with ſcorn.

La Tour Maubourg, the fellow ſufferer of La Fayette, has followed his example, in writing to the Firſt Conſul about reſtoring the rights of citizenſhip, &c. A liſt of *elèvés*, to be propoſed to a public ſchool, called the *Prytanny*, was on his deſk, among the number were two ſons of La Tour Maubourg; but the Firſt Conſul immediately ran his pen through the names of the young Maubourgs.

The Chief Conſul, it appears, is reſolved to carry into immediate effect, the plan of forming a Legion of Honour. In purſuance of a meſſage from the Conſuls, the Conſervative Senate have choſen out of their number General Kellerman, to be a Member of the Grand Council of Adminiſtration for the inſtitution. The Tribunate and Legiſlative Body alſo, are without delay to proceed to the election of members to repreſent them in this body. From the pointed interference of the French Government with the ſix departments of Piedmont, there can be little doubt but that this principality is to be joined, forthwith, to the immenſe maſs of the Gallican Republic; the current coin of the former is to undergo an alteration, at the inſtance of the Chief Conſul; and General Jourdan has been making a variety of ſtrong remonſtrances upon the ſubject of contributions.

The affair of the German indemnities is now fully arranged at Paris, and the whole is to be carried into execution immediately.

A decree has been publiſhed dividing the Republic into ſixteen parts, in each of which there is to be a company of the Legion of Honour. When this inſtitution was originally propoſed, it was eaſy to perceive that it was deſigned by the Chief Conſul to be a means of ſupporting his authority. By the mode in which it is formed it will have the whole weight and conſequence of a military nobility, and by being thus generally diffuſed over the departments of the Republic, its general influence will be more ſtrongly felt among the great body of the people.

Private letters from Paris ſpeak of a new law, which is now under diſcuſſion, reſpecting the reſtoration of the eſtates of the emigrants. The law is to embrace the caſe of lands which yet remain unſold, and thoſe now occupied by real purchaſers. In the one caſe they are to be reſtored to the owners without reſervation, and in the other there is to be a participation with the co-heirs, who have not emigrated during any part of the revolution. That any eſtates will be reſtored unconditionally is not, one ſhould ſuppoſe, at all probable. The latter plan, or ſomething in the form of it, will very likely form the baſis of new arrangements.

The commercial arrangements between this country and France, we are aſſured, are in ſo forward a ſtate, that there is every appearance of their being finally ſettled by the end of July.

SARDINIA.

We have unexpectedly met with another of thoſe pious abdications, which are far more frequent in Catholic than in Proteſtant countries. Diſguſted with the loſs of ſo large a part of his dominions, and feeling the vanity of every pleaſure derivable from this world; the king of this Iſland has directed his attention to a better; and by an inſtrument, dated at Rome the 4th of June, has reſigned his crown and dominions in favour of his brother, the Duke de Aoſt, who has, in conſequence, ſucceeded to the crown, under the name of Victor Emanuel.

TURKEY.

The rebel Oſman Pacha, has again advanced towards Adrianople with conſiderable force, but the new Beglerbeg, of Romelia, Ali Pacha, has oppoſed to him a vigorous reſiſtance. He had already beaten him in ſeveral engagements; and has alſo been able to detach from a party of the inſurgents a great number of Albaneſe, who had joined them. Ali ſtates, that the meaſures he had taken for inſuring ſafety on the roads, have anſwered his expectations. A numerous band of brigands have aſſembled alſo in Macedonia, and were preparing to plunder the rich convents of the Greeks, ſituated on Mount Athos, but a Lieutenant Pacha, of Salonica, having ſet out in purſuit of them, they were totally diſperſed.

The downfall, or at leaſt, the diſmemberment of this uncompacted Empire, becomes every day more obvious. The Boys are as refractory as ever in Egypt, and bid open defiance to every degree of power that can be brought againſt them; while in the more northern regions Paſwan Ogleu,

Oglou, and another rebellious Pacha, of the name of Giorgi Oſman, are ravaging the neighbourhood of Adrianople. It is ſuſpected, and certainly not without reaſon, that theſe ſyſtematic rebellions are fomented by ſome European Courts. It is not unlikely, that they may have been the ſubject of much of the royal conference at Memel. The plan of partition is probably already decided upon; and it is much apprehended, that the alliance of France is to be bought by a ſurrender of Egypt, to the Chief Conſul.

GERMANY.

A ſcene of frantic violence took place at Munich, about the beginning of June. Some of the tumultuous ſcenes, uſual on the pilgrimage, which uſed to be annually exhibited, having been attempted to be ſuppreſſed by the magiſtrates, the journeymen employed on theſe occaſions made a riot; but, by the exertions of the military, order was reſtored.

Authentic intelligence has been received, by way of Holland, about the middle of July, that the elector of Mayence, is to have Ratiſbon for his reſidence. He will alſo have the biſhopric of that city, ſeveral ſmall prelatures, and the Bailliage of Aſchaffenburgh, beſides a million and a half of florins, annually, from the other ſtates of the empire.

According to ſome accounts, the government of Hanover has offered to exchange the biſhopric of Oſnaburgh for the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, which has been allotted as an indemnity to Pruſſia. This propoſition however, is attended with great difficulties. It is likewiſe aſſerted, that Pruſſia will receive the Abbies of Werden and Herverden.

HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

For the acceptance of the new Helvetic conſtitution, there are in all 240,000 voices, and for its rejection 70,000. The cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, have unanimouſly rejected it.

WEST INDIES.

Notwithſtanding the treaty between General Leclerc and General Touſſaint, the Negro Chief has been ſent to France, as a priſoner, with all his family. General Leclerc, in a letter, dated May 12, ſays, that Touſſaint, ever ſince his ſurrender, has been inceſſantly conſpiring to regain his influence in the colony, when he was under the neceſſity of having him arreſted. How far this accuſation is true, or whether it has only been a pretence to get rid of a man, whoſe influence was ſo great in the colony, we pretend not to ſay. Leclerc ſpeaks of his perfidy in ſtrong terms; and announces that his departure cauſed a general joy at the Cape.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We begin now to have an indiſtinct glance of the features of the enſuing Parliament from the returns, and have as yet no reaſon to regret the change. That the power of the Miniſter will ſufficiently prevail to enable him, be he who he may, to purſue whatever courſe he may decide upon, without fear of ſerious oppoſition, we ſtill perceive very obviouſly; but the Whig intereſt has in general triumphed, when expoſed to a conteſt; a fact which ſpeaks favourably as to the virtue of the people of England, and may be the means of rouſing them once more to a ſtate of watchfulneſs and activity, without which the nation muſt eventually be ruined and enſlaved. If the people, through the medium of their repreſentatives, do not become their own guardians—do not reject COURT CANDIDATES, elect MEN OF THE PEOPLE, and keep a watchful eye over their own conſtitutional rights, it is not to be expected that the Servants of the Crown will do it for them; and if doctrines deſtructive of the very eſſence of our free conſtitution, becauſe deſtructive of the firſt principles of the repreſentative ſyſtem, are ſuffered to be maintained and boaſted of by three of the Repreſentatives of the firſt commercial city in the world—that the repreſentative is not to be regarded as the delegate or inſtrument of his conſtituents—and that he ought not, and in the inſtance alluded to, will not undertake to ſubſcribe to the general voice, but retain himſelf at liberty to oppoſe it whenever he chuſes, how is it to be ſuppoſed, that thoſe Repreſentatives will do more juſtice to the people, than the people do for themſelves? But that Court Candidates ſhould be choſen to repreſent London, is no fault of the Livery, becauſe the majority is averſe to them; the diſgrace appertains to the claſs of wealthy and independent men who do not offer themſelves as candidates, and who, when they have offered have not adopted the determined and energetic mode which would always ſecure their election.

Such, however, has been the reſiſtance of the people to thoſe COURT CANDIDATES, who, while notoriouſly the creatures of *the Crown*, have had the effrontery to offer themſelves as repreſentatives of *the people*, that in almoſt every caſe in which a reſpectable candidate of popular and independent principles, has offered himſelf, he has ſucceeded; and in the few caſes in which COURT CANDIDATES

have been successful, their success may be ascribed either to some exception to the personal character of their rival, or to the want of vigour and precision in the conduct of his election.

There is, indeed, no doubt, that if a sufficient number of independent candidates had started, a majority of the new Parliament would have been friendly to the free principles of the constitution, and the nation might have obtained some satisfaction for the abridgment of its liberties, and for the other mischiefs perpetrated by the Pitt Administration.

The contested elections in which the greatest number of suffrages were given, and those of the most prominent political importance, were for Middlesex, Norfolk, Kent, and Norwich. In all these places the Candidates supported by the Servants of the Crown were defeated, and men of popular principles were chosen. Never were contests carried on with more fervour on each side, and never was popularity more unequivocal, nor victory more complete.

The election for the County of Middlesex, forms an epocha in the annals of British liberty. Mr. Mainwaring the Court Candidate, as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and as the Representative of the County in the three preceding Parliaments, possessed every advantage of connection and influence. His cause became indeed that of the Government itself; backed by all the efforts of the Tory Party. Sir Francis Burdett, with few or no connections in the county, offered himself as the *Man of the People*, and as the determined opponent of the deservedly obnoxious prison, commonly called the *Bastile*, and upon these pretensions solely, he obtained a final and large majority of votes.

The struggle was, indeed, most arduous. Mr. Mainwaring, till the 12th day, had a majority of nearly 500 votes; but on the 13th day, the inclinations of the people were gratified, by a majority upon that day's poll of 745; the following day was distinguished by a further majority of 385 upon the day's poll; and the 15th and last day was crowned by a glorious majority, upon the whole poll, of 271 votes. The numbers at the close were, for

Mr. BYNG	3848
Sir FRANCIS BURDETT	3207
Mr. MAINWARING .	2936

The enthusiasm of the populace, and indeed of all ranks of independent people, during this election, knew no bounds. The fervor of Public Sentiment never was equalled on any former occasion, and it never can be exceeded. In every point of view this election has been honourable to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, and to the Freeholders and the People of Middlesex, whether it be considered in its origin, its principles, its progress, or IN ITS GLORIOUS AND DECISIVE ISSUE.

Among the other proud triumphs of the popular sentiment, may be reckoned the ejections of Mr. WINDHAM from his seat for Norwich, and of Mr. BAKER from the county of Hertford. It deserves also to be recorded that Mr. HONEYWOOD stood at the head of the poll for Kent; Mr. COKE at that for Norfolk; Mr. FOX at that for Westminster; and Mr. ALDERMAN COMBE at that for the city of London, all of whom are the well-known champions of the free principles of the British constitution.

On Monday the 28th of June his Majesty went to the House of Lords to pass such bills as were ready, and to make a speech from the throne. We perceive nothing very prominent in the speech: its complete justification of every measure of the old Parliament, however self-inconsistent and contradictory, is what we had every reason to expect. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Addington, come in equally for their share of praise; and the war and the peace appear both to them to have been very good things in their turn. "As I think it expedient (said the Royal Speaker) that the election of a new Parliament should take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for dissolving the present, and for calling a new Parliament." The next day the present Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

It has been said of the Parliament just dismissed, by one of its boldest but best-informed Members, that if, instead of "excluding him from the House, and divesting him, at the close of his life, of the common rights of a man and a citizen, in consequence of a discovery, that something miraculous and supernatural was operated upon him nearly half a century ago;—if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed to hang him immediately in the lobby, he, or any other Chancellor of the Exchequer, would have been followed by the same majority."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

A LEVEL has been lately taken to prove the practicability of making a canal, which may effect a junction between Paddington and the Weſt-India Docks. This canal is intended to be brought in a direct line from Paddington to the field below the New River Road; then to proceed acroſs the City Road, and ſkirt Shoreditch and Spital-field pariſhes, through the centre of the pariſh of Bethnal Green; and then to paſs to Whitechapel pariſh at the Mount, and to communicate with the commercial road; and likewiſe with the London Docks, in the pariſh of St. George in the Eaſt.

On Saturday, June 26th, the firſt ſtone of that great national undertaking, the New London Docks and Warehouſes, was laid in Wapping, by Mr. Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hawkeſbury, Sir Richard Neave, Edward Foſter, eſq. and a number of other gentlemen, reſpectable merchants, &c. When the ſtone was laid, two glaſs bottles, containing the gold, ſilver, and copper coins of the preſent reign, with a medal of the king's recovery, were depoſited in a hole made in the ſtone, and over them a tin plate, containing an appropriate inſcription.

Dr. Gordon has lately preſented a memorial to the Court of Common Council, which ſtates at large, the circumſtance of his having diſcovered the art of making flour from a certain ſubſtance which abounds in great plenty in this country; the cultivation of which may be eaſily improved, ſo as to ſupply, at all times, the utmoſt demand, at one fourth the uſual prices of wheaten flour, with which it is equally nutricious and palateable, and will keep its qualities many years. The above memorial has been referred to the Proviſion Committee, to examine and report their opinion thereon to the court.

The foundation of a new ſchool for that excellent ſeminary of learning, the Charter Houſe, was lately laid, in preſence of Dr. Ramſden, Dr. Rum, the aſſiſtant maſters, and the principal part of the ſcholars. The whole of the building is to be on a very improved ſcale. It will be conſiderably larger than the preſent ſchool, and will, in other reſpects, be much more convenient. The dimenſions are 70 feet long, and 35 feet wide.

The governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital have it in contemplation to rebuild one of the wings of that ancient edifice, in the courſe of the next year.

At the final cloſe of the poll for the city of London, July 14, the numbers ſtood as follows:

Mr. Ald. Combe	3377	Mr. Travers	1371
Mr. Ald. Price	3276	Sir W. Lowes	652
Mr. Ald. Curtis	2989	Mr. Luſhington	113
Sir W. Anderſon	2287		

The four former were of courſe duly elected.

Mr. John Graham, an auctioneer, ſtarted as a candidate for the city of Weſtminſter; the other, and ſucceſsful candidates, were Mr. Fox, and Admiral Lord Gardner.

By an addreſs to the electors, it appears that Mr. Horne Tooke had intended to offer himſelf again as a candidate for the city of Weſtminſter, if he had not been declared incligible by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Thornton and Mr. Tierney were the two ſucceſsful candidates for the borough of Southwark. The truly noble and public ſpirited example which the electors of the firſt commercial borough in the kingdom have ſet, in returning their repreſentatives free from even the ſmalleſt expence, well deſerves to be followed and imitated throughout the empire. Sir Thomas Turton was the unſucceſsful candidate.

At the election for the county of Hertford, the Hon. P. Lambe, on the independent intereſt, ſucceeded in being returned as member, againſt Mr. Baker. Mr. Plumer was the other ſucceſsful candidate.

The produce of the Conſolidated Fund for the year ending July 5, exceeds that of the preceeding year by more than one million and a half. The laſt quarter, which has been a period of peace, has been peculiarly productive.

The Surrey Iron Railway is now compleated over the high road through Wandſworth town. On Wedneſday, June 8, ſeveral carriages, of all deſcriptions, paſſed over the iron rails, without meeting with the leaſt obſtacle. Among theſe, the Portſmouth waggon, drawn by eight horſes, and weighing from eight to ten tons, paſſed over the rails, and did not appear to make the ſlighteſt impreſſion on them. The road will be immediately opened for traffick up to Mitcham, as there only remains the iron to lay down, which is conſidered to be a very expeditious proceſs.

The Import Dock in the Iſle of Dogs, which is full 30 acres in extent, and the largeſt excavation of the kind ever made in this country, is now entirely walled in and compleated. Three of the immenſe warehouſes with which this dock is intended to be ſurrounded, are covered in, chiefly with copper; and three others are nearly in a ſtate of equal forwardneſs.

Among the grants lately voted by the Legiſlature, was one of a ſingular kind, viz 1700l. for the expence of copying manuſcripts found at Herculaneum and Pompeiæ, in the kingdom of Naples. A few thouſand pounds judiciouſly employed in objects of this uſeful and intereſting nature, would indeed reflect honour upon the nation, and ſerve the cauſe of humanity in general.

Account of the number of the cargoes of fiſh brought to the port of London, and ſold in

in Billingſgate market, as lately laid before the Houſe of Commons:—From 25th March, 1792, to 25th March, 1799, 1407 cargoes.—From 25th March, 1799, to 25th March, 1800, 1623 cargoes.—From 25th March 1800, to 25th March 1801, 2167 cargoes.—From 25th March, 1801, to 25th March, 1802, 2668 cargoes.

By papers laid before the Houſe of Commons, it appears that the value of exports of Britiſh manufactures within the laſt year, amounted to the ſum of 41,770,554l. and that within the laſt 18 years, the amount of Britiſh exports has been doubled.

Lieut. Grant has lately arrived in London, from Port Jackſon, New South Wales, with ſpecimens of a kind of wood lately diſcovered on the banks of Hunter's River, in that ſettlement, in great plenty, well qualified for the maſting of ſhipping. The topmaſts, top-gallant maſts, and yards of the veſſel in which he came, the Ann Joſephin, a brig, were all made of this wood, and appear to have anſwered remarkably well. Mr. Grant has had particular opportunities of proving the excellent qualities of this wood, in conſequence of the very heavy weather uſually met with in thoſe ſeas. A non-deſcript wood, reſembling fuſtic, has likewiſe been found there. We are further informed by this conveyance, that the colony of New South Wales is no longer in want of that ſtaple commodity, coals; this article, of an excellent quality, being likewiſe found in great abundance in the vicinity of Hunter's River. Mr. Grant, on his arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, ſold the coals, (the brig being laden with ſpars for maſts, and coals), at 36 rix-dollars per ton, amounting to nearly 6l. ſterling. Governor King has formed a ſettlement at Hunter's River, for the purpoſe of working the coal, which is much of the ſame nature with that at Newcaſtle. Mr. Grant proceeded up this river in the boat of the Lady Nelſon, to an extent of nearly 70 miles, without being able to diſcover its ſource. On his return, Mr. Grant, by order of Governor King, ſurveyed the coaſt of Van Diemen's Straights, (and gave a very favourable report of the ſame), from Wilſon's Promontory, to Weſtern Port; which laſt is a capacious and well-ſheltered harbour. There is a great abundance of wood eaſy to be got, and plenty of water; though the latter is difficult to be procured, on account of the diſtance, and from ſeveral ſhoals lying in the way, which render it neceſſary to take advantage of the tide.

Married.] Mr. W. Hall, of Great Ryder-ſtreet, to Miſs S. Choppin, of Park-lane; and Mr. T. Hall, of Piccadilly, to Miſs L. Choppin.

At Chriſt Church, Surrey, S. Teaſt, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs M. Irwin, daughter of the late J. Irwin, eſq. of Carliſle, and governor of the ſettlement of Sierra Leone, on the coaſt of Africa.

At Cobham, in Surrey, the Rev. H. J. Sydenham, to Miſs Abington, daughter of Major Abington.

T. Stackhouſe, eſq. of Hatton Garden, to Miſs Grey, of the Adelphi.

At St. George's Hanover-ſquare, J. Maitland, eſq. ſon of the late Hon. Patrick Maitland, of Balgreggan, to Miſs Maxwell, third daughter of Sir William Maxwell, bart. of Monteith, both in Scotland.

J. Scroder, eſq. merchant, of Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Bullard, of Laurence Pountney-lane.

At Marybone, R. Sheddan, jun. eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, to Miſs Munro, only daughter of the late R. Duncan Munro, eſq. of Madras,

C. T. Hudſon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir C. Grave Hudſon, bart. of Wanlip-hall, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Pepperell, youngeſt daughter of Sir William Pepperell, bart. of Dorſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

At St. Peter le Poor, the Rev. J. Simpkinſon, rector, to Miſs Vaux, of Auſtin Friars.

At Hampſtead, Mr. H. Siddons, to Miſs Murray, both of Covent-garden Theatre.

At St. James's Church, M. Liveſay, eſq. of Sand-hills, near Liverpool, to Miſs Worthington, daughter and co-heireſs of the late J. Worthington, eſq. M. D.

Died.] Lately, at Charles-place, City-road, in his 22d year, of an inflammation, which came on the day before his deceaſe, Thomas Pick, late of Darlington. He poſſeſſed an excellent underſtanding, the cultivation of which was with him an object of increaſing ſolicitude. With a manly firmneſs, honour, and integrity, was blended an exquiſite ſenſibility. Towards his relations he evinced the moſt tender affection—towards his friends a warm and ſteady attachment: by theſe, and other amiable qualities, he endeared himſelf to them, and to a large circle of acquaintance. His premature death is ſincerely lamented, and his memory will long be cheriſhed and revered.

At Iſlington, Lewis Kekewich, eſq. Caſhier to the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company. Few young men have left the world ſo highly and deſervedly reſpected. To an intelligent and liberal mind, adorned by polite acquirements and the moſt agreeable manners, he joined the ſtricteſt integrity, and a degree of propriety and accuracy in matters of buſineſs which eminently qualified him for the ſituation he held, the duties of which he honourably diſcharged to the actual day of his death.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, relict of Lieut. Gen. G. Lane Parker.

At Homerton, in her 97th year, Mrs. S. Albert.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Moſeley, widow of W. Moſeley, eſq.

H. Capel, eſq. of Felton-hill, Middleſex.

At Highgate, in her 44th year, Miſs Garnett, of Scarboro'.

In

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, G. F. Schutz, eſq. of Shotover, in Oxon.

At Hampſtead, aged 54, Mrs. Hewetſon, wife of Mr. J. Hewetſon, of Catherine-court, Tower-hill.

In Little Ormond-ſtreet, in his 22d year, J. Lock Robinſon, eſq. of Chadlington, Oxon.

At Clapham, in his 70th year, W. Feuilleteau, eſq.

Mrs. Clayton, of Tilney-ſtreet.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Mills, wife of Captain Mills. This lady was formerly well-known and much admired for her muſical powers, firſt as Miſs Birchill, and afterwards as Mrs. Vincent. She left the ſtage on marrying Captain Mills, and accompanied him to India. Captain Mills is the only ſurvivor of thoſe truly unfortunate perſons who were in the Black Hole at Calcutta, and ſignally diſplayed his humanity in that ſcene of unexampled horror, by reſigning his place near the window, to the late Mr. Holwell. The latter was nearly dying for want of air, and had in vain implored of others the ſame kindneſs; it was, however, a ſacrifice of ſelf-preſervation, in ſuch a dreadful ſituation, which none could reaſonably expect or hope to obtain.

[In ſpeaking of the character of the late Earl of Lonſdale (whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number) impartiality finds little to praiſe, and cenſure to be juſt ought to be more preciſe and circumſtantial than the nature of a periodical publication permits. On the 7th of September, 1761, Sir James Lowther married Margaret daughter of the Earl of Bute, and as he afterwards obtained a grant from the Crown of part of an eſtate which had been long held by the Duke of Portland's family, as an appendage to an eſtate in the county of Cumberland, given to their anceſtor by King William III. it was raſhly, and untruly, preſumed, that Lord Bute's influence was uſed in inducing the Lords of the Treaſury to improve his ſon-in-law's property, at the expence of the Duke of Portland, who was then in oppoſition. A conſiderable ſhare of unpopularity attended this tranſaction, which Sir James greatly increaſed, by multiplying litigations, and bringing at once a great number of ejectments, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing his claim. A litigious diſpoſition, or rather a determination to oppreſs, by means of wealth, and under colour of law, all who were obnoxious to him, has been frequently imputed to Lord Lonſdale; and the records of the courts, the books of reports, and the accounts of the aſſizes in different counties, have appeared for a long ſeries of years to afford ſome baſis to the imputation. In the year 1782, when it was generally underſtood that the war could not be of much longer continuance, Sir James Lowther waited on Lord Sandwich, then at the head of the admiralty, and, after deploring the ſtate of his Majeſty's navy, voluntarily offered to build and equip, at his own expence, a ſeventy-four-gun ſhip. If this propoſal was ſincerely made, too much praiſe cannot be given to ſuch diſintereſted patriotiſm, but if common ſuſpicion is well founded, it was merely a deluſive attempt to acquire popularity, and inſure diſtinction, without the claim ariſing from actual merit. The peace of 1783 made the building of a ſhip at that time unneceſſary; but although the country has ſince been engaged in a more expenſive conteſt, and attended with greater exertions than thoſe which gave riſe to the propoſal of the donation, the offer was never repeated. In 1784, an ancient peerage which belonged to the family, but had been for ſome time extinct, was revived, and Sir James was called up to the Houſe of Lords by the titles already enumerated. He was always anxious for the extenſion of his borough-intereſt, but although the poſſeſſion of ſuch influence is reckoned favourable to the views of ambition, he never occupied any official ſituation. He was in 1764 made Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Cumberland. Of Lord Lonſdale's private life we have neither the means nor the inclination to make a diſplay; he was ſome years ago violently ſatiriſed by Peter Pindar, whom he proſecuted for a libel, but on receiving a conceſſion was induced to deſiſt; an inſtance of placability which does him honour: and he evinced great perſonal courage in a duel fought in the year 1792, with Captain Cuthbert, which, we believe, was not the only tranſaction of the kind in which he had been engaged. On opening his Lordſhip's will it was found, that he had left to Sir William Lowther, now Lord Lowther, all his eſtates in Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, eſtimated at 40,000l. per annu.—To John Lowther, eſq. the brother of Sir William, he has left his Yorkſhire eſtate, worth 4000l. per annum—To the Counteſs of Lonſdale, his lady, an addition to her jointure of 2000l.; 5000l. in money, and the villa which ſhe now inhabits—To the Ducheſs of Bolton and Miſs Lowther, his two ſiſters, he has left 7000l. each in money, and his Barbadoes eſtate worth 2000l. a year —To Col. Lowther, whom he ſo particularly profeſſed to favour, he has left only 12,000l. in money—and to the Earl of Darlington, his nephew and heir at law, who would have had the whole if no will had been found, he has cut off with a bequeſt of 500l. His eſtate at Laleham, in Middleſex, the houſe upon which he left untenanted for years, on account of a diſpute with the clergyman about tythes, he has directed to be ſold. His Lordſhip had 9000 guineas in his bureau, prepared for the enſuing election. Among his Lordſhip's whimſicalities was that of keeping, at leaſt, 600 blood horſes and others, in his ſeveral parks, not one of which had ever been broke or even bitted. The following were his Lordſhip's titles:—Earl of Lonſdale, Viſcount Lowther, Baron Lowther, Baron of Kendal, and a Baronet.]

PRO-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is in contemplation to revive the plan of a line of navigation betwixt the Eaſtern and Weſtern Seas, or, in other words, to form a canal betwixt Newcaſtle and Maryport; a plan which has been long the ſubject of popular diſcuſſion. Some diſputes about the Southern and Northern line, produced an oppoſition, formerly, which terminated in its rejection by Parliament. Thoſe animoſities about the difference of line are now laid aſleep, and there is no reaſon to doubt that the Duke of Northumberland, Colonel Beaumont, Lord Lowther, Mr. Curwen, and other wealthy men, in common with the people of Newcaſtle, and every friend to his country, will ſtep forward with becoming public ſpirit, at this period, to accelerate that deſirable object, by patroniſing and promoting, as far as lies in their power, ſuch a great national undertaking.

On Saturday, June 30, at Newcaſtle, in purſuance of a plan for rendering the ſtreets more commodious, the workmen began to pull down Pilgrim-ſtreet-gate, (at the room above which has long been held the meeting of the Joiners' Company), an unweildy and cumbrous fabric, which, however intereſting as an object of curioſity to the antiquarian, has long been juſtly complained of, as deforming the faireſt part of the town, and a great nuiſance to heavy carriages; frequent inſtances having occurred where it was neceſſary to take off part of the loading of a waggon before a paſſage through the gate could be effected. When cleared away, a grand opening and communication will be formed between Pilgrim-ſtreet and Northumberland-ſtreet, ſo as to add greatly to the appearance and improvement of the whole.

Among other Acts which have lately obtained the ſanction of the Legiſlature, is the following "An Act for the more effectually amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road from the turnpike-road at Bucton Burn, in the county of Durham, through Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Lammerton Hill; alſo ſeveral other roads therein mentioned, lying in the ſaid county, and within the liberties of Berwick; and alſo for erecting two bridges over the river Tweed, and for making two roads from the ſaid bridges to the road leading from Berwick to Cornhill, in the county of Durham."

Mr. Fairles has lately compleated, on an extenſive ſcale, at South Shields, a dry dock, which poſſeſſes the peculiar advantage over all other docks upon the Tyne, that it is capable of receiving, as well as letting out, ſhips, at neap tides, from the great flow of water upon the blocks.

Mr. Richard Wilkins, woodman to the Duke of Northumberland, planted laſt ſeaſon at Wirkworth, and on the New Firth plantation, eſtates belonging to his Grace, 300,000 oak acorns; alſo above 100,000 foreſt trees of various ſorts.

Among the numerous inſtitutions of a charitable nature in Newcaſtle, none have been productive of ſuch extenſive benefit to the town and neighbouring diſtricts, as the Newcaſtle Infirmary. From the report in 1801, it appeared, that no leſs than 33,027 patients have been diſcharged, perfectly cured, ſince the commencement of the charity in 1752; and on an average not more than twenty have died in each year. To extend and improve the bleſſings of ſuch an important eſtabliſhment, an additional wing has been lately joined to the old building, which will not only promote the comfort of the patients in the original houſe, but admit nearly double the number of patients to the benefit of the charity. The new building is now nearly finiſhed.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Mr. A Hedley, ſurgeon, of Felton, to Miſs Jane Strother, of Newton.—Mr. J. Fell, officer of exciſe, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Dand, of Weaver Bridge.—Mr. H. Boag, of Long Benton, to Miſs J. Elliot, of North Shields.—Lieut. Johnſon, of the North York militia, to Miſs M. Allan, of Biſhop Wearmouth.

At Sunderland, the Rev. Mr. Hutton, of the High-Bridge meeting-houſe, at Newcaſtle, to Miſs M. Somerville, daughter of the late Rev. J. Somerville.

At Alnwick, Mr. R. Hanſon Dawſon, of London, to Miſs Farquhar.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Davidſon, to Miſs Greaves, of the Queen's-head, in the Fleſh-market.—Mr. Brown, of Gateſhead, to Miſs Richardſon, of Brancepeth.

At Brancepeth, E. T. Mills, eſq. of Willington, to Miſs Robſon.

At Stockton, Mr. W. Hall, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Jackſon, mantua-maker.—Captain R. Holiday, of Scarborough, to Miſs Nicholſon, of North Shields.

At Monk Wearmouth-ſhore, Mr. G. Benſon, painter, to Miſs Finley.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in her 67th year, Mrs. Hall, widow, and mother of Mr. J. Hall, broker.—Aged 92, Mr. Summers, many years a ſchoolmaſter in this town.—Aged 34, Mr. N. Phillipſon.—Mr. E. Atkinſon, of the George inn.—Mrs Rotheram, widow of the late Dr. Rotheram, an eminent phyſician;

fician.—C. Bradling, esq. formerly M. P. for Newcastle.—Mrs. A. Birlison, aged 90 years, during the last 14 of which, she had been totally deprived of sight.—Mrs. H. Smith, mother of Mrs. Robinson, of the Bird-in-Bush inn.—Aged 77, Mrs. A. Rodatz, widow of the late Mr. C. M. Rodatz, Hamburgh merchant.—Aged 17, Mr. J. Green, engraver.—Miss Scaife, sister of Mr. Scaife, painter.

Aged 64, R. Surtees, esq. of Mensforth, in Durham.

J. Thornhill, esq. of Thornhill, justice of peace for the county of Durham, and one of the commissioners for the river Wear. He was the founder of St. John's chapel about 40 years ago, and was interred at his particular request, in a vault therein of his own construction, being the first person deposited within the walls of that chapel.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mrs. Burn, widow of the late Mr. W. Burn, farmer.—W. Robson, esq. many years an eminent coal fitter and ship-builder there.

At Hexham, Mr. A. Bell, son of Mr. C. Bell, glover.

Mr. T. Hunter, timber merchant, of Winlaton.

Mrs. Jopling, of Walsingham, late of Gateshead.

At Darlington, aged 93, Mrs. L. Richardson, of the society of Quakers.—In his 70th year, Mr. C. Hird, of the Old Fleece inn.—Aged 88, M. Bowes, esq. formerly of Spittle, Yorkshire.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mrs. Steadman, late of York.—Suddenly, Mr. H. Glover, of the Turk's-head inn.

At Hartlepool, aged 31, Mrs. Harrison.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Douglas, wife of Mr. T. Douglas, inn-keeper.—In the prime of life, Miss Orton, sister to Mr. Orton, draper.

At South Shields, Mr. T. Wade, of Redcar.

At Morpeth, aged 64, Mrs. Wilkinson, widow, formerly of Cowper near Blyth.—Suddenly, Mrs. Craike, wife of Mr. G. Craike, master of the stage coaches between that place and Newcastle.

At Eryholm, near Durham, aged 109, Mary Pearson.

At Bristol, J. Shaftoe, esq. of Whitworth, near Durham.

In London, aged 21, Mr. T. Pick, of Darlington.—Mr. G. Paterson, of the Buck public house.

Miss Rawling, of Sherburn, near Durham.

Mr. J. Mulcaster, inn-keeper. In going to bed he complained that he felt himself extremely cold, and, in consequence, ordered a glass of liquor, but before it was brought, he expired.

At New Whitley, near North Shields, aged 54, Captain W. Jemson.

At Catterick Bridge, in Yorkshire, aged 42, the Rev. Edward Prowitt, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His parents were members of the Particular Baptist church at Leicester, whence, at, or rather after, the usual age, he was sent to the Baptists' College, at Bristol. Having there completed his education under the late eminent Dr. Caleb Evans, he was ordained minister of the Baptist Church at Oxford, and continued for several years to officiate in that capacity with mutual satisfaction and advantage. After some time, however, the course of his studies (for he was an attentive and patient, and desirous to be an impartial, student of the Scriptures) led him to doubt of many, deemed fundamental articles, of the system in which he had been educated, and gradually to take, on these subjects, the Unitarian side. Few but those who have been actually involved in them, can be proper judges of the merit of that rare combination of integrity and fortitude, which is necessary to overcome the difficulties that surround the man, who has led by conscientious and serious enquiry, in the face of every worldly interest, to change the system of his religious creed. None else can adequately conceive the state of mind, which one who has felt it* has so well described, "when perplexed concerning the proper object of worship, and doubtful how to regulate its addresses; when the feelings have dictated suspicions concerning the providence and moral government of God, which the mind dared not avow, or even think that it had felt: and when, by the blessing of God upon further inquiry, a firm conviction has been established of his absolute unity, his consummate wisdom, his boundless goodness, the equity of his government, the reasonableness of his laws, and his indulgent regards to the children of men; he has been convinced of the tendency of these sentiments to animate, to cheer, and to purify the heart, to inspire confidence in God and benevolence to man," he has been conscious, at the same time, of the hazard, and even danger, of the open profession of them. Scruple, hesitation, fear of general censure, the odious charges of heresy, and apostacy, the loss of friends, the breach of connections, the separation of nearest and dearest relatives, so as to realize, even in these enlightened and liberal times, our Lord's description of his primitive followers, are experienced by all; but these are greatly enhanced to the man, on the profession of whose former creed depends his bread; and who, on the renunciation of them, gives up the maintenance not only of himself, but of those who are most dear to him, and throws himself upon the wide world an outcast whom he knows not that any one will own, still less that any one will own as a friend, and stretch forth to him the right hand of fellowship. Who can wonder that, in the contemplation of such distresses many excellent and worthy men have been deterred from following the dictates of their consciences? And that few have been enabled to act with the spirit of the deceased, who thought these

* Belsham's Importance of Truth, p. 33.

juſt and elevating ſentiments worthy of any ſacrifice? But though he acted on theſe animated and noble principles, he combined his firmneſs of action with ſuch a truly chriſtian gentleneſs of manners, that although the paſtoral connection was properly diſſolved between him and a ſociety who continued to maintain their ancient opinions, yet the ſeparation was made with mutual regret, and a mutual eſteem and affection was preſerved. Of the worthy Mr. Hinton, his ſucceſſor, he always ſpoke with the higheſt reſpect; indeed he never ſpoke with diſreſpect of any of his former connections, or indulged in any ſarcaſm or ſlight in ſpeaking of his former opinions, but combated them in the way of plain and diſpaſſionate argument. By this he preſerved the reſpect of thoſe who at the ſame time regretted his defection, and among thoſe who deeply lament this untimely ſtroke, many, it is believed, will be found, who moſt widely differed from him in religious ſentiment and profeſſion. On his removal from Oxford, he ſettled for a ſhort time with a ſociety of General Baptiſts at Fleet, in Lincolnſhire. Of theſe excellent perſons he always ſpoke in terms of the utmoſt gratitude and affection, and of the time which he ſpent among them as the happieſt period of his life. The proſpect, however, of making a better proviſion for a numerous and increaſing family, induced him to comply with an invitation from a few Unitarian Baptiſts at Newcaſtle, who had long met together for religious worſhip and inſtruction without a ſtated miniſter, but hearing of Mr. Prowitt, and having reaſon to expect conſiderable encouragement for him as a teacher of youth, propoſed a plan for his advantage, which on the whole ſucceeded beyond expectation. To this ſmall ſociety he continued to afford, for twelve years, his almoſt gratuitous ſervices; occaſionally ſupplying for neighbouring congregations, particularly for that in Hanover ſquare, Newcaſtle, to whoſe miniſter, both as an aſſiſtant and a friend, he is an irreparable loſs. At length, the two ſocieties, aware that their religious opinions differed only in a few reſpects, and theſe chiefly of a ceremonial nature, in which each might proceed in its own way without inconvenient interference, united together; Mr. Prowitt being ſtill ready with his willing ſervices whenever his friend had a wiſh for them. As a teacher of youth he was very ſucceſsful, and his merit was eminently conſpicuous. He contrived to excite the attention of his pupils by the pleaſing manner in which he communicated his inſtructions, and at the ſame time engaged their affection for him, not only by his behaviour during the hours of buſineſs, but by intereſting himſelf in their amuſements, and ſuperintending, and even contriving for them, the means of health and relaxation. In theſe reſpects he enjoyed the patient and unremitted co-operation of one, who, it is hoped, will now be duly ſupported in her ſolitary endeavours to continue ſome important departments of his plan, for the ſupport of their common family. But while the calls of this laborious employment appeared to engage his whole attention, he was always ready with his cheerful active ſervices on the behalf of any friend who ſtood in need of them. He will long live in the grateful remembrance of many as the prudent adviſor, the kind comforter, the active aſſiſtant, the ſmoother of difficulties, the ſympathizer in diſtreſs, the promoter of chearful, innocent enjoyment, according to the various circumſtances of his friends, whoſe property his time appeared to be, almoſt as if he had had no call for its private application. One noble inſtance of benevolent friendſhip it would be inexcuſable not particularly to mention. A ſhort time after his ſettlement at Newcaſtle, a miniſter among his original connections in one of the midland counties, became involved in the ſame religious difficulties, and was obliged to relinquiſh his paſtoral engagements: not meeting with encouragement to continue in the miniſtry, he turned his thoughts to the medical profeſſion; but was at a loſs how to diſpoſe of a daughter, who was left to his ſole charge, during the period of his medical education. Mr. Prowitt hearing of his dilemma, immediately took her into his own large family, brought her up in every reſpect as one of his own daughters, afforded her equal advantages of every kind, and equally enjoyed her improvement of them; and returned to his friend at the cloſe of nearly four years, without any other recompenſe than the conſciouſneſs of a benevolent and virtuous action. Nor were his exertions confined to his friends. The ready alacrity with which he co-operated in every public ſpirited and benevolent deſign, and contributed, what was infinitely better than money, (though of this, according to his ability, he was never ſparing), his perſonal direction and management; his activity, perſeverance, and patience, particularly in the charitable inſtitution of ſoup-kitchens, will ever entitle his memory to the reſpect of the rich, and the gratitude of the poor. Such was the man whom ſociety has ſuddenly loſt! On the 22d of June he ſet out from Newcaſtle for Leiceſter, with the intention of bringing back his aged mother to ſpend the remainder of her days under his roof. He was taken very ill at Durham, but imprudently proceeding, in the hope that the air and exerciſe would remove his complaints, he became ſo violently indiſpoſed, that he was obliged to be left at Catterick Bridge, under the humane care of Mrs. Ferguſon, the inn-keeper there, whoſe unremitted and diſintereſting attention to him during this ſhort but ſevere illneſs, demand the warmeſt acknowledgements of his family and friends. The diſeaſe baffled every attempt of his medical attendants, and he expired, after a ſevere ſtruggle, on Saturday the 3d of July,

He

He was buried the next day, in the Churchyard of that parish, which the venerable Mr. Lindsey so long ago relinquished, from similar motives which had removed Mr. Prowitt from his connections at Oxford.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Less than 50 years ago, Carlisle could afford only one post chaise (a very clumsy vehicle) for the accommodation of travellers, and for parties on jaunts of pleasure; lately however, *on a Sunday*, one inn-keeper could afford to lend 11 chaises to hire, some to travellers, and some to visiting parties. This great increase in the number of four-wheeled carriages, (although a convenience for the rich and not for the poor), may be considered as no weak proof of the rapid advancement of the trade and wealth of the city. Refinement in the mode of living, elegance of equipage and dress, are commonly the effects of the rapid advancement of the wealth obtained by trade; it is devoutly to be wished however, that the increase of *piety* and *virtue* may uniformly keep pace with that of worldly prosperity.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. L. Dawson, of Sandwith, to Miss J. Cady.—Mr. J. Swenerton, to Miss M. Hayston.—Mr. Bowmann, to Miss M Robinson.—Mr. G. Beeby, hatter, to Miss S. Farrel.—P. Dixon, esq. of Newington, London, to Miss Lewthwaite.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Todd, of Aikton, to Miss Wilkinson, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.

At Kirklinton, Mr. J. Wilson Nixon, of the Flatt, in the parish of Bewcastle, to Miss Pattinson, daughter of the Rev. T. Pattinson, rector.

At Kendal, Mr. Walton, of Preston, to Miss Gandy.

At Wigton, Mr. B. Irwin, of the Printfield, to Miss Noble.

At St. Bees, T. Savage, esq of Milnthorp, late an officer in the Cumberland Militia, to Miss Moore, of Sandwith.

At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, in London, Mr. W. Wood, muslin manufacturer in Carlisle, to Miss M. Simpson.

At Morresby, Mr. J. Bouch, of Lowca Hall, to Miss Harrison, of Panton.

In London, J. Dixon, esq. late of Whitehaven, to Miss Littledale, of Harley-street, London, lately of Rotterdam, and formerly of Whitehaven. The new-married couple are gone to their intended residence at Rotterdam.

Died.] At Carlisle, very suddenly, Mr. W. Fiddler, surgeon.—Aged 67, Mrs. Rugg, a maiden lady.—Aged 65, Mr. Richards, master-gunner at the Castle.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Gibson, of the King's Arms, formerly of Shap, in Westmoreland.—Mrs. Bowman, relict of the late R. Bowman, esq.

At Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. A. Johnston, shoemaker, formerly of Carlisle.

At Kendall, Mr. J. Eglin, inn-keeper.

At Penrith, Mr. S. Clark.—In his 90th year, R. Bleamyre, esq. father of Mr. Bleamyre, the Police-magistrate of Hatton Garden district, London.

At Scaleby, aged 62, Mr. G. Graham.

At Allenby, whither he had repaired, for the benefit of his health, R. H. Edmonson, esq. of Acorn Bank, in Westmoreland.

At Wigton, Mrs. R. Armstrong.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Gibson, of the King's Arms inn.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately at York, in digging the foundation for the New Jail and Correction-house, at the Old Baile Hill, within the city, several silver pennies of William the Conqueror were found, mostly in pretty good preservation; also one or two gold ornaments, anciently worn on the breast as gorgets. The coins are supposed to have been struck at York, from the word *Eborwick* being on the reverse, and to have lain near 800 years in their late situation.

At the late election for Hull, Mr. W. Bell, auctioneer, announced himself as a candidate for that borough, but very soon, in his usual excentric manner, resigned his pretensions, having only three votes. The successful candidates were S. Thornton, esq. and J. Stamforth, esq. J. W. Dennison, esq. was the other unsuccessful one.—The canvas of this last gentleman was very spirited, and the contest thought to be severer than any ever known at that town.

Married.] W. Holderness, esq. of Spaldington, to Miss Garlick, of Hooke.

At Knaresboro', R. Terry, esq. banker, to Miss Muller, of Bilton Park.

In London, Major J. Master, of the 20th regiment of foot, and nephew to Colonel Master, of the East York Militia, to Miss Phyn, of Queen Ann street, West.

At Snaith, Mr. Greenwood, coal merchant, aged 85, to Miss M. Wood, aged 28.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Blakelock, to Miss Sturdy, of Leeds.

At Hull, Mr. H. Perritt, to Miss Burrell.—The Rev. G. Lee, to Miss Briggs.

At Howden, Mr. J. Swainston, to Miss Read.

At Sheffield, Mr. E. Farren, steel-refiner, to Miss M. Hobson.—The Rev. J. Fawcett, to Miss H. Lambert.

Mr. J. Bell, of Flockton, near Wakefield, to Miss S. Cappe, second daughter of the late Rev. Newcombe Cappe, of York.—Mr. T. Margrave, of Cannon-street, London, to Mrs. E. Dymoke, daughter of the late F. Bine, esq. of Hull.

At Wakefield, Mr. G. Allot, merchant, to Miss Neale.

At Thorne, Mr. Siddal, attorney, to Miss Grayburne.—Mr. J. Walker, corn merchant, of Halifax, to Miss H. Levett, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Levett, of Ellicar, near Hull.

At Malton, Mr. Watson, of the Last Ri-

ding Bank, to Miss Pratt, daughter of Mr. Pratt, druggist.

At Northallerton, Mr. P. Rigg, attorney, to Miss Dent.

At Leeds, Mr. S. Cotes, proprietor of a noted preparation called the Cough Drops, to Miss H. Long.

At Beverley, Mr. J. Marsden, corn merchant, of Manchester, to Miss J. Key, daughter of the late Mr. D. Key, druggist.—The Rev. J. Browne, of Rippon, to Miss Hancock.—Mr. R. Pickering, surgeon, of Barnsley, to Miss S. Marley, niece to the Rev. W. Potter, of Worsbro'.—Mr. J. Smith, a partner in the house of Messrs. Haley and Co. to Miss Hodgkinson, both of Fulneck, near Leeds.

At York, Mr. T. Smith, second son of T. Smith, esq. to Miss Richmond.

Died.] At York, in his 51st year, Mr. Rymer, taylor.—Mr. J. Camidge, linen-draper—Aged 42, Mr. G. N. Hotham, haberdasher.

At Hull, aged 48, Miss Johnson, daughter of the late Mr. Johnson, linen-draper.—In his 50th year, Mr. T. Martinson, ship and insurance broker, and agent to several of the contracting vessels.—Capt. Conister, master and partial owner of the Freedom sloop, trading from Hull to Sunderland, Stockton, &c. His body was found in the dock, where he was drowned, but the particulars of the misfortune are not known.

Aged 47, Captain J. Wise, some years master of the Bremen Packet vessel.—Aged 74, Mrs. A. Martin, wife of Mr. W. Martin, ship-owner.

Suddenly, aged 30, Mr. J. Coulson, brother to E. F. Coulson, esq. mayor of this corporation. He attended divine service at Trinity church, in the forenoon of Sunday, June 20, fell down in his pew, and instantly expired.

Mr. T. Robinson, ship-owner and currier.—Aged 28, Mr. R. Bramwell, brother to Mr. G. Bramwell, of the town-clerk's office.—Mr. J. Kirkus.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Evison.—Aged 65, Mr. R. Thorley, ship owner; also senior member, and four times warden, of the Trinity House in this town.

At Leeds, Miss E. C. Spencer, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Spencer, brandy merchant.—Mr. Kirk, formerly an eminent jeweller in St. James's-street, London.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Wingfield.—Aged 77, Mrs. Pearson.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Turner, hosier—Aged 70, Mrs. D. Ash.

At Malton, Miss Fowler, of Scarboro'.

LANCASHIRE.

An advertisement has lately appeared in the Lancashire Papers, inviting any persons, desirous to undertake the works, necessary to the making and completing of a *reservoir and its feeder*, in different lots, within the townships of Ratcliffe and Elton in this county, for the use of the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, to prepare written proposals, &c. relative to the commencing and carrying on the operations of the same.

At the late annual festival of the Benefit Societies of Preston, June 7, all the gentlemen of the town attended the members in procession to church; thus endeavouring, by their laudable example, to promote those truly useful institutions, the benefit of which has already been felt there very generally.—In Preston, there are 11 societies, containing in all, 859 members. The expence of last year amounted to 588l. 11s. 11d.—36 members died in the course of the year—increase of members 34. The greater part of what has been spent in expences has been occasioned by the typhus fever, whose ravages have been very destructive, but which at present scarcely exists, unless within the walls of the workhouse, or in the loathsome dwellings of the idle and hard-drinking poor.

In Lancaster there are 13 Friendly Societies, to which belong 1901 members—their expences, last year, amounted to 1050l. 11s. 3d. including 26 funerals. Besides the above, there are three Female Societies in the town, which contain 237 members. Their expences, last year, amounted to 110l. 0s. 8½d., including three funerals.

Lately, at Warrington, June 8, at the annual meeting for the relief of Clergymens' widows and orphans, the collection unfortunately proved so defective, that four new objects could not be provided for by the charity, without injuring those already upon the books!

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. T. Bealey, to Miss E. Clegg.—Mr. J. Horsfall, liquor merchant, to Miss J. Derry.—Mr. T. Ainsworth, to Miss Harrison.

At Lancaster, J. Hargreaves, esq. to Miss M. Law.—Mr. Edmonson, surgeon, to Mrs. Darwen.—Mr. J. Simpson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss D. Lawrence, of Thurnham, near Lancaster.—Mr. G. Woollam, manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss Grundy, of Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire.—Mr. J. Farrer, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Hamnett, of Nantwich.—Mr. J. R. Freme, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Wells, of Brakleboro'.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Cross, wife of Mr. C. Cross, currier.

Mr. B. Dawson, the oldest Free-mason in the town. His remains were interred with masonic honours, attended by all the brethren of the different lodges.

Aged 73, Mr. S. Dunbabin, surgeon.—Mr. A. Blackie, linen-draper.—Mrs. Hutchinson.—Mr. E. Jones.—Mr. J. Heywood.—M. D. Hancock, merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Sowler, letter-press printer; a man not more sincerely esteemed by his friends in private life, than deservedly by the trade in public business.

Mrs. Hallows.—Mr. J. Billinge.—Aged 70,

70, Mr. H. Kinder.—Mr. T. Warren, of the Golden Lion public-house, and late adjutant to the second battalion of Manchester and Salford volunteers.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Astbury, Mr. J. Dolan, draper, to Miss S. Clarke.—Mr. S. Holt, of Churton, near Chester, to Miss Travers, of Liverpool.—Mr. R. Cromback, carrier, of Macclesfield, to Miss A. Miller, of Eaton.

Died.] At Chester, of a dropsy in the chest, the Hon. J. Grey, brother to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.—Mrs. Barlow, wife of Mr Barlow, glover.

At Chorley, in his 85th year, J. Hollingshead, esq. a gentleman alike remarkable for his urbanity of manners, and for his perseverance spirit in promoting useful improvements, in whatever related to agriculture and manufactures. To his Treatise on the National Importance of Salt as a Manure, (which he caused to be presented to the King, and to every member of the two Houses of Parliament), may be partially, if not wholly, attributed the repeal of the duty on salt.

Mr. Woodfin, farmer, of the Two Mills, in this county.

Mr. J. Jackson, of Stretton.

Mr. J. Pierce, comptroller of the Customs at Aberystwith. On his return from Machynleth fair, he was unfortunately thrown from his horse, and so materially hurt, that he died in consequence a few days after.

DERBYSHIRE.

An Act has lately passed the Legislature, for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the several commons, &c. within the manor and township of Wirksworth, for protecting certain springs, situated on the said commons, and for the better securing a supply of water, for the use of the inhabitants of the town of Wirksworth.

Married.] At Buxton, Cl. Archer, esq. to Lady Clonbrock.—The Rev. J. Scott, of Mattock, to Mrs. Barrow, widow of the late S. Barrow, esq. of Nantwich, in Cheshire.

At Dronfield, Mr. Taylor, master of a respectable academy there, to Miss Haslam, of Ashover.

Died.] At Derby, in his 44th year, Mr. J. Fletcher, silversmith.—Aged 34, Mrs. Saxelby. — Aged 66, Mr. W. Holliwell, watchmaker.

At Chesterfield, in his 81st year, Mr. T. Dutton, senior.

At Eckington, aged 59, Mr. J. Hardy, currier and maltster.—Aged 29, Mr. G. Hardy, plumber and glazier.

Aged 54, Mrs. Baldwyn, of Melbourne.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham, at the final close of the Poll, July 13, the numbers were as under: for Sir J. B. Warren, 972—J. Birch, esq. 912—D. P. Coke, esq. 634. Mr. Coke declined any further contest on the 12th. The procession, at the chairing of Mr. Birch, the popular candidate, was truly novel, grand, and interesting; his friends, besides other decorations were attended and accompanied with various symbols of civil liberty, a band of music playing all the while to patriotic airs and hymns, which were sung with great spirit and enthusiasm, by those who formed the procession. Mr. Birch was preceded by 24 young damsels dressed in white, ornamented with wreaths of flowers, and carrying leaves of laurel in their hands; the foremost supporting a standard of the arms of the worthy representative. Sir J. B. Warren thought proper to decline the honour of being chaired.

Married.] At Southwell, the Rev. J. Maidwell, of Little Ponton, Lincolnshire, to Miss Porter.

In London, Mr. Thompson, corn-factor, of Newark, to Miss A. Roberts, of the White-Horse tavern, Fetter-lane.—Also, at the same time and place, Mr. W. Roberts, stage master, to his cousin Miss M. Roberts, the second daughter of the above gentleman. Mr. J. Lloyd, of Birmingham, to Miss Hart, of Nottingham.

Died. At Nottingham, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Humphry Cox.—At an advanced age, Mr. Simpson, sailor.—Mr. King, senior, butcher.—In his 46th year, Mr. C. Lambert, hosier.

Mr. J. Sharpe, serjeant major of the Nottinghamshire Militia, and a member of the Fraternity of Lodge 44, Ancient York Mason, two Lodges of which Order, with martial music, and in the grandest procession of the kind ever remembered to have been witnessed in Nottingham, attended his funeral. With him was interred, at the same time, Mr. W. Henning, many years tyler of the above lodge. After the rites of interment were performed, the procession returned in a reversed order.

At Newark, Mr. Nevinson, surgeon and apothecary.

At Epperstone, in the prime of life, after only a week's illness, Mr. P. Clark, a reputable farmer.

At Hill Top, in the parish of Greasly, in his 59th year, Mr. D. Wood, miller.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An extraordinary fish, of the phoca genus, (commonly called in English, the sea-calf, and in Latin the *vitulus marinus*), was lately taken alive on Somercotes shore, in this county, by some fishermen, but not till after a sharp conflict. This singular animal measures about five feet in length. It is believed in some degree, to connect the quadruped and the fish kinds.

Married.] Mr. R. Chatterton, farmer and grazier, of Ashthorpe, near Louth, to Miss Wells, of Graby, near Falkingham.

At Gainsboro', Mr. Whitlam, cordwainer, to Miss A. Tuplin.

At Stamford, Mr. Thompson, attorney, of Wisbeach, to Miss Nott.

At Aslackby, near Falkingham, J. Oldham, esq. of Osbornby, to Miss Greaves.

At Sleaford, Mr. Sharpe, attorney, of

Deeping, to Miss Bates.—Mr. Groves, chemist and druggist, to Miss Ireland.

At Hosbeach, W. Chamberlain, esq. to Miss L. Hamilton, youngest daughter of Mr. Hamilton, comedian.—Mr. Butterfield, draper, of Spalding, to Miss S. Royston, of Edenham.—Mr. P. Marston, of Stainby, Leicestershire, to Miss S. Wyer, of Colsterworth.—Mr. Barrow, farmer, to Miss Bull, both of Pilton, in Rutland.—Mr. Thompson, liquor merchant, of Darlington, Yorkshire, to Miss Charlton, of Stamford.—Mr. Jackson, surveyor, to Miss Gibbons, both of Uppingham.

Died. At Lincoln, aged 44, the Rev. C. Gordon, eldest son of the late Dr. Gordon, formerly precentor of the cathedral.

J. Reynolds, esq. who lately held a commission in the Lincolnshire Militia.

At Stamford, aged 39, Mr. R. Phillips, of Royston, in Hertfordshire.—Mrs. Smith, widow, late of Pickworth, in this county.—Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. Spencer, hair dresser.

At Gainsboro', Mr. Crabtree, worsted manufacturer.—Mr. J. Howard, farrier.

At Louth, aged 49, Miss Phillipson.—Aged 22, Miss Downs.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Knaptoft, Mr. B. Ward, baker, of Wigston, to Miss Wilson.—Mr. J. Worthington, jun. of Leicester, to Miss Jackson, of Banner-street, London.—E. Cooke, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Flude, of Balby.—A. Hume, esq. to Miss M. Hewitt, both of Swinford.—The Rev. J. Sheepshanks, M.A vicar of Wymeswould, in this county, to Miss Anderson, late of Boylan, Glamorganshire.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, London, Mr. J. Barnes, of Leicester, to Miss Needham, of Hinckley.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Saywell; he served the office of Mayor of this borough last year.

At Market Harboro', Mr. Harding, woolstapler.

Mr. Bunney, of Ratby.

Lately, at Hugglescote, Miss E. Cooper, daughter of the late Mr. T. Cooper, of Wigston Magna.

Mr. J. Hanbury, third son of the Rev. Mr. Hanbury, rector of Langton.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Miss Thornley.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Pearsall, silkman, of London, to Miss Mander.

At Wednesbury, Mr. Reynolds, of London, to Miss Taylor.

At Tettenhall, Mr. J. Walker, cabinet-maker, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Shaw.

At Blithfield, Mr. C. Townshend, to Miss Kent, of Admarstone.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. J. Stevenson, son of W. Stevenson, esq. banker, in Lombard-street, London.

At Newcastle under Lyne, Mr. J. Caird.

At Walsall, aged 93, Mrs. Shepherd

Mrs Eld, of Stonnall.

Mr. T. Fidgeon, sen. of Wilnecote, near Tamworth.

At Cheadle, Mr. J. Child, attorney.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The contest at Coventry, which has been one of the most violent in the kingdom, finally closed in favour of Captain Barlow, and N. Jefferys, esq. Mr. Bird, and Mr. Peter Moore were the popular, but unsuccessful candidates.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Hewitt, to Miss Jenkins, both of Bedworth.—J. Heacock, esq. late lieut. in the 28th regiment of light dragoons, to Mrs Jenkins, widow, of Birmingham.—Mr. B. Whitsell, builder, of Alcester, to Miss A. Sherrett, of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Baker Robinson, carver and gilder, to Miss P. Turner.—Mr. S. Cresshull, jun. to Miss Collins.

At Coventry, Mr. T. Harris, to Miss Dadley.—Mr. Ballard, to Mrs. Grey.—Mr. Mace, farrier, to Mrs. Brewer.—Mr. J. Lant, of Nelcort Hall, to Miss Smith, of Berkeswell Hill.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. A. Newton, button maker.—Mrs. Mathews, wife of Mr. E. Mathews, fishmonger.—Miss Knight, an unaffectedly pious and good Christian.—Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. F. Richards, soap-boiler.—Mrs. Lea, of the Shakespeare's-head public house.—Aged 78, Mr. B. Durradd, the elder.—Mrs. Lilley, wife of Mr. R. Lilley, jeweller; also, in his 19th year, Mr. J. Lilley, son of the above.—Mr. B. Meadows, waiter-maker.

At Warwick, Mrs. Tomes, wife of Mr. E. Tomes, attorney, of Southam.

At Coventry, Mr. Langham.—Mrs. Warner, late of the Bull's-head public house.

Mr. J. Pring, button-maker, of Aston Road.

At Lord Dudley's Netherton Colliery, Mr. W. Lester, engineer; a man of a respectable genius, and an useful and worthy member of society. A few minutes previous to the unfortunate accident by which he lost his own life, he had cautioned another person to avoid the danger which proved fatal to himself.

At Spring Hill, near Birmingham, aged 78, the Rev. J. Pratchett, rector of Holgate, Shropshire.

SHROPSHIRE.

Abstract of the State of the Prison Charities, at Shrewsbury, for the Year, ending at Midsummer, 1802.

Donations.

	£.	s.	d.
1802, March 17, charity boxes	5	11	0½
1802, March 20, grand jury	1	6	6
	6	17	6½

Fines

Fifth Year's Receipts and Disbursements.

Received.

Balance of the last year's account in the hands of the treasurer	46	13	7½
Subscriptions	69	13	0
Donations	1	6	6
Charity boxes	5	11	0½
Subscriptions for 1799	0	15	6
Subscriptions for 1800	4	19	6
	128	19	2

Disbursed.

Rewards to industrious debtors	2	6	0
——— to debtors quitting prison	0	18	0
Milk for young children	5	19	8
Rewards to industrious criminals	9	4	6
Rewards to ditto on quitting prison	39	16	5
Printing and advertising the reports for Midsummer, 1800	3	8	0
Printing and advertising the reports for Midsummer, 1801	3	14	0
Books	6	4	6
Balance in the treasurer's hands	33	1	1
Subscriptions in arrear for 1801	24	7	0
	128	19	2

Subscriptions in arrear 1798	3	8	0
Ditto, 1799	8	13	0
Ditto 1800	5	14	6

The above very useful charitable fund, called the Prison Charities, was established for the following laudable and humane purposes:—"1. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement, to reward their industry and good behaviour while there, and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society; 2. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisons, and to furnish with cloaths and implements those who on quitting prison receive a certificate of good behaviour; and 3. To provide all those who are dismissed with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpose."

Died] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Appleton.—Mr. Bowdler, hair-dresser.—Mr. Rawlins, butcher and grazier.—Aged 94, Mrs. Humphries.—Mrs. Carswell, wife of Mr. Carswell, upholsterer.

At Ellesmere, Mr. T. Jackson, butcher and grazier.

Aged 80, Mr. J. Downes, of Preston, Brockhurst, near Wem.—Aged 83, Mr. Oakley, farmer, of Stapleton.—Mrs. Manley, of Frankwell.—Mr. Taylor, paper-maker of Longnor Mills.

At Wem, Mrs. Embrey.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The contest for the election at Worcester terminated July 9. At the close of the poll the numbers were as follow:—For Mr. Roberts 854; Mr. Scott 486; Mr. Wigley 463. The latter gentleman had previously sent a letter to the sheriff declining to continue the poll.

A subscription has been lately opened at Worcester for raising a horse-towing path from the town of Bewdley to that city, a measure that will considerably facilitate the commercial concerns of the whole neighbourhood.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. J. Williams, of Bromsgrove, to Miss H. Hodson.

Mr. B. W Smith, surgeon, of Tenbury, to Miss M. Good, of Boraston.—The Rev. T. H. Chamberlin, of Shenington, Gloucestershire, to Miss Snow, of Tidmington, in this county.

In London, E. Daniel, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Howe, relict of the Rev. J. How, late rector of Redmarley.

At Kidderminster, Mr. W. A. Evans, linen-draper, of the Strand, London, to Miss Evans.

At Worcester, Mr. B. Stokes, grocer, to Miss Malpas.—Mr. W Stinson, potter, of Ravensitch, to Miss E. Thomings, of Cradley Mill, near Stourbridge.

Died] At Worcester, Mr. T. Giles, sword-bearer to the corporation.

In her twenty-fourth year, in consequence of the breaking of an abscess on her lungs, Miss E Roberts.

Lately, on his passage from the East Indies to England, R. Belmore, esq. a gentleman well-known, and highly respected in the city of Worcester.

At Bewdley, aged 74, Mrs. Baugh, relict of the late Rev. E. Baugh, rector of Ribbesford.

At Stourbridge, aged 56, Mr. J. Hornblower.

At Cardiff, Mrs. T. Grove, widow, late of the paper-mills, at Whitebroke, Monmouthshire.

The account inserted last month, as copied from the Worcester papers, of the death of Mr. Brookholding, of Wick, appears to be not true.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It is intended to improve Windemarsh-street, in the city of Hereford, by widening the upper part thereof; according to a plan and estimate already made, a measure that has been long in contemplation, and the utility whereof is too obvious to need enlarging upon. A general subscription of the inhabitants has been already set on foot to encourage the undertaking, and country gentlemen and others, who visit the city, are invited to favour the subscription. The mayor and common-council have agreed to subscribe the sum of 100l. for the purpose.

Married

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Betton, attorney, to Miſs M. A. Bird.

At Knighton, Radnorſhire, Mr. D. Jenkins, James, attorney, of Preſteign, to Miſs Kinſey.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Wathen, formerly a reſpectable tanner.—Mrs. Griffiths, of Pilſtone, near Monmouth.—MiſsGwynne, eldeſt daughter of S. H. F. Gwynne, eſq. of Glanbran-park, Carmarthenſhire.

At Cantreſs, near Brecon, aged 59, the Rev. Howell Jones.

At Carmarthen, Mr. D. Lewis, ropemaker.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The firſt ſtone of 23 houſes, to be built at Cirenceſter, by a tontine ſubſcription, was laid on the 2d of July, by John Pitt, Eſq. ſteward of the manor, attended by a number of other gentlemen. The laudable intention of the proprietors in erecting theſe buildings, is to accommodate thoſe perſons of either party, who may be deprived of their houſes in conſequence of a conſcientious diſcharge of their duty, in giving their votes for the repreſentation of that borough.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. J. Hancock, watchmaker.—In her 23d year, Mrs. Charlton, wife of Mr. Charlton, grocer.—Mr. P. Jones, of Uſk.—Mrs. Duberly, of Monmouth.—Mr. Surgeon, mercer, of Newnham.—Mr. E. Roberts, of the King's Head Inn, Durſley.—Mrs. Sidney, of the Crown Inn, Newport.—Mr. A. Tayler, of Thornbury.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late anniverſary-meeting, at Oxford, of the Governors of the Ratcliffe Infirmary, &c. &c. the collection made at the church-doors, after the ſervice, amounted to the ſum of 127l. 16s.

Married.] At Sandford, Mr. Field, attorney, of Deddington, to Miſs French.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 89th year, Mrs. A. Jackſon, only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Rev. Dr. R. Jackſon, fellow of Magdalen College.—Mr. J. V. Williams, of Chriſt Church College. As he was bathing in the canal, near Thoup, he unfortunately got into deep water, and, being unable to ſwim, was drowned.

At the King's Arms Inn, on her return from Briſtol, Lady Cullen, relict of the late Lord Viſcount Cullen, of Ruſhton Hall, Northamptonſhire.

Mrs. Bullock, of Hampſtead Farm, Sonning.

At Brompton, near London, aged 27, of a rapid decline, Miſs S. Colſton, late of Filkins Hall, in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. Bowis, to Miſs Wales.

At Lemington Priory, Mr. G. Commander, to Miſs M. Abbotts, daughter of Mr. W. Abbotts, founder of the Magneſia Baths at that place, now in high eſtimation for the cure of the ſcurvy, rheumatiſm and gout. The great inconvenience which thoſe who have been accuſtomed to viſit Lemington, have hitherto experienced, from want of ſuitable accommodations, is now, in a great meaſure, obviated, by Mr. Sinker, of that place, who, in addition to his houſe, has lately completed an extenſive range of elegant buildings, with convenient apartments, handſomely fitted up for viſitors.

Mr. Sharman, of Wold, to Miſs Lane, of Pitchley.

At St. Neots, Huntingdonſhire, the Rev. T. Morell, diſſenting-miniſter, in that place, to Miſs Suſanna Metcalfe, third daughter of the late James Metcalfe, eſq.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Clarke, miſtreſs of a boarding ſchool.

In his 33d year, Mr. R. Franklin, of a facetious and pleaſant character; he was, for ſome years, one of the managers of the Lincoln theatre.

Aged 30, Mr. G. Wilkinſon, ſon of the late Mr. Wilkinſon, upholſterer.—Aged 75, Mr. Hickman, of Cliffe-park.

At Whiſton, Mrs. L. Coles, wife of Mr. T. Coles, grazier.

At Towceſter, ſuddenly, aged 81, Mr. J. Herbert, ſadler; he has bequeathed the ſum of 100l. to the Northampton Infirmary; 100l to the Weſtminſter ditto; 50l. to the ſober poor of the pariſh of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter; 40l. to the ſober poor of Towceſter; and 20l. to the ſober poor of each of the pariſhes of Potterſpury, Paulerſpury, Green's Norton, and Bliſworth.

At Margate, Mr. W. Marſhall, alderman of Northampton, and chief magiſtrate in 1782.

Mr. Earl, farmer and grazier of Dallington, near Northampton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The ſcite of ground which has been lately marked out for the new college, to be erected at Cambridge, called Downing college, is near St. Andrew's-ſtreet; it is to be ſolely appropriated to the ſtudy of the law and phyſic. The money for the eſtabliſhment of this college was left by the late Sir James Downing.

Married.] At St. Neots, Mr. W. Emery, ſtationer, to Miſs A. Leonard, of Baldock.

In London, the Rev. J. Sheepſhanks, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miſs Anderſon, of Cambridge.—Mr. W. Carpenter, quarter maſter in the late regiment of Cambridge light-dragoons, to Miſs A. Deane, of Weſt Wratting.

Died.] At Cambridge, at his daughter's houſe, aged 65, Mr. J. Fyſon, of Worlington, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk.

At Upwelling, iſle of Ely, Mr. T. Wiles, farmer and grazier.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Moſeley, of Newmarket. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Forndam, in Suffolk.

At

At Huntingdon, Mr. R. Slow.—In his 26th year, Mr. J. Rowe, jun. attorney.

The Rev. Mr. Turnough, vicar of Gamlinghay.—W. Geary, Esq. of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire.

At Wimblington, near March, after only three days illness, aged 28, Mr. R. Coleman. His death was unfortunately occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Abbots Repton, Hunts, after two days illness, of a scarlet fever and sore throat, the lady of the Rev. T. D. Trollope, rector of that parish.

NORFOLK.

The noble and independent spirit displayed by this county, during the late election, has excited the applause of the whole nation. The friends of liberty, by their union and unwearied exertions, succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in electing patriotic and independent candidates, both for the city of Norwich, and the county of Norfolk. The triumph in Norwich was the more acceptable to the public, because it was obtained over Mr. Wyndham; a man whose violent politics are supposed to have had a fatal influence over the late cabinet, during the whole of the late disastrous war.

The numbers, at the close of the poll for the county, were, for

Mr. Coke -	4317
Sir Jacob Astley	3612
Col. Woodhouse	3517

When the poll for the election of the representatives was finally closed for the city of Norwich, the numbers appeared as follow:—For Mr. Fellowes 1515; Mr. Smith 1427; Mr. Windham 1339; and Mr. Frere 1318—The two former in course were declared duly elected.

At Mr. Coke's late annual sheep-shearing meeting, no less than 250 agriculturalists were present. Before the company separated, a subscription of 200 guineas being closed, for the discovery of a preservative for turneps, against the insect called THE FLY, (on condition that it proved satisfactory to the subscribers) the secret was declared; which is "to sow 2lb. of radish-seed on every acre of turnep-land, with the turneps, which, according to the declaration of the inventor, will so attract the fly, as to prevent its proving at all injurious to the turneps.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Reynolds, cabinet-maker, to Miss S. Buttisant.—Mr. Utting, attorney, at Mundham, to Miss Drake, of Wortwell.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 59, Mr. R. Osbourn, late of the Ferry-house.

At Yarmouth, in her 74th year, Mrs. A. Lane, widow, late of Bungay.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] Aged 43, Mr. G. King, of Rickinghall.

At Watton, advanced in age, Mrs. Barton, a single lady, formerly of Bury.

At Bungay, in his 77th year, the Rev. P. Routh, forty years rector of the consolidated parishes of St. Margaret's and St. Peter's, South Elmham, &c.

In his 75th year, J. Green, gentleman, of Little Saxham.

At North Repps Parsonage, aged 55, W. Ward, esq.

In London, in a fit of apoplexy, aged upwards of 90, Mr. Bearblock, for many years a confidential servant of the late Admiral Vernon, of Nacton, near Ipswich.

At Woodbridge, aged 27, Mrs. Garrett, of the Angel public-house.

At Bury St. Edmund's, about three weeks ago, the late Rev. Robert Edward Garnham. He was born at Bury St. Edmunds, May 1, 1753, and was the only surviving child of the Rev. Robert Garnham, many years master of the free grammar school at Bury, and rector of Nowton and Hargrave, in Suffolk*. His mother was Mary, daughter of Mr. Benton, and sister of the late Edward Benton, esq. secondary in the court of King's-bench. Mr. Garnham received his school-education under the tuition of his father, who justly supported a considerable reputation for classical learning. He was removed from Bury school, and admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1770, and the following year was elected scholar. In 1774, he was admitted to his degree of B A. which he obtained with credit to his college and himself; and was elected fellow in 1775, and proceeded M. A. in 1777. In 1793, he was elected college-preacher, and, in November, 1797, was advanced into the seniority. He was ordained deacon March 3, 1776, in Park-street, Chapel, Westminster, by Dr. Philip Young, then Bishop of Norwich; and afterwards entered on the curacies of Nowton and Great Welnatham, in the neighbourhood of Bury. On June 15, 1777, he was ordained priest in Trinity College Chapel, by Dr. Hinchliffe, then Bishop of Peterborough and Master of the College. But, in the course of his studying the Scriptures, he was led to distinguish between the revealed word of God, and the accumulated and heterogeneous doctrines and commandments of men. He seriously considered and weighed the respect which was severally due to divine and human authority; and the unqualified assent which every official repetition of the public service of the church not only implied, but was understood to express. It was not, however, till after the coolest deliberation, and most entire conviction, that he determined never

* He was formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. 1737 and M.A. 1747. After having retired some years from his school, he died at Bury, November 8, 1798, aged [illegible]. His widow survived him little more than twelve months, dying at Bury, Dec. 6, 1799, aged 79. They were buried in the chancel of the parish church of Nowton.

to repeat his ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles for any preferment which he might become entitled to from the college patronage, or which might be offered to him from any other quarter. Agreeably to and conſiſtently with this ſtate of mind, he reſigned, at Midſummer, 1789, the curacies in which he was then engaged, and reſolved thenceforward to decline officiating in the miniſtry. Mr. Garnham's health was never robuſt, and during the laſt five or ſix years of his life ſuffered much from ſickneſs, which prevented his reſiding at Cambridge after the death of his father, in 1798, and indiſpoſed and diſqualified him from purſuing his former application to his ſtudies. His indiſpoſition and infirmities continued to increaſe, and, in the ſummer of 1801, he evidently appeared to be much broken. He was long ſenſible of his generally declining health; and ſo lately as the fourth of May, a few weeks before his death, he expreſſed this ſentiment in a private letter to the writer of this ſhort memoir —"I ſhall never again (ſaid he) be able to read through an octavo volume; and I have ſeveral times the laſt winter ſeriouſly thought my death was not far diſtant. Perhaps, if the enſuing ſummer be a favourable one, I may rally a little; if not, I ſhall deſpair, and expect to depart, without either feeling or occaſioning a prodigious quantity of regret." For ſome ſhort time he had complained of an aſthma, and on the Saturday preceding his death, was attacked with an inflammation on the lungs and breaſt. He continued till the morning of the following Thurſday, June 24, 1802, when he departed this life, in the 50th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of Nowton church, on Tueſday, the 29th, with all the privacy conſiſtent with cuſtomary decency, which he enjoined his executors to obſerve. Mr. Garnham was well qualified, from his ſtore of general learning, and from his excellent judgment, to have ſhone in the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſociety; but his natural temper diſpoſed him to retirement from the buſy hum of men. He was, therefore, generally reſerved in mixed and numerous companies; but he greatly enjoyed the ſocial intercourſe of rational and liberal minds. With his ſelect and confidential friends, he was unreſtrained in his communications: nor was he leſs confidential in any truſt repoſed in him, than he was devoted to ſupport every profeſſion of friendſhip. His attainments, taſte, and ſucceſs in biblical criticiſm, and generally in claſſical literature, as alſo his acumen in theological controverſy may be ſatisfactorily aſcertained by a reference to his writings. Theſe were indeed anonymous; but the means of acceſs to them will be made eaſy by the ſubjoined Catalogue; and, if an ardour for truth, acuteneſs of diſcernment, ſoundneſs of judgment, and clearneſs of reaſoning—if freedom of inquiry, conducted with an happy mixture of wit and argument, where the ſubject or occaſion admitted, can recommend theological literature, his writings will be read and reſpected wherever they are known. His private correſpondence was peculiarly marked by accurate obſervations on the ſigns of the times, and happy delineations of characters which have variouſly figured in his day, and whoſe movements came within his own knowledge, or were of unqueſtioned public notoriety.

Catalogue of his Writings.—1. Examination of Mr. Harriſon's Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, before the Lord Mayor, on May 25, 1788—1789.—2. Letter to the Right Rev. the Biſhop of Norwich (Dr. Bagot), requeſting him to name the Prelate to whom he referred as "contending ſtrenuouſly for the general excellence of our preſent authoriſed tranſlation of the Bible," 1789.—3. Letter to the Right Rev. the Biſhop of Cheſter (Dr. Cleaver), on the Subject of two Sermons addreſſed by him to the clergy of his dioceſe; comprehending alſo a Vindication of the late Biſhop Hoadly, 1790.—4. Review of Dr. Hay's Sermon, intitled "Thoughts on the Athanaſian Creed," preached April 12, 1790, at the Viſitation of the Archdeacon of Bucks, 1790.—5. Outline of a Commentary on Revelations xi. 1—14, 1794.—6. A Sermon preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, on Thurſday, Dec. 19, 1793, the Day appointed for the Commemoration of the Benefactors to that Society, 1794.—Papers in *Commentaries and Eſſays*, ſigned SYNERGUS: 1. Vol. I. No. 2, p. 94—111, 1784.—2. Vol. I. No. 5, p. 467—509, 1786.—3. Vol. II. No. 1, p. 1—8, 1787.—4. Vol. II. No. 3, p. 123—252, 1790.—5. Vol. II. No. 4, p 253—267, 1799.—6. Vol. II. No. 4, p. 268—278, 1796.—7. Vol. II. No. 4, p. 279—312, 1796.—*Papers in the Theological Repoſitory.*—1. Vol. V. No. 1, p. 38—56, 1785, ſigned EREUNETES.—2. Vol. V. No. 2, p. 273—288, 1786, ditto—3. Vol. VI. No. 1, p. 60—78, 1787, ditto.—4. Vol. VI No. 2, p. 135—174, 1787, ſigned IDIOTA.—5. Vol. VI. No. 3, p. 244—284, 1787, ditto.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Rutkin, ſurgeon, of Peaſen-hall, to Miſs Riſt, of Sible Hedingham.—Mr. Jackſon, ſurgeon, of London, to Miſs S. Wyatt, of Eaſtwood, near Rochford.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Ruffle, taylor and draper, to Miſs S. Clay.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Towndrow, ſen. painter and glazier.—Miſs M. Hunſdon.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Pitt, of the Caſtle Inn.

At Leigh, Mr. Pettiken, farmer.

Aged 78, Mr. S. Lozell, of Bradwell.—Miſs S. Shuttleworth, of Burnham.—Aged 79, Miſs Boofey, of Springfield.

At Great Baddow, aged 87, Mr. E. Harvey, blackſmith; he had reſided in the pariſh upwards of 50 years, with the character of an honeſt man.

At

At Malden, aged 98, Mr. T. Seabrooke, a reſpectable inhabitant.

At Sible Hedingham, in an advanced age, Miſs Long.

KENT.

The men of Kent have maintained their ancient renown during the late election. Their patriotiſm was unbounded; and, after an arduous conteſt, in which all the influence of the ſervants of the crown, and of *the paſſive-obedience party*, was violently exerted, the people were victorious. Their favourite Whig candidate was placed at the head of the poll, and the pliant partiſan of the late adminiſtration remained at its foot.

The numbers were, for

Mr. Honeywood	4763
Sir W. Geary	4085
Sir E. Knatchbull	3933

This county has diſtinguiſhed itſelf in an uncommon manner, during the late elections; Queenborough, Rocheſter, and Hyde, elected ſix, and Canterbury one Member; without a ſingle houſe being opened for treating. Maidſtone and Dover triumphed over all the influence of Government, and returned their favourite candidates, not a guinea being expended for a ſingle vote.

Mrs. Baker, the reſpectable proprietor of all the principal theatres in this county, has lately erected a theatre, (juſtly conſidered as very compleat for a provincial one), at Tunbridge Wells; which place is at preſent very rapidly improving, in the number and elegance of its buildings. The baths are in a great ſtate of forwardneſs, but will not be fit for uſe till next ſeaſon.

Married.] Mr. Booth, ironmonger, of London, to Miſs Gibbons, of Sittingbourn.

At Rocheſter, Capt. Morgan, of the army, to Miſs Gibbons.

J. Fleming, gent. of Ramſgate, to Mrs. E. Claris, of Canterbury.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 52, Mrs. F. Delafaye.—In an advanced age, Mr. R. Turner.

At Maidſtone, in his 48th year, Mr. T. Taylor.—Mrs. Alexander.—Mr. J. Bailey, ſen. hairdreſſer.

At Tunbridge, Mr. W. Haiſelden, hairdreſſer.

SUSSEX.

At the late anniverſary meeting of the Suſſex prize ſheep-ſhearing ſociety, (which took place at Preſton, June 22d.) the ſhearers in general diſplayed great ſkill and ability in this rural but very uſeful ſpecies of handy-work competition: the prizes however, were all obtained by the ſnap-ſhears, which are now allowed by the beſt judges, to have the decided preference.

A ſtatue of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, by Roſſi, ſeven feet high, on a pedeſtal eleven feet high, has been lately placed in the front of the new buildings called the Royal Creſcent, at Brighton. The Prince is repreſented as dreſſed in his regimental uniform, with his arm extended towards the ſea. The likeneſs is thought to be very ſtriking.

A turnpike road is now making to ſhorten the diſtance, and avoid the aſcent of Steyning Hill, in the route from London to Worthing, in this county.

Married.] Mr. T. Fuller, jun. of Eaſt Bourne, to Miſs Hoad, of Ickelſham, near Rye.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Hicks, mother of the late Mr. J. Hicks, of the Old Ship tavern.—Mrs. Clifford, a reſpectable miſtreſs of a boarding ſchool.

Mrs. S. Budd, of the Maidenhead inn, Uckfield.—Mr. Hall, a reſpectable horſe dealer, of Beeding.

At Steyning, Mrs. Comber.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married] At Southampton, Mr. Watſon, linen-draper, of London, to Miſs Beare, of the poſt-office.

J. Fullagar, eſq. of Newport, Iſle of Wight, to Miſs H. Scales, of Stoke Newington, Surrey.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Lomer, wife of Mr. Lomer, grocer.

At the Croſs Guns, public houſe, Mr. R. Martell; he had unfortunately contracted a cold, by ſleeping in his booth, at Chapel Fair, which occaſioned his death.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] At Kingſton Liſle, B. Morland, eſq. of Abingdon, to Miſs Thornhill.

Mr. H. Burden, jun. of Abingdon, to Miſs Jukes, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

At Bradfield, Mr. F. Kidgell, to Miſs Shilton.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Sturdy.—Miſs Walſham, formerly of March, in Cambridgeſhire.

At Newbury, the Rev. C. Vincent.

At Appleton, W. J. Brickenden, D. D. rector, &c.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In Briſtol, an oppoſition altogether unexpected ſtarted up on the day of election, which was crowned with the wiſhed for ſucceſs. Againſt Sir Morton Eden, in the miniſterial intereſt, appeared Mr. Evan Baillie, a moſt reſpectable merchant, in the patriotic intereſt. On his nomination on the huſtings, he, together with Mr. Bragge, was unanimouſly elected, there being no poll demanded.

Married] At Briſtol, Mr. S. Richards, merchant, to Miſs S. Tanner.

W. Clements, eſq. of the navy, and agent of the tranſport office, to Miſs S. Cleeve, of Silverton.—Mr. M. Long, of Bath, to Miſs A. Edwards, of Whitcombe.

Died.] At Briſtol, at her lodgings, Mrs. French, widow of the late Capt. N. French, of the Somerſet fencibles.—Capt. Benjamin Cook, many years commander of a veſſel employed on the Southern whale fiſhery.—Mr. R. Roſſer, formerly printer of the Briſtol Mercury.

At Bath, Mr. M. Bretton, jeweller; he had retired to bed in apparently perfect health, and was found dead the next morning.

In his 69th year, Sir R. Sutton, bart. of Norwood-park, Nottinghamſhire.—Mr. J. Stafford, upholder.

At Taunton, aged 17, Mr. G. Crabbe, ſon of the Rev. Z. Crabbe, formerly of Royſton, Hertfordſhire.

At Mells-park, the lady of T. Horner, eſq. a lady much reſpected by the whole neighbourhood, to whom her loſs will be a ſevere affliction. She was a conſtant benefactreſs to the indigent poor, the heart-felt expreſſion of one of whom, on this occaſion, may be uſed here with great propriety; "A better woman never came into, nor purer Chriſtian ever went out of, the world."

DORSETSHIRE.

Some conſiderable improvements have taken place at Weymouth ſince laſt ſeaſon. The Eſplanade is now almoſt finiſhed; it extends nearly a mile in length, viz. from the turnpike ſituated at the entrance into the town, from the Dorcheſter road, down to the quay. The architectural deſigns are conſidered as very beautiful. The king has ſubſcribed, in the whole, the ſum of 400l. for the completion of the undertaking.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, ſuddenly, while ſealing a letter, J. Chaſie, eſq.—At an advanced age, Miſs Willis.

At Wareham, of a decline, in his 18th year, Mr. J. O. Bartlett, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Bartlett, attorney.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Biſhop's Lidyard, Mr. Harris, of Stoke St. Mary, to Miſs Allercott.—Alſo Mr. Hill, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Wiveliſcombe, to Miſs Winter.

At Falmouth, J. Bull, eſq. attorney, to Miſs H. Tippet, daughter of Mr. J. Tippet, attorney.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. Bellamy, coal merchant.

T. Purlby, eſq. of Stonehall, near Plymouth.—Miſs Wood, of Milbourn-ſtreet.—Mr. King, ſchool-maſter, of Starcroſs; returning home from Exeter, he unfortunately fell into the river Exe, and was drowned.

SCOTLAND.

The revenue of the poſt-office in North Britain for the year ending the fifth of April, 1802, amounts to the ſum of 85791l. 11s. 3d. This is a convincing proof of the ſurpriſing increaſe of trade and manufactures in that part of the united kingdom; for it is ſtated as a fact, that in the year 1728, the London poſt arrived on a certain day, at Edinburgh, with only one ſixpenny London letter, and that was addreſſed to the Poſt-maſter-general on office buſineſs. The arrival of the poſt was then only once a fortnight; now it is regularly ſix times a week.

IRELAND.

Died.] In Dublin, of the complicated miſeries of diſeaſe and poverty, Henry Lucas, M. A. and ſon of Charles Lucas, eſq. formerly repreſentative for that city, in Parliament. The fate of this unhappy man may ſerve as a melancholy warning to thoſe who put their truſt in popular affection: Had Dr. Lucas, who was a man of ſterling ability, applied himſelf to the active purſuit of his profeſſion, he might have raiſed an ample fortune to his family; but he became the leader of a party in politics, and left that family to periſh. It is too true that the unhappy gentleman, whoſe death we now record, has for many years been ſuſtained chiefly by thoſe who had been hoſtile to his father's politics, and that half the ſum which is at this moment wantonly waſted in decorations of the ſtatue of Dr. Lucas, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, would have ſaved his ſon from periſhing from want.

At Anner Mills, near Clonmell, Ireland, July 23, Elizabeth Pim, aged 52, a miniſter amongſt the Society of Friends.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On his paſſage home from Trinidad, for the recovery of his health, Captain George Lewis, of the corps of Royal Engineers, aged 32. Having been ill for ſome months paſt, with the diſorder of the climate, a Medical Board was held, which adviſed an immediate return to England as the only hope of his recovery. He embarked on board the Lord Nelſon, Captain Hayes, the ninth of March laſt. For the firſt week he appeared better, ſtruggling againſt his diſorder with fortitude, in the hope of meeting his children and family; but afterwards grew worſe; and at length expired, on the 29th day following. He was the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the late Colonel George Lewis, of the royal regiment of artillery, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his activity and ſervices during the ſiege of Gibraltar, when the artillery under his command deſtroyed the combined floating batteries of France and Spain, on the memorable thirteenth of September, 1782. He married Jane, ſecond daughter of the late William Deacon, eſq. of Portſmouth; ſhe died at the Cape of Good Hope, on the third of April, 1797, by whom he has left two infant ſons. Every excellent quality of the heart, a liberal and cultivated mind, joined to the moſt benevolent and ſocial diſpoſition, ſhone moſt conſpicuouſly in him. His now orphan children have to lament the tendereſt of fathers, his afflicted mother and family ſuſtain an irreparable loſs in the beſt of ſons and brothers; and thoſe endearing qualities which procured him through life the eſteem and regard of all who knew him, now contribute to excite a general ſorrow for his premature death.

On the 2d of October, 1801, after a long and painful illneſs, at Brunſwick, A.F. Count von Veltheim, whoſe mineralogical writings ſhew him to have been a man who thought for himſelf,

himself, and who in his researches, with a mind unshackled by traditionary systems or the authority of the schools, endeavoured to pave a new way for himself. And indeed, in the execution of his office, Hanoverian Superintendant of the Mines in the Harz, he had many opportunities of observing nature in her grand laboratory. In a dissertation *on the Formation of Basaltes*, published at Brunswick, in 1789, he first declared his sentiments in favour of those who maintain that basaltes are formed within the craters of volcanoes; and in the famous controversy whether that mineral owes it origin to fire or water, he resolutely defended the system of the Volcanists against the Neptunists; and if in the course of the contest, he was some times vanquished, he oftener came off victorious. The observation, even, urged by Giseni against its Volcanic origin, that the whole of the interior of Mount Ætna consists of basaltes, was in an ingenious manner explained by Veltheim so as to favour his own system. Veltheim, however, did not fight only with weapons of science, which were the more at his command, as with his mineralogical knowledge, he united an intimate acquaintance with the classical authors of antiquity, and possessed a choice collection of the principal writers of every nation, which were not placed on the shelves of his library for shew only:—he likewise employed the sting of his ever-ready and often severely-wounding wit; especially in his controversial work "On Messrs. Werner and Karsten's Reforms in Mineralogy."—With much better effect, he afterwards applied his great knowledge of natural history, to the solution of archæalogical and antiquarian questions; and he always placed the object, of which he treated, if not in the most proper, at least in the most striking, point of view. In 1791, he published a treatise in which he declared it to be his opinion, that the murrhine vases of the ancients were made of Chinese steatite; and in the same year he explained the figures on the Barberini, or Portland Vase, which he had seen when Sir William Hamilton passed through Germany. According to the Count's manner of explaining them, they represent the story of Alceste, whom Hercules is bringing back from the infernal regions. The treatises on Memnon's Statue, the Smaragel of Nero, and the Art of Making Glass, as practised among the antients, (1794,) as likewise that which appeared at a later period relative to the native country of the large onyxes of the ancients, contain a series of most interesting combinations and conjectures; where, however, the reader is frequently rather forced to admire the wit and great erudition of the author, than convinced of the truth of the opinions advanced by him. This is, in particular, the case with respect to his last publication, (in 1799) concerning "Gold-digging Ants, and the Griffins of the Ancients." Being a member of the principal literary societies of Europe, he carried on an extensive epistolary correspondence with the naturalists and antiquarians of every country, not for parade's sake, but for the purpose of instructing himself, and enriching his valuable collection of natural curiosities. His country-seat, Harbke, thus became a true temple of nature and art, of which he himself was the chief priest. For here, surrounded with beautiful gardens and plantations of exotic trees, whole groves of which, especially of American trees, as for instance, of the Tulip trees, grew in his park; and, cheered by the frequent visits of his literary friends from the University of Helmstadt, and other parts of Germany, he passed the latter years of his life, after he had resigned his office of Superintendant of the Mines, in learned ease, and in the performance of various duties which he had imposed upon himself. A determined opponent of the French Revolution, he published several anonymous pamphlets, written with too much acrimony against some of its Brunswick defenders, especially against Campe, the celebrated pedagogical writer, who has accumulated by the sale of his works more than 50,000 dollars. He approved of, and praised, however, the pacific measures adopted by his king, being of opinion, that the only effectual means to prevent the mischiefs arising from revolutionary vertigo, is to enlighten and diminish the burthens of the lower orders of society. Towards this desirable end he contributed, as far as lay in his power, by introducing several salutary regulations and reforms in his own estates, a few years before his death. Almost at the same time, the University of Helmstadt conferred upon him a doctor's diploma, and the King of Prussia the title of Count. The University of Helmstadt lost in him a most learned and hospitable neighbour, the wide circle of his friends a most obliging adviser and patron of laudable undertakings, and Germany one of her most noble-minded worthies—*insolitum equestris ordinis exemplum*, as without flattery he was called in the doctor's-diploma of the University of Helmstadt. Many of his smaller pieces being out of print, he, in 1800, gratified the wish of the public, by publishing a collection of them with many additions and corrections in two volumes, with the following title: *Des Grafen v. Veltheim's Sammlung einiger Aufsätzse historischen, antiquarischen, und mineralogischen Inhalts.* Although for some weeks previous to his death, he was almost deprived of the power of utterance, and had to contend with a most painful disorder, a cancerous ulcer in his neck, yet he retained the powers of his mind to the last, and a most lively interest in politics and literature. He loved his friends, and he hated his enemies, from his whole heart. But then he always promoted what he thought a good cause, and fought and esteemed truth, wherever he found it. Of his treatise on the Portland Vase, a masterly French translation, *(Conjectures sur l'Urne de Barberini, par A. Fa Comte de Veltheim, trad. de l'Allemand)* has been published by his friend M. von der Vivere, with valuable additions by the Translator.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

NOTHING of general concern is, at preſent, more a ſubject of thought and diſcourſe with men in trade, than a COMMERCIAL TREATY between Great Britain and France. As it is poſſible for two manufacturers living in a near neighbourhood, to thwart each other exceedingly in their reſpective buſineſſes; without mutually breaking the King's peace, or failing in the civilities of perſonal intercourſe; ſo, two nations, like the people of Great Britain, and thoſe of France, may, indeed, remain politically at peace, while they ſhall reciprocally avoid as much as poſſible, the intercourſe with each other of buying and ſelling.

A TREATY of COMMERCE is one, in which the contracting nations agree to ſell to one another, and to buy from one another, as much as they can, in any manner conſiſtent with their reſpective intereſts; and in which they mutually declare the conditions on which they are willing to buy from one another, and ſell to one another, as believing that upon theſe, this traffic may be carried on, without diſadvantage to either.

If there be little induſtry, and no great variety and abundance of natural productions in any two countries; or, if they be remote from one another, and have no neceſſary occaſions of frequent correſpondence between their reſpective inhabitants, the conditions of their trade, being, in this caſe, not neceſſarily numerous nor complex, may be, with ſufficient eaſe, included in a general treaty of amity.

But nothing can be more ſtrikingly obvious, than that the natural relations of vicinity, tho e ariſing from the internal circumſtances of the two countries, and thoſe of trade and intercourſe, neceſſarily ſpringing out of the two former claſſes of relations, have not been aſcertained, adjuſted, and fixed, in the manner the moſt beneficial, reciprocally, to French and Britiſh commerce, by the conditions of the Treaty which has lately cloſed the war between the two nations. Nothing can be more clear than that the relative circumſtances of France and Britain, in reſpect of trade, are of that nature which demands the arrangements of a Treaty of Commerce. They are not two poor countries—they are not diſtant from each other—they are not without the utmoſt occaſion for conſtant intercourſe between their people—they cannot, as rival governments, mutually embarraſs this intercourſe, and obſtruct it as much as poſſible, without doing each very great miſchief to itſelf.

France, in her preſent circumſtances, would be infinitely a gainer by an immediate TREATY of COMMERCE with Britain. She wants commercial capital, and that capital is, by no other means, to be ſo ſoon acquired as by drawing goods from Britain on credit, and by giving full ſcope to whatever might encourage Britiſh merchants to throw their capital freely into the trade with France. She wants to gain the ſkill of our artizans, the perfection of our machinery, and the advantage of our beſt modes of tranſacting commercial and manufacturing buſineſs: but theſe would be quickly and yet imperceptibly acquired, if the trading intercourſe between France and Britain were made, by a treaty, as convenient as poſſible, while, to throw obſtacles in the way of that intercourſe, is, in fact, to take the moſt effectual means of excluding all Britiſh improvements from France. France muſt ever find the grandeur, the proſperity, the true opulence of her peaceful induſtry, in the culture of her interior territories, and in the improvement of thoſe arts which are the moſt immediately and expreſsly connected with that culture: but theſe cannot be duly advanced, if the Government ſhall thwart them, in order rather to turn the moveable capital of the nation into a commercial and colonial competition, of which the primary object ſhall be to hurt the trade of Britain. Certain it is that France never knew a period of her trade more flouriſhing than that which paſſed under the benefit of the former Commercial Treaty between the two countries.

Britain muſt alſo ſuffer exceedingly by the continuance, as to trade, of a ſtate of negative indirect hoſtility between this country and France. But after flouriſhing without commercial intercourſe with France during the war, Britiſh trade cannot be ruined by any reſtrictions which French jealouſy may ſet againſt it in time of peace.

Such is the common voice and feeling of the whole trading world, in both France and Britain, in regard to a Treaty of Commerce. Honeſt and intelligent merchants really concerned in the commercial proſperity of the two countries, liſten with contempt and indignation to the fooliſh pretence, that trade will thrive better without a Commercial Treaty than under a prudent and equitable one. And it is, at preſent, the general opinion, that common ſenſe of reciprocal intereſt will prevail over the prejudices of national jealouſy, and the wild ſchemes of projectors, and will ſpeedily produce the deſired arrangements in matters of trade between the two governments.

In the mean time, the French Government zealouſly encourages every project promiſing to raiſe the French trade to a ſucceſsful competition with that of Britain. The French enjoy at Gothenburgh, in Sweden, the advantages of a free-port: and it is projected in France, to acquire, by means of this, and of Antwerp, all the principal benefits of the trade from the middle ports of Europe to the Baltic. They have formed the idea that an Eaſt India Company, having one commercial-houſe at the Iſle of France and another at Marſeilles; and being without privileges or territorial power, might, by leaving to the people of India, and the inhabitants of the Iſle of France, the care of bringing India goods to that, as a common emporium, and by there making its purchaſes for the markets of Europe, thus drive a more profitable trade in the importation of Oriental commodities than has been ever yet

yet carried on by any Company, French, Dutch, or Britiſh. And an Eaſt India Company to trade on this plan, is, as it ſhould ſeem, about to commence its enterprizes with a fair proſpect of ſucceſs. The ſilk-manufactures of Lyons formerly employed, in one way and another, ſcarce fewer than 60,000 hands. Even in 1788, they had begun to decline; and every means for their revival was fruſtrated by the progreſs of the Revolution. They are now in a very low ſtate, and the taſte in dreſs has changed to ſuch a degree, that it is not expected that the manufactures, eſpecially of velvets, ſhould ever more riſe to its former proſperity. But no means are neglected which preſent any hope of giving new activity to the induſtry of the Lyoneſe. The Levant-trade has been always a grand ſource of wealth to France. For its proſecution the French enjoy great natural and local advantages. They turn themſelves moſt ſtrenuouſly to its preſent improvement, with the hope of gaining in its markets the aſcendancy over the Britiſh, the Germans, and the Italians, who have been hitherto their principal rivals in it. The fiſheries, and in particular the cod-fiſhery, is another branch of trade on which attention is now ſtrongly bent in France. In regard to the colonial-trade, France cannot, for the preſent year, do much, but ſome regulations have very lately been adopted in regard to the prohibition of the import of colonial produce into France by foreigners, of which the intention muſt be, to keep the market free and unſupplied till the traders of France ſhall themſelves be able to fill it. By theſe regulations, brown ſugar, from other colonies than thoſe of France, is to pay for every 105lb. a duty of 22 livres 50 cents before it can be expoſed to ſale in France; clayed ſugar pays for the ſame weight, a duty of 37 liv. 50 c.; coffee, 37 liv. 50 c.; cocoa, 37 liv. 50 c.; refined ſugar, 50 liv.; indigo, 7 liv. 50 c.; cotton, 1 liv. 50 c.; caſſia, 4 liv. 50 c.; ginger, 4 liv. 50 c.; tortoiſe-ſhell, 22 liv. 50 c.; dry hides, 7 liv. 50 c. per ſkin; liquors, 1 liv. 50 c. for the *litre*, which is almoſt of the ſame capacity as the Scottiſh *choppin*-bottle, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ pints of Engliſh wine-meaſure.

It is, conſequently, believed, that the prices of ſugar cannot ſpeedily riſe in the Engliſh markets to any conſiderable height above their preſent rate.

Cottons ſtill continue low. The home-conſumption and our exportation to our colonies, and to thoſe emporea on the Continent which are open to us, furniſh orders which enable the manufacturers to keep their workmen. But they cannot enlarge in numbers. Nor are new erections of any magnitude, now confidently attempted.

Rum, partly by the importation of brandy from the Continent, and partly in conſequence of new arrivals from the Weſt Indies, is now much cheaper than it was two months ſince. Weſt India produce in general is low in price: but though it may not greatly riſe, neither can it fall much lower, as the ſeaſon advances; ſince the produce of Surinam and the Dutch poſſeſſions has not been plentiful during the laſt year, and the French Weſt India colonies have been ruined for the ſeaſon by the war.

Lead advances in price. Iron does not fall. Copper, too, is juſt as dear now as it was two months ſince. The ſame is the caſe with tin. That very large portion of Britiſh capital, therefore, which is embarked in the working of our copper, tin, iron, and lead-mines, continues to be as profitably employed during the peace as it was in the time of war. The ſame is neceſſarily the caſe of all our arts employed in the manufacture of thoſe metals. Our manufacturers of utenſils and ornaments of ſteel and copper had conſiderably injured the reputation of their country for theſe commodities, by various impoſing tricks, which have been detected, are for the greater part diſcontinued, and are now more than ever to be guarded againſt, if we deſire to triumph over that rivalry which France, with ſo much ambition, excites againſt us.

Our glaſs-works and potteries are now in full activity, and the demands for their productions are, from almoſt all parts of the world, very large.

The trade to the coaſt of Africa is enlivened. An increaſed importation of African labourers to the Weſt Indies becomes obviouſly neceſſary, in conſequence of the troubles which have lately diminiſhed the number of the working Negroes of thoſe iſles. Liverpool will, of courſe, be a gainer. Beſides, throughout all Africa, the ſteel and tin, the copper wares, the coarſe linens and cottons, and even the woollens of Britain, have come to much into uſe, that the conſumption of them cannot but continually increaſe.

The Eaſt India Company will put on ſale, on Wedneſday, Aug. 11, 300,000 lb. of cinnamon, 50,000 lb. of nutmegs, 181 lb. of oil of nutmegs, 239 lb. of diſtilled oil of nutmegs, 31 lb. 5 oz. ditto of mace, 3 cheſts of cloves, 2 cheſts of nutmegs, and 375 cheſts of indigo.

The prices of ſtocks have, from various temporary cauſes of no ill omen, lately fallen ſomewhat in price. The 3 per cent. Conſols. were on Monday, July 26, at $71\frac{3}{4}$.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE conſtant heavy rains during the latter part of the preſent month, though they have greatly contributed to the filling of the grain-crops, have, at the ſame time, been injurious in ſome of the more forward diſtricts, in beating down and lodging them. From the

the grain being ſo late in ripening, it is, however, probable, that much leſs harm will be done in this way than may be apprehended. The crops are, in general, unuſually full; and if fine weather takes place, ſo as to ripen them properly, there can be little doubt of their proving abundant and productive.

The prices of grain ſtill keep rather high, and barley is on the advance.

Average price of corn for England and Wales, to the week ending July 17.—Wheat, 67s. 1d.; rye, 41s. 5d.; barley, 30s. 4d.; oats, 19s. 10d.; beans, 34s. 4d.; peaſe, 36s. 10d.

The early crops of potatoes in general turn out well, and the late ones appear to be promiſing.

Turnips and late beans have come forward rapidly ſince the ſetting in of the late rains, but the latter have ſuffered much from the black fly in many ſituations.

The wetneſs of the ſeaſon has prevented the hay from being got in ſo quickly as is generally the caſe; the greater part in many places being ſtill to be made. This delay has, however, contributed to render the crops more abundant than we had reaſon to expect in our laſt. In many caſes it has alſo been carried in, but in indifferent condition, and in ſome, perhaps, nearly ſpoiled. The price of *old hay*, as may be ſuppoſed, is conſiderably on the advance.

Prices of hay and ſtraw July 24.—St. James's, hay, 5l. to 8l.; ſtraw, 2l. 14s. to 2l. 18s.—Whitechapel, hay, 5l. to 7l. 7s.; clover, 7l. to 8l. 8s.; ſtraw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 6s.

In the more early hay diſtricts, the late falls of rain have brought forward the *after-graſſes* in ſo extraordinary a manner, that it is probable there may yet be good ſecond crops.

Effects of the ſame kind have likewiſe been produced on the paſture-lands, by which the feed of cattle is become more abundant. The prices of both lean and fat ſtock is, however, ſtill unuſually high.

Smithfield-market, July 26.—Beef, 4s. to 5s. 6d; mutton, 4s. 8. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 9d. to 6s.; pork, 5s. to 6s.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Newgate and Leadenhall, beef, 4s. to 5s.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.

In the cyder-diſtricts, it is but in very few inſtances that there is the appearance of any thing like a crop.

Hops are in general a promiſing crop.

Straw is dear, as is uſually the caſe at this ſeaſon.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 29.96. July 24, Wind S. W.
Loweſt 29.20. July 1, W. S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 4 tenths of an inch. { In the morning of the 3d inſt. the mercury was at 29.30, and on the 4th, at the ſame hour it had riſen to 29.70.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 74° June 26 and 27, Wind S. W.
Loweſt 45° July 12. Wind N. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 11th inſt. the thermometer ſtood at 55. or temperate, at the ſame hour on the next day it was no higher than 45°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5.382 inches in depth.

There have been no great nor ſudden changes in the ſtate of the atmoſphere ſince our laſt report; it has in general been a cold, rainy, and, for the ſeaſon, a comfortleſs month. During the whole, the thermometer has been but ſix days ſo high as 70°; and in ſeveral others it has never been higher than 60°, a circumſtance ſaid to be almoſt unexampled in July. Severe white froſts in the nights have checked the progreſs of vegetation in the gardens, and in the days, frequent and heavy rains have kept back the hay-harveſt.

In the neighbourhood of the metropolis there have been no very remarkable ſtorms, ſuch as was witneſſed on the 30th of June in the laſt year, but in various parts, at the diſtance of 30 or 40 miles from it, tremendous rains, accompanied with much and large hail-ſtones have been experienced.

The wind during the month has been briſk, approaching, in general, to ſtormy, and, according to the account given by our *aëronauts*, when it has not appeared very briſk at the ſurface of the earth, in the more elevated regions of the atmoſphere, it has been ſufficient to carry them and their apparatus at the rate of 80 miles per hour. It has blown chiefly from the S. W. and W.

Nineteen days have been rainy, beſides others that are not noticed, in which very ſlight and partial ſhowers fell. The quantity of rain fallen is very nearly equal to all that fell between Chriſtmas-day laſt and the 25th of May.

*** *A Liſt of the New Parliament will be given in our Next.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH paſt the meridian of life, I hope I have not yet abſolutely fallen into that character of age, a mere "*laudator temporis acti*," a panegyriſt of the good old times, and detractor of every thing modern, in the compariſon. I truſt I can ſee and acknowledge the many important improvements, in art and ſcience, which have taken place in this country, within my own remembrance; and I may affirm, that to contribute my ſmall ſhare towards the propagation of public benefit has been an object conſtantly in my view. But I confeſs, that on taking an unprejudiced ſurvey of the circumſtances which are uſually adduced as proofs of our rapid progreſs, I am led to ſuſpect, that many of them are more ſpecious than ſolid; and that ſome of the moſt ſplendid among them ought rather to be regarded in the light of partial remedies for growing evils, themſelves being alſo evils, than as clear and ſubſtantial advantages. That a great number of the proceſſes and contrivances by which labour is ſhortened, and the products of human induſtry are increaſed, rank under this claſs, will ſcarcely, I imagine, be denied, by one who conſiders not only the inevitable bad effects to health and morals conſequent upon them, but, in many inſtances, the manifeſt *deterioration* of the commodities thus produced. In fact, our neceſſities oblige us, in every thing, to conſult cheapneſs and celerity of execution. With ſo many foreign rivals and domeſtic burdens, it is impoſſible to ſuſtain an export trade, and to provide for an *alarmingly increaſed population*, without ſacrificing every thing to thoſe leading points. I am not enough acquainted with articles of manufacture to judge of their actual deterioration, though I hear the charge of it reſound on all ſides; but I am fully convinced, from my own obſervation, that many of the things on which the common comforts and enjoyments of life depend, moſt ſenſibly exhibit the progreſs of a neceſſity, which no longer admits of retaining the ſame intrinſic worth under the ſame names and appearances.

Among the heads of matter in your uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany, you have that of *New Patents*. Let any one examine a ſeries of theſe, and ſee if they do not, for the moſt part, rank under the following diviſions:—1. Subſtitutions of cheaper and coarſer, for more coſtly and finer, materials:—2. Modes of making things appear what they are not:—3. Proceſſes for anticipating the indiſpenſible operation of time:—4. Old and rejected inventions revived under new names. It would be an eaſy taſk, but an invidious one, to give ſtriking examples of all theſe *improvements*. Some, I ſee, have occaſionally been the ſubject of controverſies in your publication; and, taken together, they are leſs proofs of prevailing ingenuity, than of invention ranſacked to produce ſome ſpecious novelty, which may anſwer the temporary purpoſe of the projector.

We hear few things mentioned more deciſively than *improvements in travelling*; but if the alterations which have taken place within the laſt 30 or 40 years are reckoned among them, I muſt demur to the propriety of the term. It is true that no public vehicles at the beginning of this period (poſt-chaiſes excepted) made way with the rapidity of mail-coaches; yet I will not ſcruple to affirm, that the old poſt-coaches, carrying four paſſengers, were much more comfortable to travel in, with all reaſonable diſpatch, than any now in uſe, as far as my experience reaches. I know not whether there has been any patent invention "for ſqueezing the greateſt number of paſſengers into the ſmalleſt poſſible ſpace," but all our modern coach-maſters ſeem perfect adepts in ſuch a problem. With reſpect to the mail-coaches, it was natural that, their purpoſe being the conveyance of letters and packets, the human freight ſhould be regarded merely as *live lumber*. To accommodate them with knee and elbow-room was thought ſuperfluous, as well as to pay the leaſt attention to their wants and cravings in the times of baiting. Other carriages, deſtitute of their undue advantages, have been obliged to follow their plan of conſtruction; and lightneſs being the general object, they have uni-

verſally become too little for their number of paſſengers. I lately took a journey in a ſtage-coach to a county-town about 50 miles from London. The carriage was ſhowy, new, and built for the purpoſe, but after four middle-ſized people were ſeated in the corners, it appeared ſcarcely poſſible to get two more to their centre-places, or to ſeat them when got there. This was at length effected by help of wedging, and we proceeded, like pinioned malefactors, with this ſole conſolation, that we were ſecured from harm by rolling over each other in caſe of an overturn. Such an event, we found, was likely enough to happen; for the coachman took a loading of no fewer than fifteen "precious ſouls" on the outſide, whoſe legs hung dangling from the roof, aiding the momentum of the top on each ſlight inequality of ground, and debarring the acceſs of air and light at our little windows. The *pleaſure* of a ſummer's day journey, in theſe circumſtances, may be conceived: in fact, he would be a ſevere confeſſor who ſhould enjoin ſuch a penance for a moderate ſin! This is the ordinary travelling of perſons of the middling rank in England at the beginning of the 19th century!

I am not one of thoſe, Sir, who make a great affair of a trifling perſonal inconvenience; but I own I can ſcarcely witneſs, with patience, the ſcandalous indifference with which *public abuſes* of every kind are tolerated, merely becauſe individuals do not think it worth while to take the trouble of ſeeking redreſs. Reliance on this indifference firſt prompts, and then perpetuates, the abuſe; and quiet ſubmiſſion, in one caſe, furniſhes an argument for the ſame in all ſimilar ones. I know of nothing that would be more uſeful than a periodical work, that ſhould be devoted to the expoſure of all frauds, extortions, and impoſitions, practiſed upon the public, authenticating every inſtance with *names*, as far as with ſafety could be done. I throw out this hint for your conſideration, and remain,

Your's, &c.

PUBLILIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much gratified by having your valuable Magazine for laſt month put into my hands, in which is an article by "A Son of the Tyne" reſpecting the Life-boat.

It has often ſeemed ſtrange to me, that this invention, ſo highly valuable to our ſeamen, has never yet been fairly laid before the public, that its invention, even at this period, remains in diſpute, and that no man of ſcience has yet favoured the word with any hints reſpecting the conſtruction, which, it would ſeem, has been adopted by chance, and, having ſucceeded, any farther improvement of which it is capable, has been entirely overlooked.

At the time when Mr. Greathead has received a remuneration from ſeveral public bodies, and from Parliament, a correſpondent informs you, that the merit of the invention, or rather the application of the good properties of different plans and models is due to the committee who advertized for them, but gives Mr. Wouldhave the credit of ſuggeſting the idea of rendering it ſufficiently buoyant by the addition of cork, which, from his account, is no trifling one, ſince by the help of that alone, he informs you, a common boat may, upon emergency, be rendered tolerably ſafe.

Having been employed here ſeveral years as a ſhipwright, I became acquainted with Wouldhave, and have ſeveral times ſeen the original model, made of tin, with the cork attached to it, which he laid before the committee in conſequence of their advertiſement. If his account be true, and I have no reaſon to call in queſtion his veracity, he was rewarded with a *guinea* for his trouble, and was informed by the committee, that he was ſecond:—on enquiring who was the more fortunate candidate, that information was withheld.

That the public may be enabled to judge how far his plan would have anſwered the purpoſe required, I ſhall take the liberty of furniſhing the dimenſions of his model, which I have viewed for the purpoſe.

He propoſed to build the boat of ſheet-copper; the length of the model was 23 inches over all, an inch to a foot (ſcale) breadth 9 inches, ſheer 3 inches, meaſured a-midſhip, calculated to row either end foremoſt, conſequently both formed alike; no keel, the form of the veſſel on the whole nearly that of a Norway yawl; no hollow in the bottom; that is, between the place of the keel and floor-heads, no hollow water lines, but fair curves, the convex part outward; ballaſt in the midſhip part ſufficient to prevent her overſetting, and ſo lined with cork as to render her buoyant if filled with water. Her buoyancy and capacity of keeping a proper poſition was abundantly proved before the committee: his model having

having been thrown into the sea, kept its position, and came safe to shore, without manifesting any inclination to overset.

He shewed me a letter which he presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle, in which he claims the invention of the good properties of the boats built by Greathead, and challenges him to declare to the public, that his model had any cork attached to it, or that it approached, in the least, to the form in which he builds the life-boats now in use. The public will naturally be surprized, that Wouldhave has put off his claim till now, when establishing it can be of no benefit to him. This will cease when they are informed, that the eccentricity and roughness attached to the manners of this ingenious and singular poor man, have (instead of gaining him friends) been the means of procuring him enemies; his tale was listened to by those alone who had it not in their power to advise, much less to assist him in his endeavours to appear before the public, which he attempted through the medium of the Newcastle papers, but was refused the insertion.

It would be conferring a favour on the public, as well as rendering common justice to the merit of an ingenious character, if some of your correspondents, adequate to the task, would give their opinions on the merits or defects of his plan or model, with some of the particulars of which I have here endeavoured to furnish you.

Should any investigation of the subject lead to a more useful application of the invention, or a better form, the public will be benefitted, and I doubt not but Wouldhave himself, from several hints he has given me, has a store of improvements in his mind, which the least encouragement would prompt him to communicate to the public, one of which is to empty her of water, if filled by the breaking of a sea, in a few seconds, by means of some curiously contrived valves, the nature of which he has not communicated to me.

I ought not to omit, that he discovered the geometric method of the trisection of an angle or arch, which he communicated to Sir J. Banks, and is in possession of a letter from that gentleman, acknowledging the ingenuity of his method.

Your insertion of this in your next Magazine will be the means of bringing this important subject before the public, and will exceedingly gratify

Your most obedient servant,

South Shields, A SHIPWRIGHT.
July 13, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH some of your correspondents, learned in the law, would explain, through the medium of your Magazine, whether the recent practice of sentencing criminals to solitary or *secret* imprisonment is sanctioned by any positive Act of Parliament?

If it is not so sanctioned, I could wish to know whether writs of Habeas Corpus could not remove the secrecy of imprisonment, and whether actions for damages could not be supported, in the name of persons thus illegally punished, against justices of Quarter Sessions who pass such sentences, or against goalers or sheriffs who execute them?

If such sentences are not clearly legal, and actions were brought, I have no doubt but the good sense and honourable independence of English Juries would inflict exemplary damages, and thereby put an end to a species of punishment which is alien to the feelings of the people of this free country.

York, I am, your's, &c.
July 29, 1802. PHILO-LEGIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* LEIPZIG *commercial* FAIR.—EASTER, 1802.

(Continued from Page 8, *No.* 90.*)*

III. CLOTH-TRADE. SAXON WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

THE finest and most valuable sorts of English and French cloth had a very quick sale at the last Easter-fair; the greatest part being greedily bought up by the dealers from various parts of Germany and the North. On the contrary, the sale of the middling cloths manufactured in Saxony, Prussia, and Bohemia, and the slight sorts, flannels, friezes, linings, &c. for the markets of Italy, France, Switzerland, and the Levant, was very inconsiderable, owing to the uncommonly high price of the raw materials. For the last twenty years the woollen manufactures of Bohemia have been so much improved, that they now rival those of Saxony and Prussia, as plainly appeared at the last Easter-fair. The Saxon manufacturers ascribe this to the exportation of the finer sorts of wool and woollen-yarn; great quantities of which are annually sent to Bohemia, and likewise to England, France, and the Netherlands. A memorial on this subject was addressed to the Elector, in which it is asserted, that to prevent the

ruin of the woollen-manufacturers in the electoral dominions, it would be necessary to prohibit altogether the exportation of wool and woollen-yarn, or at least to lay a very heavy export duty upon it. This, no doubt, would soon cause a considerable reduction in the price. On the other hand, a number of pamphlets were published in support of a free trade. It was urged, that it would be unjust thus to deprive the landholders and farmers of a part of the profits they have a right to expect from the great pains and expence they had been at to ameliorate the breed of sheep; and as the equestrian order possess the greatest influence in the electoral government, their interest was preferred to that of the manufacturers, and every thing remains on the same footing as before. In the first days of the last wool-fair, the fine Spanish sorts sold 4 dollars dearer than the preceding year. The same emissaries and agents had again gone round the country, and bought up the greatest part of the wool before it was brought to market. The consequence was, that many of the clothiers were obliged to give up their manufactories; the English cloths being proportionably cheaper, than, from the high price of provisions, and of the raw materials, they could afford to sell their goods. The consequent distress of the poor weavers is painted and deplored in pathetic terms by a Saxon patriot. The Saxon Board of Trade are not, however, wanting in zeal to promote the woollen-manufactory of their country, by offering premiums to those who distinguish themselves by their exertions and success. Thus, *Barth*, of Torgau lately received a well-merited reward for his blue cloths of the first quality as to fineness and durability.

It was remarked, that from Zullichau few dealers attended the fair. The manufacturers of that place have found means to arrange matters more for their convenience and advantage. The Polish merchants, who are their principal customers, now go directly to Zullichan. The dealers there have built themselves large houses resembling palaces: and the Polish Jews imagine, that in such magnificent buildings surely the greatest variety and best bargains must be found.

Mr. W. Cole sold at the fair considerable quantities of Ackermann, Suardy, and Co.'s water-proof cloth. A similar process to render cloth water-proof, we are told, was invented two years ago by Ludwig Fürer, an ingenious German manufacturer of Biberich on the Rhine. Specimens of the goods prepared by him were sent for examination to the National Institute of France, and to the Board of Commerce at Berlin; and the inventor was honoured with their approbation of his useful improvement, which answers the intended purpose as well as that of the English patentees.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Τὸ ζῆν ἀλύπως ἀνδρὶ οὐκ ἐξιν εὐτυχεῖ.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW *of the* DISADVANTAGES *attending* DEPRIVATION *of* SIGHT *and* LOSS *of* HEARING.

IT has been a topic very frequently discussed, whether, had we our choice of the two misfortunes, we should prefer being *deaf* or *blind*: and often as I have heard the question agitated, the *former* has invariably been esteemed the lesser affliction. In opposition, however, to this decision, and as apparently tending to render the propriety of such a choice somewhat doubtful at least, the well-known fact, of blind persons always appearing the most cheerful and happy, while a melancholy shade pervades the countenance of the deaf, has been urged with considerable force, and never very clearly accounted for.

Facts here seem to oppose themselves to theory, and although the former are generally admitted, the latter is as often approved. To account for this apparent inconsistency, and to shew that nature bestows on her unfortunate, as well as happier children, a more equal share of her bounty than is generally supposed, will be the object of my present enquiry.

The cheerfulness of blind persons appearing to contradict the general dread entertained of becoming one of their number, while the loss of hearing is contemplated with comparatively little emotion, arises chiefly, I conceive, from the following causes:—

1. We form our estimate of the relative degrees of comfort and happiness enjoyed by those who have lost their sight or hearing from their conduct and appearance in society. But in thus drawing the comparison we manifestly err; the *place* and *time* of observation being favourable to the *one* and not so to the *other*.

2. We judge *abstractedly* of their wants and inconveniences, which leads also to an inaccurate and directly opposite conclusion.

Society possesses *nearly* all the charms for

for the *blind* it ever had; but the *deaf man* is very differently situated. *His* loss is aggravated, from witnessing the pleasure which conversation affords to those about him, while he is unable to participate. He *sees* his friends, 'tis true, but they are to him little more than the almost animated pictures on the canvas. He is a spectator of *their* happiness, but the more to feel his *own* misfortune.

The blind person, on the contrary, just escaped, perhaps, from the tædium of a darkened solitude, feels himself alive to all the pleasures arising from social intercourse; the chit-chat and topic of the day, discussions on literature and taste, the brilliancy of wit, and edge of satire, in their turn engage the attention, and *he* is a partaker of the entertainment they afford. Music, that "softest soother of the mind," sounds as melodious as ever in *his* ear; and, while rapt in the enthusiasm it not unfrequently excites, a lover of this charming science would, with reluctance, give up the pleasures it affords for the restoration even of sight itself.*

The sensations that arise from the contemplation of beauty are no longer his, but then he does not witness that delight in which he cannot share. Tantalus would have felt his deprivation less had he not *seen* the object of his wish.

Let us now review the deaf man's feelings; and, to do so *most* to *his* advantage, we must follow him into *retirement*. Nature displays her ample volume to *his* view in all her charms, her unnumbered beauties pass before him in silent majesty; such scenes he contemplates with rapture, and, lost in admiration, no wonder he exclaims, "Thank God I am not blind!" In his closet the treasures of learning and science afford him means of improvement and delight; books supply him with intellectual gratification, without giving trouble to himself or others; philosophical experiments may enlarge his mind, and their benevolent application warm his heart.†

This short view (which might be much enlarged upon) will serve to shew, that if in *society* the *blind* have their advantages, in *retirement* the *deaf* have *theirs*: and reconciles the seeming contradiction of the vivacity of the one and gloom of the other.

If we institute a closer comparison of their respective wants and enjoyments, they will be found much nearer on a level than is generally supposed.

In considering their mutual dependance on the assistance and kind offices of others, it must be confessed, that *primâ facie* the *deaf man* seems to have the advantage, but a minuter investigation will induce us perhaps to be less confident in our first opinion. The idea of being *led* from place to place is melancholy, and I believe has principal weight among the reasons which induce us to prefer the situation of the *deaf*: but *their* dependance, though of a different kind, is very nearly as great as the other. *They* can pursue their way unaided it is true, but 'tis the cheerless walk of *silence*; they *see* the busy stir of men, are anxious to know the meaning of *his* haste or *her* alarm, but enquire in vain; they are introduced, as it were, by *one* sense to the scene before them, but the motive or design of the actors, is unknown from the loss of *another*. Sight will, in most instances, enable us to escape from, or prevent those accidental dangers, which a loss of it would frequently expose to; yet I have known a *deaf* person rode over from not *hearing* the approach of mischief, which if *heard*, a *blind* one could have shunned.

In case of *fire* we picture to ourselves with horror the helpless situation of the *blind*: terrified and alarmed, aware of the impending danger, he is yet unable to take advantage of the warning, but must trust to the precarious fidelity of attendants, who, in such a situation, are impelled, by the strongest law of nature, to seek their *own* in preference to *another's* preservation. In such an awful scene, however, the *deaf man* is in imminent danger. Night is the season of repose, and those who are incapable of *hearing* an alarm are most likely to sleep sound and undisturbed. A friend or servant may cry with the voice of Stentor, or thunder at his door, in vain—he sleeps on—or only wakes, alas! to *see*, without being able to *escape* from the calamity.

"Horror ubique animos, simul *ipsa silentia* terrent." *Æn. ii. v.* 755.

Is a *blind man* fond of books? he can still

* "Sonorum immensa varietas est.—Varios animi affectus, tristes imprimis et lætos inspirant, multique hominum *ex hoc inexhausto fonte, puras et suavissimas voluptates hauriunt.*" *Gregorii Conspectus.*

† All this, to a certain extent, may be asserted of the *blind*: but their dependance on others in the instances alluded to is so great and absolute, that the anticipated *pleasure* must often terminate in *pain*.

still amuse himself in retirement, by listening to the reading of another; though this is too frequently found (I fear) to be an irksome state of dependance: and should previous habits have formed his taste for exercises of the body rather than the mind, he will feel his loss the greater from the want of such a substitution. The company of others now remains almost his only resource: here we shall find him cheerful and animated; but then 'tis only here, for the time he spends alone hangs dull and heavy on his hands. Upon observing to an active young soldier, who lost his sight a few years since in the service of his country, how surprized I was at his *still* retaining all his natural vivacity, he replied, "I do enjoy myself in company, and so I ought, for *you* can have no idea how many miserable hours I spend alone." Even those who have shone most conspicuously in the ranks of genius, seem to lament their misfortune with feelings peculiarly keen; our great epic poet, for instance, had a mind amply furnished with every resource the brightest imagination and profoundest learning could afford, and with singular propriety might the following lines have been applied to him:—

"He that has *treasures of his own*
May leave the cottage or the throne,
May quit the world and dwell alone
Within his *spacious mind.*" *Hor. Lyricæ.*

Yet we find *him* not less affected by his loss than others, who possess not one tenth of his advantages, as the following elegant and pathetic apostrophe clearly shews, which no one surely ever read unmoved:—

——"Thus with the year
Seasons return; but not to *me* returns
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;
But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
Presented with a universal blank
Of Nature's works, to *me* expung'd and ras'd,
And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out."
Parad. Lost, b. iii.

Should a *deaf* person have no taste for literature, *he* cannot, like a *blind* one, supply the deficiency, by resorting to the amusements of society. Society, when it ceased to give *him* pleasure, began to give him pain.

——"Migravit ab aure voluptas
Omnis, ad incertos oculos."
Hor. Ep. i. l. 2, v. 187.

After all then, it is much to be doubted whether this almost necessary exclusion from "the cheerful haunts of men," does not fully counterbalance the evils so finely pictured by Milton and others. Man is naturally a social being—rob him of the pleasures society affords, and you take from him *nearly all* for which he would wish to live. When alone no amusement awaits him; and the world, when he mixes in it, is little better to *him* than one vast monastery of the order of La Trappe.* Mournful indeed must be that man's lot, who finds no resource in solitude, no charm in society. Not much stress can be laid on the *deaf* being able to converse by signs; for, though necessity may have soon made *them* expert, 'tis a language mostly unknown to others:—that knowledge which is seldom found necessary or useful, we have but little inducement to acquire. They become, from necessity, selfish beings, their enjoyments cease to be in common with those around them, and the intercourse that imparts pleasure to others, is to them a source of disappointment and chagrin. Their infirmity also creates in them a suspicious temper; conscious of their inability to *detect*, they are too apt to *imagine*, an insult, and thus excite unpleasant feelings in others as well as in themselves.

The loss of *sight* or of *hearing* are doubtless very heavy afflictions, but nature makes up the deficiency, in either case, *more* than those can well imagine, who are still in possession of both. The deprivation of one sense quickens the acuteness of the rest; and although their *number* is diminished, their powers of perception are improved.

We are all apt to think our own misfortunes the heaviest, but by contemplating the fate of others, we shall find less reason to complain.

——"Neque enim fortuna querenda
Sola tua est: similes aliorum respice casus
Mitius ista feres."
Ovid's Metamorph. l. xv.

This disposition not unfrequently arises also from making a false estimate of the happiness of others, and is neatly expressed by a French writer whose name I do not recollect.—"Ce qui fait qu'on n'est pas content de sa condition, c'est

* From the perpetual silence that reigns in the gloomy mansions of that institution.

l'idée

l'idee chimerique que l'on ſe forme du bonheur d'autrui."

Should any thing ſuggeſted in this haſty and imperfect ſketch induce but one individual to bear, with increaſed reſignation, the afflictive diſpenſations of Providence, my ſatisfaction will be great, as it will afford me the pleaſing reflection, that one leiſure hour, at leaſt, has not been employed in vain.

Colcheſter, PHILO.
Aug. 10, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WORD *αμελξω in* BION.

YOU will oblige a conſtant reader by inſerting the following brief remarks in your amuſing and inſtructive Miſcellany.

It is perhaps needleſs to obſerve, that it was a cuſtom amongſt the ancients for the ſurvivor of one who died much eſteemed, to be preſent, and receive with a kiſs his laſt breath, or, as it were, his love and ſoul. Venus, on Bion's Epitaph on Adonis, is introduced, imploring this kiſs, and here the word *αμελξω* is uſed, which Fawkes, in his poetical but alſo paraphraſtical verſion omits, or tranſlates in a free way, "imbibe thy love," which is a more immediate interpretation of the following line:—*εκ δε πιω τον ερωτα.* The *το δε σευ γλυκυ θιλτρον αμελξω* is thus turned in Mr. Du Bois's elegant proſe tranſlation "I will ſteal away thy ſweet love," or breath. That the word *αμελξω* ſignifies *to ſteal*, is proved by Ariſtophanes's uſe of it in that ſenſe in Eq. 326, which may juſtify Mr. Du Bois's interpretation, but we muſt confeſs that we prefer the common meaning of the word as given by the Latin tranſlators in *exugo, to ſuck*, or, in a manner, milk; which, if objected to as a phraſe too bold, and without precedent in our language, we beg leave to do away ſuch delicacy, and to give countenance to this forcible expreſſion, by adducing the authority of Pope, who, in his Eloiſa to Abelard, ſeems to have proved himſelf the beſt tranſlator of the verſe in queſtion:—

Thou, Abelard! the laſt ſad office pay,
And ſmooth my paſſage to the realms of day;
See my lips tremble, and my eye-balls roll,
SUCK *my laſt breath, and catch my flying ſoul!*

Pall-Mall,
Aug. 7, 1802. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN conſequence of what appeared in your Magazine of laſt month reſpecting the life-boat, I have taken the liberty to requeſt your inſertion of the incloſed paper, undertaken for the purpoſe of ſtimulating ſome of your learned correſpondents to turn their thoughts to a ſubject, which has been unaccountably ſuffered to lie dormant ſo long, or, more properly, has never been communicated to the public except through the medium of the newſpapers.

I am firmly of opinion that Mr. Greathead has very little claim to the merit of the invention; yet, by a ſtrange kind of fatality, he has pocketed the fruits of it.

It is rather a ſingular coincidence, that a letter from Wouldhave, claiming the invention, was communicated to the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Newcaſtle the day after the receipt of your Magazine, containing the paper above-mentioned. That letter he handed to me ſome days before, and has ſince declared he has no knowledge of your correſpondent who ſigns himſelf A Son of the Tyne.

In order to ſhew you the opinion of the original committee, who offered the reward for the models, to be as ſtated by your correſpondent, I annex an extract from their certificate to Greathead, taken from the report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, from which it plainly appears, that they did not conſider Greathead as the inventor, but only the builder; it is artfully worded, but certainly does not expreſs what the public had a right to expect from them on the ſubject.

Greathead's allowed invention ſeems only to reſpect the curvature of the keel, which, in my humble opinion, will turn out a defect, if the ſubject ſhould be cloſely inveſtigated. However, it is to theſe points I wiſh particularly to direct the attention of your learned correſpondents.

The courſe of a life for the moſt part ſpent in hard manual labour, cannot be ſuppoſed to leave time for the acquirement of a requiſite knowledge of the rules of compoſition, to appear with much propriety in your miſcellany. Yet all theſe circumſtances conſidered, I am emboldened to ſolicit your correction of the incloſed, and, if not judged unworthy of a place in the Monthly Magazine, that it may be inſerted in this month, in which caſe it will be received at Newcaſtle juſt in time to follow up Wouldhave's letter, which will be taken

taken into consideration by the Literary and Philosophical Society on Tuesday the 3d of August next.

I remain with respect,

Your's, &c.

South Shields, W. H.
13th July, 1802.

Extract from the Report, &c.

TO all whom it may concern:—We, the undersigned, being part of the Committee of five who were named by the members of the Law House, South Shields, in 1789, to advertise for plans and models of a boat, calculated to go off in a heavy-head and broken sea, and thereby save from ships driven on sands and the shores of these kingdoms, the lives of their crews, do hereby make known, and certify to be true, that Mr. Henry Greathead, of South Shields, boat-builder, did deliver in *A Model* of a boat for that purpose; and from his *design* and explanations being most satisfactory to the ideas of the advertisers, he was selected to build the first boat, which is on the flaunching plan, and that the curved keel, which is the principal difference of this boat from any other on that plan, is, in our opinion, the reason of her answering beyond every expectation, and thereby saving, with another similar boat, since built by Mr. Greathead, at the charge of the Duke of Northumberland, at the entrance of Shields Harbour, during the last eleven years, several hundred valuable lives, who otherwise must have perished; and that such *curved keel* is the original invention and idea of the said Henry Greathead.—We therefore grant him this certificate, he being duly entitled thereto, to serve and avail him as occasion may require.

HENRY HEATH.
WM. MASTERMAN. } *Committee.*
JOS. WM. ROXBY.

29th Oct. 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Mr. Marr (p. 26.) will find the following remark in p. 17, of the Preface to the second edition of the Hecuba, by Mr. Porson:—"Quod ait Bruckius, quædam esse verba, quibus solenne sit augmentum abjicire, verba ea, quæ augmentum nunquam habuere, abjicere non possunt. Attici semper dicunt ανωγα, nunquam ηνωγα, sed augmentum plusquam perfecto tempori reservant." Brunk, who contends for the occasional omission of the augment, has also observed on Eurip. Androm. v. 955, "Atticorum etiam proprium videtur preteritum medium verbi ανωγω absque augmenti proferre."

Some ingenious matter in defence of the occasional omission of the augment will be found in the Preface to the Hecuba, published by Herman.

That *certain* Ionic peculiarities were tolerated on the Attic Theatre is a point acknowledged. It will be sufficient to refer to Valckenaer, Commentary on the Hippolitus, p. 319, or Diatribe on the Fragments of Euripides, p. 167. Mr. Porson's Hecuba has brought to my mind a question which is agitated with the Professor's usual learning and sagacity, in the note on verse 788, ed. sec. namely, whether τυγχανω is ever used *simpliciter* for ειμι. One passage seems to have been overlooked, in which the common reading is corroborated by the authority of Eustathius, and which does not appear to admit of correction. Soph. Electra. v. 45.

Ὁ γαρ
μεγιστος αυτοις τυγχανει δορυξενων.

Higham-hill, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Aug. 3, 1802. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MISLED by the paper which was sent me respecting the French funds, and to which I referred in the letter you were so obliging as to insert in your last Monthly Magazine, the *annual interest* of their debt, about four millions sterling, is stated as the *principal.* This appears from the accounts of the French national debt which have been since circulated in London, and which have found their way into some of the public newspapers. Having this information just communicated to me, I think it proper the *mistake* should be pointed out to your readers as soon as possible. The insertion, therefore, of this letter, in your next Monthly Magazine, will add to the obligations of your constant reader,

July 26, 1802. Q.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH *of the* STATE *of* MANNERS, *and of the present* CONDITION *of the* ISLE *of* MAN, *in a letter from an* ARTIST *who lately passed a few* MONTHS *there.*

IN compliance with your flattering request, I sit down to give you some account of this remote island, into which I have been led, partly by a desire to reestablish my health, but chiefly by curiosity to see an ancient little kingdom, which, surrounded as it is by powerful neighbours, has yet, in a great measure, preserved its original independence; and which, while it is defended by the fleets and armies of Great Britain, has contrived to elude sharing the burdens necessary for their support.

The isle of Man is about thirty miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The population is supposed to be near forty thousand. There are four towns: Castletown, Douglas, Ramsay, and Peel. Castletown and Douglas are in the south of the island: the former is the metropolis; but the latter is the town of the most consequence, containing between four and five thousand inhabitants. Ramsay and Peel are in the north of the island, and are inferior in size even to Castletown. None of the towns can boast of much regularity or beauty in their construction; in these respects Castletown is entitled to the preference. At Douglas is a superb newly-constructed pier: the merchants of this place are far from being satisfied with it, but the belles think it "charming;" it is used by them as a promenade, and gives them an opportunity of shewing themselves off to great advantage. Within half a mile of Douglas a splendid mansion is erecting by the Duke of Athol, which, when completed, will be a great ornament to the country. The houses of the gentlemen on the island are by no means elegant. Some of the rooms of Fort Anne, situated at the entrance of Douglas harbour, are well finished; and the Nunnery, near Douglas, belonging to Major Taubman, is a handsome building: annexed to it are extensive and judiciously laid out gardens, including hot-houses, pineries, &c.; adjoining is a large wood with serpentine walks, in which the Major liberally allows the inhabitants of the adjacent town to ramble at pleasure.

The legislature of the isle of Man, similar to that of England, is composed of three estates, the king, the council, and the house of keys. The council consists of the governor, the bishop, the deemsters, the vicars-general, the clerk of the rolls, &c. The keys are twenty-four in number, including their speaker; they are a self-elected body, for, when a vacancy occurs, the members choose two individuals, (to whom it is essential that they possess some landed property in the island) whose names are presented to the governor, one of whom the governor approves, and who, under pain of amercement, must take his seat in their parliament, which situation he retains for life, and from which he cannot retire without permission. The Manks have a full and distinct code by which they are governed. New laws may originate either with the council, or with the keys, but must have their mutual concurrence. They are then sent for the approbation of the king. If they receive the royal sanction, what is called a Tynwald-court is convened at the Tynwald-hill, in the centre of the island, where such laws are promulgated to the people. Nothing can surpass the simplicity of this proceeding. The Tynwald-hill is a circular artificial mount of earth, cut from the summit to the base into seats; to this hill the governor, the officers of state, and the representatives of the people, walk in procession. The governor ascends to the top, the legislators take their places according to their rank, and the crowd, standing at a respectful distance, patiently attend to the proclamation of the new edicts.

The island is divided into two districts, six sheadings, and seventeen parishes. To each district there belongs a judge, who is called deemster, and who holds a court at his own discretion, generally once a week, for the trial of such causes as do not require the aid of a court of equity, or of a jury. From the judgment of the deemsters an appeal may be preferred to the staff of government, composed of the governor, the bishop, the deemsters, the water-bailiff, and the clerk of the rolls. A farther appeal may be made to the king in council, whose decree is final. There are four common-law or term-courts in the year. These are held both at Castletown and Ramsay, for the trial of all actions real and personal by a jury of six men. The deemsters are conjointly judges in this court; the governor, if he thinks proper, may preside, and the water-bailiff and clerk of the rolls are likewise members of the court. Eight chancery-courts, or courts of equity, are held in the year, at which the governor sits as chancellor: the deemsters, water-bailiff, and clerk of the rolls, are members of the court. The water-bailiff sits once a-week in Douglas for

the trial of all causes that come within his jurisdiction; he may either pass judgment himself, or refer the case to a jury, as occasion requires. In each town is a magistrate called a high-bailiff, who takes cognizance of all matters of debt under the value of forty shillings. Appeals from all these courts terminate in the decision of the king in council.

The Duke of Athol is the governor of the isle of Man. Unfortunately considerable jealousy exists between him and the other branches of the Manks legislature. The circumstances attending the sale of the royalties, &c. of the isle of Man to the crown of England are well known. His Grace conceives that his ancestor was not sufficiently recompensed for the sacrifice he made, and wishes to obtain a more adequate remuneration. The Manks, on the other hand, are apprehensive that this remuneration will be granted at their expence, and that the tenures by which they hold their estates may be shaken. The Duke has presented a petition on the subject to the king in council, to oppose which the keys have sent an able delegation from their own body.

The residence of the lieutenant governor is at Castletown. Of him and of his lady every one speaks in the highest terms.—During the last season Mrs. Shaw was in Bath, and it was gratifying to observe the universal regret which her absence from the island occasioned: amusement was at a stand, and her return was looked forward to by the younger part of the inhabitants as that of the sun after a long winter's night.

The church is under episcopal government. The bishop, whose title is Bishop of Sodor and Man, has no vote in the British House of Lords. Under him are two vicars-general, and an archdeacon. The former, as his representatives, hold ecclesiastical courts. The Manks clergy are educated in the island: after they have imbibed as much instruction as the little school of their native hamlet can afford, they are sent to what is called the college, at Castletown, where they complete their classical, mathematical, and theological studies, under the superintendance of an English clergyman of very superior talents and learning. The livings are small;—there are a few which may amount to one hundred and fifty, or two hundred pounds a year, but the generality do not exceed sixty or eighty pounds; yet such is the saving knowledge of the clergymen, that out of this trifling stipend several of them have contrived not only to bring up a family with decency, but even to accumulate small fortunes! The ecclesiastical revenue is collected in tithes, but in the distribution of these there is considerable complication. In some parishes the vicar invariably retains two thirds, and the residue is the property of the bishop. In other parishes this division takes place every second or every third year only, and in the intermediate years the whole of the tithes remains with the vicar. In some others a great proportion of the tithes is paid to the Duke of Athol. About eighteen years ago, when Dr. Criggan, the present bishop, came to the island, the see was not worth more than five hundred a year, which is scarcely a third of its value at the present day. The house (Bishop's-court) was in a ruinous condition. The bishop repaired it, and made it habitable; but its appearance is still unworthy its possessor. It is exactly half-way between Peel and Ramsay; some trees about it serve as shelter for several retired walks, and his Lordship is employed in augmenting their number. The bishop is near sixty; in his countenance benevolence and penetration are strongly marked; at times the latter is peculiarly severe, and at such moments it is difficult to bear steadily the scrutiny of his eye. He has great dignity in his deportment, especially when he addresses a stranger; his manners are the most finished, his conversation is replete with fashionable anecdote, and his style of expression is uncommonly fluent and elegant. His family are amiable, and highly accomplished, as may be supposed, when it is known that his Lordship himself undertook the principal care of their education.

The professions of an attorney and a barrister in the isle of Man are united in the same person; the fees are very small; the retaining fee is only half a crown! From this circumstance arises the perpetual contention in which the Manks are involved. Though the courts are so numerous, they are always crowded with litigants, who contest the merest trifles with surprising rancour and perseverance. A fruitful source of these petty suits is the frequency of the fairs, which, upon the average, occur nearly once a week; and there is scarce a horse or a cow sold, that does not afford a subject for dispute. Among the advocates are men of considerable elocution, and one cannot help lamenting to see their energy wasted on such pitiful causes as those in which they are commonly engaged. The two deemsters possess characters, the features of both of which are prominent, but yet they are strikingly different.

ferent. The southern deemster, Lace, is remarkable for the strength of his intellect—the northern deemster, Crellin, for the acuteness of his discernment. When on the bench, the one investigates closely the case before him—he embraces the whole subject with all its difficulties—he examines, he deliberates, and his decisions are consistent with his profound knowledge of the law. The other darts his eye over the cause, perceives with the utmost rapidity and correctness its strong and its weak points, presses those which are essential to its elucidation, and instantly determines the question. The same variety of character prevails in private company. The southern deemster instructs you by the solidity of his observations—the northern one entertains you by the sprightliness of his wit: the former impresses his guests with the greatest respect for his understanding; the latter proves to them, at the expence of their sides, that he is eminently gifted with those talents which can set the table in a roar.

Cannon, protected by breast-works of earth, are placed in advantageous situations round the different bays of the island. In the beginning of the war two battalions of fencible infantry were raised. One of them has been for some time in Ireland, where the Manks soldiers have acquired much credit by their conduct. For the additional security of the island, a large corps of volunteer infantry was formed, and two troops of yeomanry cavalry were likewise embodied. A few years ago, just after the French had landed in Cardigan-bay, and when they were every day expected to pass up St. George's-channel, an alarm was spread, from the circumstance of a large foreign-built ship coming to anchor close to the point of Ayre; such was the promptitude of the fencibles and volunteers, and the spirit of the people in general, that in three hours all the northern forces had assembled on the beach, and were accompanied by every peasant who was capable of wielding a flail or pitch-fork. The troops of the southern district were expeditiously marching to the assistance of their countrymen, when they received intelligence that the vessel was an East-countryman, the crew of which did not know where they had got to.

Some small manufactories of coarse linens and woollens are carried on, which are insufficient for the consumption of the island; but the chief employment of the inhabitants is the famous herring-fishery. Their vessels are near five hundred in number, and perhaps are the finest boats in the world. The manner of building them is extraordinary, and displays much ingenuity; the boatwrights have no moulds, but shape them entirely by the eye, reversing the usual method of construction, by first putting together the planks, and then inserting the timbers. They are from fifteen to twenty-five tons each, and a moderately-sized boat, with all her rigging, sails, nets, &c. costs at least one hundred, or one hundred and twenty-guineas. The owner of the boat has three shares of the fish caught, and each man of the crew a single share. By an ancient law, the fishing is not allowed to begin until midsummer-day, except by express leave from the governor: it generally closes about the latter end of October. An admiral and a vice-admiral are every year appointed to the fleet, whose orders are strictly obeyed under severe penalties. The sea-gulls, which fly about in immense flocks, direct them to the herring-shoals, towards which the fleet sail in the evening; but none of them are permitted to cast their nets until the admiral gives the signal, by lowering his flag, which he does immediately after sun-set. If the crew of any boat find, upon proving their nets, that they are successful, they blow a horn, or strike fire with a flint and steel, to spread the happy news among their comrades.—Extraordinary as it may appear, the sparks produced by the collision of the flint and steel can be seen at a much greater distance than that at which the horn can be heard. When the boats are fortunate, each of them will catch in one night from twenty to one hundred maize of herrings; a maize is five hundred, a hundred is six score and four herrings, which four are called one cast and tale or talley. The herrings squeak like mice when hauled out of the water, but die immediately. In the morning the fleet repair to the next port, where, in the first instance, they are obliged to supply the inhabitants of the island with whatever fish they may want; their demands being soon satisfied, a part of what is left is speedily purchased by vessels who make it a business to run with the fresh fish to different markets on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and the remainder is bought by the red-herring curers, &c. The boats being thus emptied of their cargoes, and the men having slept for a few hours, which they most frequently do by lying on the rocks in their wet clothes; the fleet again proceeds to sea, to be in readiness for the next night's fishing. While the weather continues favourable, this is the routine every

day from Monday to Friday; but an unconquerable superstition prevents their going out either on Saturday or Sunday evenings, so that in every week they lose a night's fishing, of which, with all due respect to religion, they certainly might avail themselves.

The fishermen last summer were much more successful than they have been for many years. So unproductive were the two or three seasons immediately preceding, that the inhabitants became dispirited, and made but a small provision of salt; the consequence of which was that their stock was exhausted by the fishing of a fortnight, and until the arrival of a fresh importation, the herrings were almost given away. Many boat-loads were sold at one shilling, ten-pence, and even six-pence a hundred, and great quantities were used for manure. The fish caught by the fleet in one night have been known to sell for four thousand pounds, and it is computed that near two hundred thousand pounds were taken for herrings last year in the isle of Man. This has a splendid sound; but such a season is very rare, and when every circumstance is considered, some of the best-informed men are far from being satisfied that the fishery is beneficial to the island. One gentleman in particular once held a situation which, by putting all the necessary documents into his possession, enabled him to inquire minutely into the subject. With the assistance of a friend, he made a most elaborate calculation of the profit and loss of three successive seasons. The price of the boats and nets, their wear and tear, the value of the labour of the fishermen, &c. were opposed by the sums received for the herrings in various ways, all of which were ascertained with the utmost precision; and the result of a fortnight's close investigation was, that a balance appeared against the island. It is certain that the fishery is a cause of great neglect in cultivating the land. The common people prefer this hazardous occupation, in which, as in a lottery, there are some prizes though many blanks, to the moderate but certain gain that agriculture holds out to them. Thus you see on every side fields half-tilled, which are capable of the highest improvement, and a scanty harvest rendered still more so by being left to the unskilful management of women and children. In estimating the advantages and disadvantages of this mode of employment, it should not, however, be forgotten, that it adds much to the strength of the empire, by serving as a nursery for the British navy. Many of the Manks fishermen enter into the King's ships; habituated from their infancy to the hardships and perils of the ocean, they soon acquire nautical knowledge, and become excellent seamen.

Some writers appear solicitous to establish strongly marked distinctions between the manners of the inhabitants of different countries. What is character is frequently exaggerated into caricature, and when the reader, whose expectations of originality have been excited to a high degree, becomes himself a spectator, he is disappointed and disgusted where, but for such distorted descriptions, he would have been satisfied and amused. That great varieties of character exist, cannot be denied, but seldom is it that these are not magnified by the imagination of the traveller, warmed by the wish to shew himself a scrutinizing observer of human nature. Those who visit the Manks will find them not very unlike their neighbours, and yet with characteristic traits sufficiently distinguishing. The men are in general tall, stout, and well-proportioned; boisterous, yet kind; warm in their attachments; "sudden and quick in quarrel;" possessing general information, but seldom profound erudition. The inferior order, obliged to slave with the utmost perseverance during the continuance of the fishing season, seem then to exhaust their activity, and for the remainder of the year sink into a state of the deepest torpor.—Eight or ten of them may be seen together basking under the reflected sunshine of a wall for whole days; and so satisfied are they with their moderate acquisitions, that it is not a trifling bribe that will rouse them from their lethargy into exertion.—As a proof of this, it will only be necessary to mention, that, although the coasts of the island abound with the finest fish of various kinds, yet the natives are often too indolent to make any attempt at procuring them, and watch the Irish lobster-wherries, and other foreign boats, rifling the treasures which their lazy disposition induces them thus to neglect.

Few men of extraordinary talents have appeared in this little island, probably because few occasions have offered for calling them forth. Of those who have been distinguished for superior intellects or virtue, the fame has not crossed the ocean. If it is allowable to select an individual, the universal regret lately occasioned in the island by the death of the Rev. J. Stowell, master of the free grammar-school at Peel, would justify particularising his name.—He was the sixth brother of a family pro-

verbial

verbial for their abilities. Fraught with the strongest powers of mind, those difficulties which impede the progress of most of the votaries of learning, vanished before him. He but touched the gates of science, and they flew open for his admission. Languages, mathematics, theology, natural philosophy, were equally familiar to him. In the pulpit his eloquence was irresistible: assisted by slight notes, he pronounced discourses which left an indelible impression on his hearers. The unaffectedness, the suavity, and the elegance of his manners, captivated all who knew him. Notwithstanding the variety and the depth of his knowledge, so free was he from pedantry, that, when in company, the scholar was ever kept back, unless when unavoidably compelled to appear.—But what gave the finishing grace to his character was, that the qualities of his heart rivalled those of his head. Active in the service of his friends, he never allowed an opportunity of benefiting them to escape. Benevolent to the poor, he alleviated that misery which he had it not in his power wholly to remove; in short, he was in every respect an instance of what unhappily for the world is rare, example forcibly illustrating precept.

The women in the isle of Man, with some exceptions, are not remarkable for elegance of form or delicacy of features. That sickly languor, so highly prized by our ladies of fashion, has not yet depressed the vivacity, or rendered pallid the ruddy cheeks, of the Manks fair. Those superficial accomplishments which are displayed in England with so much ostentation, and that contemptible affectation which is their result, are here little known. The ear is not tortured by the repetition of jarring notes following each other in one discordant jingle; nor is the eye offended by the representation, or, more properly speaking, the misrepresentation of scenes, where the streams, in contradiction to the unchangeable laws of gravitation, flow upwards—of animals, which are not to be found in Buffon—and of plants, which it would have puzzled Linnæus himself to arrange. The practice of her domestic duties, and the regulation of her domestic affairs, constitute the employment of the Manks wife; and if not so refined as the dames of more polished nations, she is perhaps as happy.

Landed property is very much divided in the island. There are scarcely six men who are proprietors of estates exceeding the value of five hundred a-year. Almost every Manksman has a cottage, and a field large enough to produce potatoes to his herrings. Let not any young lady, who may honour this little sketch with a perusal, imagine that these cottages are like those in which, according to her favourite romantic authors, the laughing Loves reside. Here is no latticed casement, half-hidden by the interwoven branches of the honeysuckle and the jasmine—no neatly-thatched roof, over which the creeping ivy extends his embracing arms—no beds of blushing flowers, whose fragrance and whose beauteous tints delight the ravished senses—no smiling cherub, who with curly flaxen locks and glowing cheek sports on the adjacent lawn—no graceful female in muslin robe, and straw hat tied carelessly with ribbon of cerulean hue, chanting her rustic ditty o'er the brimming pail:—The large stones which the impetuosity of the mountain torrents force from their beds, unhewn, and piled in rude order, generally without cement of any kind, form the Manks hovel. On entering, you are nearly blinded with the smoke which proceeds from a heap of peat turf in the centre of the hut, and the unpleasantness of this sensation is not a little increased by the effluvia from the herring-barrel, which at the same moment assail your olfactory nerves. The interior of the cottage presents no very engaging scene; the appearance of its tenants is in general dirty, and every object impresses you with the idea of poverty and wretchedness. And yet, in such humble dwellings, and in so rude a garb, content can spread a charm, the absence of which is severely experienced by the inhabitant of the palace, decked out in the gayest apparel, and feasting on the most delicious viands.

The internal scenery of the Isle of Man is far from being beautiful: the great want of wood is a principal cause of this defect; the lines of the mountains are not very fine; the rivers, likewise, are so small, that they add little to the richness of the views. But for this universal tameness ample compensation is made by the grandeur of some of the rock scenery on the east coast, particularly at Kirk-Maughold-head and in its vicinity: the stupendous height of the rocks, their grotesque forms, the diversity of their combinations, the variously tinted mosses with which they are crowned, the obscure caverns by which they are perforated, the flocks of sea-birds wheeling in perpetual circles around them, the careless playing of the waves, which, approaching of a brilliant green hue, presently lash themselves into the whitest foam, altogether afford subjects, to imi-

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tate which would not disgrace the pencil of a Loutherbourg. Such scenes as these are peculiarly fitted for indulging the reveries of the imagination. The following lines were composed during a solitary evening's ramble among them :

Here, as with slow unguided step I stray,
And, listening to the foaming ocean's roar,
Collect the shells of many-coloured ray,
Or seek the onyx on the pebbled shore,
Or the rude windings of the rock explore,
Sad recollection fills my pensive soul,
The days for ever vanished I deplore,
Down my pale cheek the briny torrents roll,
And 'midst the dreary scene I mourn without control.

Ye restless waves, ye gloomy caverns, hail!
Ye suit the mournful temper of my mind;
Ye deeply-sighing winds, with you I wail,
With you lament the sorrows of mankind;
For, from the hovel of the humble hind,
To where the potent prince his palace rears,
The trace of Mis'ry's iron hand I find—
Still to my view the withered hag appears
With unavailing groans, in unavailing tears.

As late I leap'd yon yawning chasm's span,
Why kept my faithful limbs their wonted force!
And as o'er yonder ridge I heedless ran,
Why did my eye direct the steady course!
Oh! had I fallen, blended with the hoarse
Curlew's sad scream had been my dying cry,
Oh! then for ever dried had been the source,
Which with the bitter stream oft' drowns mine eye;
For ever from my breast had fled the heart-felt sigh.

Or now, as round this rugged knoll I cling,
And watch the progress of the rising tide;
Oh! that some mighty wave his arms would fling,
Resistless tear me from the craggy side,
And in the ocean's depths my carcase hide;
For there, though furious tempests seem to yell,
Eternal calms and lasting peace abide;
There no malignant human demons fell
Unite with human woes to make the world a hell!

" Mistaken youth! deem not thy lot so hard—"
Amazed I turn, and on the cliff behold
Sweet Hope, as painted by the lyric bard,*
With freely-waving locks of burnished gold,
With beaming eye so fair, modest, yet bold.
The setting sun illumes her graceful form,
Her vesture flows in many a playful fold.
She smiles—hush'd is the wildly-raving storm!
She speaks—my frozen heart her soothing accents warm!

" Mistaken youth! Oh let not wan Despair
" Usurp the seat where I alone should reign,
" His dark encroaching tyranny beware!
" For once admitted—ever then in vain
" Will be thy efforts freedom to regain.
" Madness, his follower, and dire ally,
" Will dance and riot in each boiling vein,
" Will crack thy heart-strings, burst thy glaring eye!—
" Oh! from such hideous monsters turn, and shuddering fly.

" What, though unblest with Fortune's favouring grace,
" Thy little life has been one gloomy scene,
" Think'st thou that future time will ne'er efface
" Those sombre tints, and kindly intervene
" The brilliant white, and ever-during green!
" Though blasts and whirlwinds have disturbed thy morn,
" Yet may the sun shine out with ray serene;
" Though now thou wanderest rueful and forlorn,
" Perhaps in social joys to revel thou wert born.—

" Then once more mingle with the bustling crew
" Who crowd where Julius' ancient towers rise,
" Thy much loved art with energy pursue,
" And sloth and weak despondency despise;
" For happiness in close employment lies:
" If wealth or reputation be thy aim,
" Perhaps thou yet may'st grasp the glittering prize
" Sought by each ardent votary of fame,
" Who emulates a Cosway's or a Shelly's name.

" Yet, should these splendid motives fail to blow
" The latent spark, one yet remains unsaid,
" Behold!"—I trembling view her change, and lo!
She wears the semblance of my blue-eyed maid;
Eager I climb the rock where smiles the shade
That mocks the features of my lovely fair,
But ere I reach its craggy top, they fade,
The wondrous vision vanishes in air—
O'er Maughold hills with lighten'd heart I home repair.

The

* Collins.

The magnificent ruins of Peel Caſtle are well worth the viſit of a ſtranger. They are of conſiderable extent, and preſent on every ſide the moſt pictureſque appearance. From the top of Snafield, the higheſt mountain in the iſland) the proſpect will amply repay the labour of the aſcent. On a fine day, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, are clearly to be ſeen. But what chiefly ſtrikes thoſe who are unuſed to ſuch ſituations, is, the view of the country at their feet, and the conviction of their inſularity by the obſervation of the ſurrounding ocean. It is, indeed, difficult for one unaccuſtomed to ſcenes of this kind, to diveſt himſelf of a certain awful and apprehenſive ſenſation. He knows that the ſame power which cauſed the iſle to heave its broad back from the depths of the ſea, can in an inſtant depreſs it again; and he feels the poſſibility that that inſtant may be the preſent one.

It is extraordinary, that in ſo ſmall a place a diſtinct tongue ſhould ſtill be preſerved. The Manks language is in ſome reſpects ſimilar to the Erſe. Almoſt every Manksman can ſpeak Engliſh; their accent is very like that of Ireland, and they may eaſily be miſtaken for Hibernians by thoſe who have not attended cloſely to the niceties of pronunciation.

Little Manks muſic is to be met with. There are a few original airs, which have much of the wildneſs of the Iriſh. To theſe are ſometimes ſung ballads in the Manks language. The following is a literal tranſlation of the firſt ſtanza of one of them; probably the complaint of ſome philoſophical, though love-ſtricken fiſherman, who has not caught more herrings than what are ſufficient for a bachelor!—

Oh! we muſt poſtpone it
Until the time come;
For if it be our fate to be each other's,
We cannot be diſappointed:
We ſhall entertain eſteem for each other,
If we can never be married,
You will ſtill be in my mind,
And I ſhall often be ſpeaking of you.

In this ſeaſon of peace, many families, tempted by the exemption from taxes, will, no doubt, retire to the iſle of Man, as conceiving it a place where every article of ſubſiſtence may be procured at a more moderate rate than in any other part of the United Kingdom. A man of fortune will find a reſidence in this iſland proportionably more advantageous than a man of limited income; for the luxuries of life are proportionably cheaper than the neceſſaries: the prices of beef, mutton, bread, &c. are much the ſame as in the neighbouring countries; but wine, game, poultry, fiſh, (particularly of the more delicate kinds, ſuch as lobſters, turbot, &c.) are infinitely leſs dear. A moderately-ſized houſe (and no other is to be got) lets for fifteen or twenty guineas a-year; but that is the whole expence—there are no window-taxes, poor's-rates, &c. which ſwell the rents in England ſo exorbitantly. Coals are from a guinea to a guinea and a half a ton: the wages of female ſervants, three, four, and five guineas per annum: a carriage may be kept at a ſmall expence; and that ſuperior ſplendour of ſtyle is not expected from the higher orders which the uſage of more haughty nations demands.

Society is divided into two claſſes, natives, and ſtrangers. Into the former, unleſs by ſome very fortunate coincidence of circumſtances, it is difficult to procure admiſſion. Good introductions, and a long reſidence, are neceſſary before any one is allowed to obtain an intimate footing: nor is this ſurpriſing, when it is conſidered how many men of broken fortune and abandoned character have, from time immemorial, been duping the honeſt Manks. Formerly the iſle of Man was their reſort, their ſanctuary; and, even now, ſcarce a week elapſes in which ſeveral of theſe gentry are not ſent to the caſtle for debts contracted without the ability of payment. The caution which the natives feel themſelves under the neceſſity of uſing to guard againſt the impoſitions of ſuch people, frequently produces an appearance of inhoſpitality foreign to their real diſpoſitions. This is more obſervable in the ſouth of the iſland, where the influx of ſtrangers is the greateſt; and one unacquainted with the cauſe of this reſerve, would, perhaps, be induced to give the Manks a character which does not belong to them.

As may eaſily be ſuppoſed in ſo ſmall a ſpot, a complicated chain of affinity binds together the whole of the inhabitants. It is not uncommon to ſee a maſter-uncle giving orders to a ſervant-niece; or a couſin, who has been unſucceſsful in the world, attending behind the chair of his more fortunate relation. Freedom of converſation, when ſpeaking of any individual in the iſland, is dangerous; for it is highly probable that the perſon you addreſs, is connected in ſome manner or other with the perſon on whom you may be commenting.

The Manks are fond of dancing, and dance well. Formerly there were regular ſubſcription aſſemblies at Douglas every fortnight;

fortnight; but, owing to a disagreement with the owner of the rooms, they have been discontinued. Two balls in the year are given at Castletown, one on the King's birth-day, the other on the Queen's; and there are frequent private dances.—Cards likewise are a favourite amusement of their leisure hours. At Ramsay, during the last winter, a mode of entertainment was substituted, which did the residents in that little town infinite credit, as it evinced a refinement of taste that would do honour to the most polished metropolis. A society of ladies and gentlemen was formed, which met three evenings in the week for the purpose of reading Shakespeare. The library of the gentleman who suggested the idea, afforded six copies, and others were collected in the neighbourhood, so that each character of the drama was supported by a separate individual.—Trifling distinctions of dress and decorations were introduced to prevent confusion, and this rational plan was unremittingly pursued, until those of our immortal author's works which were thought proper to be read, were gone through, several of them repeatedly.

Thus have I attempted to give you a faint idea of this little island, from which I am on the point of sailing, not without feeling considerable regret at quitting a place, where, during my short stay, I have experienced attention and kindness that will never be effaced from my memory. W.

Douglas, Isle of Man,
May 16th, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS *on* MASON'S SUPPLEMENT *to* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

(*Continued from page* 208 *of Vol. xiii.*)

NAKE.

TO *nake*, for to unsheathe, to bare a weapon, derives, says Mr. Mason, from *naked*. Reversely *naked* is the participle of the infinitive to *nake*. In the Finlandish tongue *nahca* signifies the skin; but, as the Gothic dialects have seldom their etymons from the Sclavonian, it is more probable to suppose the old substantive, whence the verb *to nake* was formed, collateral with the German *nacken*, which signifies the mane, the hair growing at the back of the neck, the *chignon* (as the French call it) of the human species. *Einem Frauenzimmer den Nacken machen*, is to lift the hair which covers the nape, to lay bare the neck, to expose what is usually covered. The Mæsogothic *bnaiwgan*, to humiliate, to expose, is probably the collateral verb of the English *to nake*.

Neife.—*Neife*, or rather *neive*, as Mr. Mason rightly observes, signifies a woman born in villanage: it is probably derived from *neif*, the fist: we still say of a man's dependants—*he has them under his thumb*. From *neive* descends the French substantive *naiveté*, which means proneness to unconscious indecorum, as happens in women of low education. This word has been wished for by some English writers; we might come at the analogous or collateral word, by forming first the adjective *neiviſh*, then the substantive *neiviſhneſs*.

Neſh.—Mr. Mason is at a loss for printed authority to support the word *neſh*; it is used in Fosbrooke's Economy of Monastic Life (p. 21.) "*neſh acacias.*" By-the-bye, this epithet is unfortunate; for *neſh* originally meant *dank*, *moist*, *juicy* (so in Belgic *neſch weder* is *wet weather*) and therefore *soft*, *tender*, *young*, when applied to the shoots of trees: now the *acacia* is a very dry and brittle plant.

Non-attendance, *Non-claim*, &c.—Of all the words collected by Johnson and Mason, which are compounded with *non*, only one is of Saxon descent—*non-sparing*: it is employed by Shakspeare as an epithet for war. Such hybrid words accord ill with the spirit of the language; it would be better to read *none-sparing*, or *unsparing*.

Outrecuidance.—It may be necessary to record this substantive in a glossary, in order to render intelligible some old writer; but what claim has it to a place in the dictionary of our current and legitimate stock of words? It answers precisely, in structure and signification, to the English word *over weening*. From the Anglosaxon *cwothan* (whence our indeclinable verb *quoth*), or rather from its Frankish collateral, descends the French verb *cuider*, *to mean*, *to imagine*. Thus Voiture:—

Le Comte-Duc *cuida* mourir.

And again in the *Triomphe des Muſes*:—

Amour *outrecuidé*,
Qui eut jamais *cuidé*
Qu'euſſes contre les Muſes
Onques voulu penſer?

From this verb *cuider* derives the substantive *cuidance*, and the compound *outrecuidance*, which occurs in Benserade:—

Celine fut punie de ſon *outre-cuidance*.

Philippize.—According to Mr. Mason, this word derives from the substantive *Philippic*, in which case it ought to be written *Philippicize*, and signifies *to speak or write invectives*. It is not in this sense that Mr. Burke has employed the term. It derives from *Philip*, a man's name, and ought to signify *to speak as Philip*. The Athenian orator, who lent a tongue to the wishes of *Philip* of Macedon, was said to *Philippize*: the Londonian orator, who expressed unbought sentiments, consentaneous with those of *Philip* Earl Stanhope, was said *naturally* to *Philippize*.

Poach.—The article *Poach*, in Johnson's Dictionary, is blamed with reason by Mr. Mason. This verb certainly derives from the French *poche*, a *pocket*. Its primary sense, therefore, is *to pocket*; in which meaning it is commonly spelled *to pouch*. It second sense is *to pocket privately*: in this signification it is much used, especially of game, both as an active and neuter verb. A third sense is, *to form into a pocket*, as when we say, *to pouch the lip, to poach eggs*. To these three senses all the authorities in Johnson's Dictionary are reducible; it does not appear that to *poach* means *to pierce*, or *to begin without completing*. Ground is said to be *poachy* when it easily forms *pockets*—when the feet of cattle leave in it a lasting impression. *Poachard* is a sort of *pelican*, so called from the *pouch* at its throat.

Quay.—This word being usually pronounced *kay*, probably came to us from the Hollanders, who write it *kaye*: why should not the *k* be restored? *Q* is at present a redundant letter, in sound equivalent with *k*; but it might conveniently be reserved as a character equivocal with the Greek *chi*, or *kh*, which is, in the spelling of many Oriental and other names, a distinct and necessary letter.

Rad.—Spenser uses *rad* both for the past tense and participle of the verb *to read*. Horsley has endeavoured to introduce, or, if Louth may be trusted, to restore, *redde*. It is, no doubt, inconveniently ambiguous, that several verbs in our language should be nearly inflexible, which is often the case of those ending in *d* or *t*. But when authorities disagree about the expedient form of change, appeal must be had to analogy. Let us bring together such as most nearly resemble the verb in question:—

Beat	beat or bet	beaten
Bleed	bled	bled
Breed	bred	bred
Feed	fed	fed
Heat	het	heated or het
*Lead	led	led
Let	let	let
Read	read	read
Set	set	set
Shed	shed	shed
Shred	shredded	shred
Speed	sped	sped
Spread	spread	spread or spreaden
Sweat	swet	sweated
Wet	wetted	wet

It is evident, then, that the tendency of these verbs is to employ a long vowel in the present, a short vowel in the past, and that the participle is distinguished with least cacophony when inflected with the syllable *en*. No ambiguity would arise from writing in the present tense, *beate, heate, leade, reade, spreade*; but the verb *sweate* would thus be diverted from its habitual pronunciation, and would be less intelligible with its new sound. The past tenses, *bet* and *red*, would be equivocal; it seems less harsh to preserve the spellings *beat* and *read*, but with the short vowel sound. The participles in *en*, many of which Middleton wished to familiarize, have a novelty of sound which forbids the expectation of their being glibly received: yet those English verbs are plainly the most complete, which, like

Hide	—	hid	— hidden
Shape	—	shaped	— shapen

are provided with distinct inflections for the past tense and participle.

Raile.—The verb to *raile, to stream*, comes, says Mr. Mason, from *raier*, old Fr. *couler*. Supposing *raier* (which sometimes signifies in French *lac irradiare, to make the milk spin out of the dug*) to have been ever applied to flowing in general; yet whence the *l* if this were a true derivation? *To raile*, means *to form stripes*, and descends from *rail*, a *cross-beam*, a *strip of wood*. Ottfried has *regilon, to pen in*; Tatian, *entrigan, to unpen*; and the Hollanders, *rijen, to incloſe*. Hence, by means of the affix *el*, denoting an *instrument*, comes the Swedish *rigel*, the German *riegel*, and their English collateral *rail*. It does harm to assign a French origin to our Gothic words; because these are, by the usage of our tongue, far more flexible and compoundable than those of southern origin:—to say nothing of the

* By spelling *leed, leeding, leeder*, one might escape the risk of confounding this family of words with *lead, plumb*; *leading, plumbing*; *leader, plumber*.

confusion of meanings, which every mistake in etymology is sure to produce.

Recomfortless.—If this word be used for *comfortless*, as Mr. Mason's definition supposes, it is a miscoinage, a blunder; the *re* is insignificant, superfluous, faulty: but if it be used for *without being comforted a second time*, the *re* is significant, essential, legitimate—the definition only must be reformed.

Regardless, *Resistless*, &c.—Many English adjectives consist of the infinitive or substantive mood of some verb, combined with the adjective *less*: such adjectives have the demerit of being equivocal: they are employed both in an active and a passive sense. *Regardless* may signify *not regarding*, or *not regarded*.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat. *Milton.*

Zara
Is a *regardless* suppliant now to Osmyn.
Congreve.

Resistless may signify *not resisting*, or *not resisted*.

He seized greedily
On the *resistless* prey. *Spenser.*

The same *resistless* power may plead for me.
Dryden.

This ambiguity has perhaps not always subsisted. The syllable *less* being of Saxon origin, was at first united only with Saxon infinitives; and in the primæval combinations the verb seems to have borne an active sense. Thus *heedless* signifies *not heeding*, never *not heeded*; *hopeless* signifies *not hoping*, never *not hoped*; *listless* signifies *not desiring*, never *not desired*; yet *harmless* is used both for *not harming* and *not harmed*; as is *thankless* for *not thanking* and *not thanked*. *Dauntless* has the passive sense only, and signifies *not daunted*. Distinct adjectives passive might have been formed by means of participles: why not tolerate both *thinkless* and *thoughtless*, &c.?

Rivality, *Rivalry*.—"Jumbling these two words together makes a very confused article, says Mr. Mason, yet he has neither discriminated nor separated them. The affix *ity* is commonly used to form abstract or metaphysical terms, and the affix *ry* to form collective and topical terms. Thus *equality*, *majority*, *Christianity*, *rusticity*, *antiquity*, *generality*, *virginity*, *rascality*, mean the abstract quality of being *equal*, *major*, *Christian*, *rustic*, &c. Whereas *yeomanry*, *soldiery*, *ancestry*, *ministry*, *gentry*, *chaplainry*, *enginery*, signify the collective body of *yeomen*, *soldiers*, &c.; or as in *brewery*, *foundery*, *pinary*, *granary*, *shrubbery*, *treasury*, *nursery*, *armory*, &c. the place where *brewers*, *founders*, *pines*, *grains*, &c. are to be met with. *Rivality* then ought to class among the abstract, and *rivalry* among the collective, terms. The apearance of Ulysses among the suitors of Penelope disappointed the *rivality* of the whole *rivalry*.

Saloon.—This word is rightly defined *a spacious parlour*: it derives from the Italian augmentative of *sala*, *a parlour*. There are many traces in our language of a tendency to form augmentatives in a similar manner. Thus from *ball*, *balloon*; *cane* (*a tube*), *canon* (*or canoon*); *pont*, *pontoon*; *babe*, *baboon*; *bat*, *batoon*; *balk*, *balcony* (or *balkoon*); *bass*, *bassoon*; *rascal*, *rascallion*; *shawl*, *shalloon*; *coque*, *cocoon*; *double*, *doubloon*, and some others.

Sley.—Both Johnson and Mason give up the word *sley* as unintelligible. From the German *schlagen*, *to strike*, derives *schlegel*, *an instrument for striking*, and thence the English *sley*, which is technically applied to the *petten* of weavers, to the row of reeds with which they *strike* or *comb* into contiguity the cross-threads or shoot. The shoot is feebler and buxomer than the warp, and is ruffled or crisped by the operation of the *sley*. Shakespeare therefore aptly writes:—

Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of *sley'd* silk?

And for an example of the substantive:—

Worstead-weavers find their own looms; but the master finds heavels and *sleys*.

Speck and span, or *spick and span*.—This proverbial phrase is supposed by Junius to be technical among clothiers; and to signify, fresh from the tenter—fresh from the *spike* and the *span*—fresh from the *book* and the *stretch*. Johnson adopts this derivation. Swift appears to have used the words accordingly:—

I keep no antiquated stuff,
But *spick and span* I have enough.

The Germans use *span-neu* for *brand-new*; and we still say, *spanking-new*, in English. But a passage occurs in Albumazar, where this combination signifies *all over*, in *every part*, *from heel to toe*, *cap-a-pee*.

I shall appear *speck and span* gentleman.

Perhaps *speck and span* means *heel and toe*. At least we say to *heel-speck* shoes, for to *heel-piece* them: and the Germans say, *Der schuh spannt mich*, for *The shoe pinches me*: so that *span* seems to have meant

meant the *upper leather*, or *toe-piece*. In this caſe *ſpeck and ſpan* muſt ſignify not really new, but *made as good as new—mended into ſmarineſs*. From the low origin of the metaphor, the words would retain an aſſociation of vulgarity—they would occur as in Butler:—

And while the honor thou haſt got
Is *ſpick and ſpan* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely.

Or,

Theſe legiſlative coblers furniſh, at an hour's notice, a *ſpeck and ſpan* conſtitution, but it gives way within the week: to work for wear is beyond their laſt: their cuſtomers will ſoon recur to Charles's boot.

Super-praiſe.—This hybrid word, although authorized by Shakſpeare, is now diſuſed; one would write *to over-praiſe*: even to *ſuper-ſtrain*, although employed by Lord Bacon, and more defenſible, as both parts derive from ſouthern languages, is ſuperſeded by, *to over ſtrain*.

Swaſh.—*Swaſh*, as Junius rightly obſerves, is an onomatopœia; an attempt to imitate the ſound of "the whiff and wind of a fell ſword," or of an interrupted guſh of waters. Thoſe combatants, who made more noiſe than ſlaſh with their weapons, who aſſumed fierceneſs, were denominated *ſwaſhing*: *ſwaſh-buckler* is ſynonymous with *bang-ſhield*, and is a very legitimate compound (ſee the article *Flap-fly*). *To ſwaſh a whip*, for "*to wave it rapidly*, ſo as to produce a loud hiſſing," is ſtill in uſe. A poet might apply this epithet to a ſling, which *ſwaſhes* while it is whirled.

Synonyme.—Surely *ſynonym*, without the *e* final; as the upſilon, or *y*, repreſents a vowel originally ſhort, whereas the *e* final always prolongs the preceding vowel. Even Gibbon, however, writes Hippodrome, which is an analagous inſtance.

Syriac.—The dialects of *Syria* are called *Syriac*, and the inhabitants *Syrian*. Sir William Jones talks of the Aſiatic languages, and the Aſian nations. Is this diſtinction worth obſerving, purſuing, extending? Surely not.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM ſufficiently acquainted with the world to know that one fooliſh friend is more dangerous than twenty enemies; I therefore abſtained from the precipitate expreſſion of that indignation which every honeſt mind muſt feel when the character of a great and good man is disfigured by miſrepreſentation or ridicule.

Many of the aſſertions in the Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, which appeared in the Monthly Magazine for June, are, to my certain knowledge, unfounded. He was ſeized with the diſorder that terminated his exiſtence whilſt he was writing a letter to me—the fragment is now before me. Nothing can be more playful or pleaſing than the ſtyle and ſentiments of this laſt token of his friendſhip; it breathes ſerenity and happineſs, and is one amongſt a thouſand inſtances of "that ſweet peace, which goodneſs boſoms ever." Upon the ſame paper on which my friend had begun his letter, a lady who was on a viſit to the Priory ſent me an account of his death. He was ſeized with a ſudden ſhivering fit whilſt he was writing—rang the bell—ſpoke to Mrs. Darwin—recovered—but ſoon after fainted and expired. The public are convinced, by the manly advertiſement ſigned by Dr. Fox and Mr. Hadley, that the Doctor did not die in a fit of anger; but the public may ſtill ſuppoſe that he was not maſter of that paſſion. I have known him, intimately, during thirty-ſix years, and in that period have witneſſed innumerable inſtances of his benevolence and good humour, and but very few of that haſtineſs of temper which ſo often accompanies good-nature. Five or ſix times in my life I have ſeen him angry, and have heard him expreſs that anger with much real, and more apparent vehemence—more than men of leſs ſenſibility would feel or ſhew: but then the motive never was perſonal. When Dr. Darwin beheld any example of inhumanity or injuſtice, he never could reſtrain his indignation; he had not learnt, from the ſchool of Lord Cheſterfield, to ſmother every generous feeling, leſt ſome uncouth geſture, or ſome ill-modulated period, ſhould wound the delicacy of ſome unfeeling ſon of the Graces.

In the intercourſe of familiar converſation, the Doctor indulged his playful fancy in a thouſand harmleſs ſallies; but if a friend was ever hurt by a heedleſs ſhaft, he poured balm into the wound by the kindeſt expreſſions of ſympathy and regret. It is aſſerted by the writer of his Memoirs, that he ſtooped to accept of groſs flattery. Perhaps in the inmoſt receſſes of his heart vanity might reign without controul, but no man exacted leſs tribute of applauſe in converſation. When the admirable *traveſtie* of his poetic ſtyle was publiſhed in the Antijacobin Newſ-

paper, I ſpoke of it, in his preſence, in terms of ſtrong approbation, and he appeared to think as I did of the wit, ingenuity, and poetic merit of the parody. He did not indeed ſay as I do, that no compliment could be more unequivocal than ſuch an imitation of his manner.—The verſes charm us becauſe they reſemble the Botanic-Garden.

It is not my preſent object to ſpeak of Dr. Darwin's works; but I may obſerve, that as a deſcriber of the arts he ſtands unrivalled by any poet of any nation.—He verifies the elegant eulogy of Deliſle:—

"Même aux eaux, même aux fleurs, même aux arbres muets,
La Poëſie encore avec art menſongère
Ne peut elle prêter une ame imaginaire?"

I cannot conclude without noticing certain aſſertions relative to Dr. Darwin's perſonal habits, which, were they true, are indecorous. A repreſentation of the infirmities of age is not a portrait of any man; it is a picture of the ſpecies. His gait was clumſy—ſuch will be the gait of every man who is lamed by accident.*

I am moſt anxious to contradict that aſſertion of the anonymous biographer, which I conſider as the moſt unfounded and injurious—that Dr. Darwin wrote chiefly for money. This ſurely was incompatible with the weak vanity which, it is ſaid, laid him open to the attacks of flattery. It is not improbable, that, to avoid offenſive adulation, he might ſay, ironically, that his object in writing was money not fame. I have heard him ſay ſo twenty times, but I never, for one moment, ſuppoſed him to be in earneſt. Indeed it was abſolutely impoſſible that I ſhould. I once, when in England, had a ſudden occaſion for a thouſand pounds; knowing that the Doctor had money in his banker's hands, I wrote to him to requeſt that he would, within a fortnight, accommodate me with that ſum for a few weeks. By return of the poſt I received the following anſwer:—

"I ſend you *one* bank-note for 1000l. ſend me a bond *ſecundum artem*."

The Doctor at that time knew nothing of my affairs, but he thought me worthy to be his friend.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
RICH. LOVELL EDGEWORTH.†

Edgeworths Town, Ireland,
July 13, 1802.

* Dr. Darwin twice broke his knee-pan.

† Nothing being further from our feelings than ill-will towards the memory of the late Dr. Darwin, we readily inſert, without alteration, the preceding honourable teſtimony in his favour, from a perſon whoſe character deſerves our higheſt eſteem. It is evidently written in the warmth of friendſhip, and may ſeem, in ſome points, to bear too hard on the correſpondent who furniſhed us with the biographical memoir on the deceaſed; but we are not afraid of committing the whole to the judgment of a cool and impartial public. *Editor.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION *of an* ELEPHANT-HUNT *in* CEYLON.

THE ſingularity of the proceſs by which theſe powerful beaſts are caught and domeſticated, renders it one of the moſt intereſting and ſurpriſing ſpectacles in the world.

Three or four thouſand villagers are employed under the direction of about as many hundred huntſmen, for two or three months, encircling a large tract of country, at one end of which is built a large and ſtrong wooden kraal, or nearly circular paliſade, of about a quarter of a mile in circumference. The hunters continue gradually reducing their circle, and frightening, by fires and ſhouts, the elephants which are within it towards the kraal, through the gates of which they are at laſt obliged to enter; and immediately they are in, a portcullis drops, and incloſes them. There is another gate, with a portcullis, which leads into a ſtill ſtronger ſtockade, about twenty feet wide, and that leads into a third, which is ſtill ſtronger, but ſo narrow, that one elephant only can paſs at a time. When a ſufficient number of elephants are driven from the firſt kraal, into the ſecond, the portcullis is then let down, by a man who is ſtationed at the top of the place where they enter for that purpoſe.

The beaſts being cruelly ſqueezed by their numbers and ſize, endeavour to make their eſcape, and run into the third kraal.

As ſoon as an elephant has fairly entered this third kraal, croſs beams are inſerted, between the upright poles, which effectually prevent his return. As he advances, the ſame proceſs is continued, till he arrives at the very end, where he is jammed ſo cloſely as not to be able to move backwards or forwards. Strong ropes, with running knots, are faſtened round his legs and neck, and theſe laſt are drawn through ropes faſtened on the necks of two tame elephants, accuſtomed to the buſineſs, who are brought to the

end

end of the kraal, where the prisoner is confined. The poles, which form the door of it, are then removed, and the ropes which fasten the neck of the wild elephant to those of the tame ones, are lightened, till he is made secure between his new companions. The ropes are then taken from his legs, and his two conductors oblige him, by squeezing him with their bodies, and beating him with their trunks, if refractory, to accompany them to the place set apart for his stable. He is tied so fast, with his head between two poles fixed in the ground, that he cannot move, and from the peculiar docility of his nature, soon assumes sufficient manſuetude to become useful for the purpose of man.

Colombo, I. A. B.
Jan. 2, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of a* NEW PLANET (PALLAS), *lately dicovered by* DR. OLBERS, *of* BREMEN.

THE eccentricity of Pallas amounts to about 0,3, and is consequently greater than in all the other planets, but not so great as to deny to it the name of a planet. The ratio of the great axis to the small one is as $1 : \sqrt{(1-(0,3)^2)}$ or about as 1 : 0,95; consequently the ellipsis not so flattened as the disk of Jupiter. The observations, however, employed for the above purpose being not so accurate as observations made in the meridian, Dr. Gauss distrusted the elements founded upon them, and had purposed to reserve them for future examination; but, having received the observations made in the meridian, at the Seeberg observatory, near Gotha, of the 15th, 18th, 19th of April, and afterwards those made at Paris the 10th, 12th, and 13th of April, he determided to improve these preliminary elements thus far, as to make them agree with these observations, which was his *first* attempt to find out the elements for the orbit of Pallas; they will be hereafter communicated. On comparing with much accuracy the observations made at Seeberg, and several others, he pointed out their agreements. Although Dr. Gauss had been, by subsequent observations, convinced how insufficient and unsatisfactory the fifteen observations on which his first elements were grounded, were to be deemed for giving an accurate determination of the orbit of Pallas; yet the nature of this star seemed to be sufficiently ascertained by them, the arc of the orbit being already 7° 23′. Not satisfied, therefore, with his first attempt of constructing the elements for the orbit of Pallas, Dr. Gauss undertook to establish new elements on the whole series of observations made at the Seeberg Observatory; these we may call his *second* elements, with which he likewise compared the above observations, to find out their accords. For making a new correction of these elements, Dr. Gauss purposes to expect future observations; and though such a correction may be required for the easy re-discovery of Pallas in the year 1803, yet they undoubtedly show the planetary motion of this star. The orbit of Pallas approaches very much that of Ceres, particularly where its ascending node is on the orbit of Ceres; whence Dr. Olbers conjectured the orbits of Ceres and Pallas might intersect each other, or be connected like the links of a chain. Dr. Gauss found the distance of Pallas from the sun to be at ♈ 2,86, that of Ceres 2,93; at ♌ the distances are not as equal. The revolution of Pallas is, according to Dr. Gauss's elements, performed in 1618½ days, and is nearly the same as that of Ceres. The extraordinary inclination of Pallas, and its singular situation towards the orbit of Ceres, must induce us to consider it as the most surprising phenomenon hitherto discovered amongst the infinite number of celestial bodies. Led by this circumstance, Dr. Olbers conceived the idea of Ceres and Pallas being the ruins or rudera of a single planet, which might have been split in pieces by the mighty collision with a comet, a phenomenon which we have hardly ever suspected to take place in the planetary system. Another equally remarkable circumstance is, that both stars, Ceres and Pallas, wonderfully agree in their mean motions; on which account they seem to perform the same revolution round the sun, and their mutual distance is very inconsiderable, though they will never approach each other too much, as at ♌ Pallas, at ♈ Ceres, would be always considerably advanced on account of the different equation of centre. Hence it seems probable, that, after a long series of years, the mass of Pallas will be determined from observations of Ceres, and the mass of Ceres from those of Pallas. Dr. Gauss found, upon a computation, that a difference of twelve seconds in the mean daily motion gives a synodical revolution of about three hundred years.

The

The intelligent Profeſſor Seyffer, of Göttingen, who is one of the moſt zealous obſervers of the new planet, and may juſtly claim the merit of being one of the firſt re-diſcoverers of Ceres as well as of Pallas, proceeds to communicate his obſervations made on Pallas at the Royal Obſervatory of Göttingen, by which the ellipſis of Dr. Gauſs is perfectly confirmed, and neither a parabola, nor a new larger ellipſis, to be admitted, as has of late been pretended to be found by French aſtronomers. Dr. Gauſs, who has received part of his education at the celebrated Univerſity of Göttingen, and whom Profeſſor Seyffer remembers, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, as one of his friends and pupils, has made a *third* attempt of finding out the moſt poſſibly accurate ellipſis for the orbit of Pallas, the reſult of which he has communicated in a letter to Profeſſor Seyffer. On comparing his obſervations with theſe new elements of Dr. Gauſs, M. Seyffer found them perfectly agreeing, except in ſome trifling differences, and they even correſpond with the neweſt obſervations made on the 19th, 20th, and 21ſt of June, ſo that there ſeems to be no occaſion for making, for the preſent, any further corrections in them, as Profeſſor Seyffer thinks they will be quite ſufficient for re-diſcovering Pallas in the year 1803, provided the planet *has light enough* as to be ſeen, as it might be poſſible that Pallas, on account of its great diſtance from the earth, is not viſible during the years 1803 and 1804, or, at leaſt, is only to be ſeen by means of the moſt exquiſite inſtruments, and that it is likely to appear again in the year 1805. It is not yet time to attend to the perturbations of Pallas, as even the obſervations on Ceres, which have now been continued for above one year and a half, ſhew not the leaſt traces of perturbations. Dr. Herſchel writes, in a letter dated Slough, May 22, to Profeſſor Seyffer, his having made many obſervations on the new celeſtial bodies, Ceres and Pallas, on which ſubject he has communicated a paper to the Royal Society at London, read on the 7th and 13th of May. It contains, among other particulars, a ſet of very accurate meaſures of the diameters of theſe ſtars. The reſult of theſe meaſures is, that Ceres is only about 162 Engliſh miles in diameter, and Pallas no more than 70. In the calculation of theſe quantities, he has deduced the diſtance of the two ſtars from the earth, from Dr. Gauſs's elements of their orbits (the elements uſed for this purpoſe are thoſe of the firſt attempt), which certainly muſt be near enough to convince us, that they are extremely ſmall bodies. He afterwards enters into an examination of the nature of theſe two bodies, and compares them with planets and comets. He then defines what we call planets, and ſhews, that we cannot put theſe two bodies into their claſs, as they are not only out of the zodiac, but Mercury, the ſmalleſt of our planets, is more than a hundred thouſand times larger in bulk than Pallas. He ſhews, in the next place, that they are not comets; and, ſince we can neither call them planets, nor comets, it follows, that the intereſting diſcoveries of M. Piazzi and Dr. Olbers have introduced to our acquaintance a new ſpecies of celeſtial bodies, with which hitherto we have not been acquainted. He then enters into an examination of the principal features in character of the planets and comets, and of theſe new bodies. *Planets* are ſeen to *move about* in the zodiac; *comets* have a viſible *coma*. The new ſtars are mixed with the *ſmall fixed ſtars* of the heavens, and *reſemble* them ſo much, that, even with a good teleſcope, they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from them. From this their aſteroidical or ſtar-like appearance, he takes their names, and calls theſe new celeſtial bodies ASTEROIDS. So that planets, aſteroids, and comets, will make three diſtinct ſpecies of celeſtial bodies. His definition of this additional ſpecies is as follows:—"*Aſteroids* are ſmall celeſtial bodies, which move in orbits, either of little or of conſiderable eccentricity round the ſun; the planes of which may be inclined to the elliptic in any angle whatſoever. Their motion may be direct or retrograde, and they may or may not have conſiderable atmoſpheres, very ſmall comas, diſks, or nuclei." He then proceeds to ſhew, that this definition will take in future diſcoveries, which, from the lately adopted method of obſerving, we have reaſon to hope will ſoon be made. That Pallas is an aſteroid, might alone be proved from the great inclination of its orbit, which, according to Dr. Gauſs's elements, is not leſs than 33°; and Ceres, which is now actually out of the zodiac, can certainly not, with any propriety, be ſeparated from its companion, and is ſo ſmall a body as to have an aſteroidical appearance. Moreover, if we were to call it a planet, it would not fill the intermediate ſpace between Mars and Jupiter with the proper dignity required for that ſtation. The aſteroids Ceres and Pallas have no ſatellites." Obſervations on the nature of the new planet from the maſterly pen of the great Herſchel, are intitled to the moſt diſtinguiſhed attention

of aſtronomers; and it is to this accurate and great obſerver, that we ſhall moſt probably be indebted for new and intereſting diſcoveries relative to the nature of thoſe ſtars. The obſervations of Dr. Herſchel ſuppoſe ſuch an extremely ſmall apparent diameter of Pallas, it being, after Profeſſor Seyffer's calculation, only about one-tenth of a ſecond, that it is in itſelf very wonderful, and does great honour to the acuteneſs of Dr. Herſchel, who ſeems to be properly calculated for making ſuch extremely minute obſervations; but, on the other ſide, we cannot account for a remarkable difference in the meaſures of Dr. Schroeter, at Lilienthal, from thoſe of Dr. Herſchel, the former having found the diameter of Pallas to be four ſeconds and a half, a difference which is too conſiderable as to be overlooked.

APPENDIX.

Elements for the Orbit of Pallas, found by Dr. GAUSS, *of Brunſwick.*

I. Elements of Pallas.

Epocha, 1802, March 31, noon, at Seeberg -	166° 1′ 37″,2
Daily mean tropical motion - - -	800″,770
Revolution - -	1618½ days
Logarithm of the great ſemi-axis - -	0,4310494
Aphelium* - -	304° 36′ 30″
Node* - - -	172° 5′ 58″
Eccentricity - -	0,215708
Inclination - -	33° 39′ 16″,6

II. Elements of Pallas, made after the Seeberg obſervations, continued during twenty-ſeven days.

Epocha, 1802, March 31, noon, at Seeberg	161° 12′ 43″,2
Daily mean tropical motion - - -	757″,166
Logarithm of the greater ſemi-axis - -	0,4472636
Aphelium - -	300° 5′ 4″
Node } ſiderical reſting - -	172° 34′ 35″
Eccentricity - -	0,2591096
Inclination - - -	35° 0′ 42

III. Elements of Pallas, which are not yet publiſhed, and which we communicate from a letter of Dr. Gauſs to Profeſſor Seyffer, of Göttingen, dated June 26.

Epocha, 1802, March 13, noon, at Seeberg	
Mean heliocentric longitude - - -	162° 45′ 45″,9
Aſcending node -	172° 28′ 18″
Aphelium . -	300° 58′ 48″
Daily tropical heliocentr. motion - -	769″,547
Logarithm of the greater ſemi-axis - -	0,4425664
Eccentricity - -	0,2476402
Inclination of the orbit	34° 39′ 11″

In order to render the finding out of Pallas more eaſy for aſtronomers, provided with large equatorial inſtruments, Dr. Gauſs has calculated, according to his *ſecond* elements, the following ephemeris of its path, which has been of uſe for the months of May and June, 1802.

Ephemeris for Pallas Olberſiana.—Midnight at Seeberg.

1802.	*Right Aſcenſion of Pallas.*	*Declination of Pallas.*
	♌ ′	♌ ′
May 24 -	181 57	21 01
—— 27 -	182 18	21 00
—— 30 -	182 41	21 57
June 2 -	183 06	20 52
—— 5 -	183 34	20 46
—— 8 -	184 05	20 38
—— 11 -	184 37	20 28
—— 14 -	185 12	20 17
—— 17 -	185 48	20 05
—— 20 -	186 27	19 52
—— 23 -	187 07	19 37
—— 26 -	187 49	19 22
—— 29 -	188 32	19 06

* Dr. Gauſs, in conſtructing theſe elements, conſidered the aphelium and the aſcending node as reſting, not with regard to the acquinoctial, but with relation to the fixed ſtars.

Observations made on Pallas by different Astronomers.

I. Observations of Dr. Olbers, the Discoverer of Pallas, in which the Field of the Telescope was employed as a circular Micrometer.

1802.	*Mean time at Bremen.*	*Appparent right Ascension of Pallas.*	*Apparent declination of Pallas North.*	*Compared with Stars.*
	hor. ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	
March 28	9 25 10	184 56 49	11 33 00	} No. 20 Virg. Zach.
—— 29	8 49 14	184 46 36	11 52 59	
—— 30	8 03 17	184 36 22	12 13 48	C. d. t x 673,674.
April 1	8 00 04	184 15 38	12 54 25	No 225 Bode's Catalogue.
—— 2	7 56 55	184 05 07	13 14 28	} 3 ♓ 8 G. Magn. La Lande's Histoire Celest.
—— 3	8 00 37	183 54 32	13 34 16	} François.
—— 4	8 01 08	183 44 40	13 53 00	No. 143, Bode.
—— 5	8 32 36	183 36 38	14 11 00	
—— 6	8 16 00	183 25 31	14 30 21	} No. 109, Bode.
—— 7	8 33 05	183 16 26	14 47 25	
—— 9	8 18 20	182 58 27	15 20 52	No. 109 and 111, Bode.
—— 10	8 46 40	182 49 34	15 37 26	No. 111, Bode.
—— 11	8 06 28	182 41 21	15 53 53	No. 111, Bode; stormy weather.
—— 12	8 19 00	182 33 28	16 09	No. 111, Bode.
—— 13	8 33 59	182 25 43	16 24 35	No. 87 and 114, cloudy.
—— 14	8 28 20	182 18 28	16 39 15	No. 114.
—— 17	10 11 35	181 56 25	17 22 05	From this time Pallas was compared with
—— 17	13 17 49	181 55 40	17 23 30	stars, which approach Ceres very near in a
—— 18	8 26 21	181 50 46	17 33 08	parallel, a catalogue of which is to be found
—— 19	11 16 07	181 43 45	17 47 35	in Colonel Zach's Journal for April, &c.
—— 20	13 25 55	181 38 16	18 00 05	
—— 21	12 18 33	181 33 01	18 11 29	
—— 23	9 41 02	181 23 59	18 32 11	
—— 26	12 37 20	181 11 25	19 02 38	
—— 27	12 07 40	181 08 19	19 12 02	
—— 28	11 44 11	181 05 35	19 19 52	
—— 29	12 03 10	181 03 15	19 27 57	
—— 30	12 03 25	181 01 10	19 35 37	
May 1	12 27 15	180 59 18	19 43 31	
—— 2	11 35 20	180 58 03	19 50 25	
—— 5	11 02 35	180 56 06	20 08 59	
—— 7	11 20 27	180 56 40	20 19 38	

II. Meridian Observations of Pallas, made with the Mural-quadrant, by Dr. Seyffer, Professor, and Director of the Royal Observatory, at Göttingen.

1802.	*Mean Time of Göttingen.*	*Apparent right Ascension.*	*Apparent Declination.*
	hor. ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
April 6	11 15 43,278;	183 25 06,0;	14 31 37,0
—— 7	11 11 09,684;	183 15 39,2;	14 49 05,4
—— 23	10 00 49,07;	181 23 50,25;	18 32 09,9
—— 27	9 44 05,601;	181 08 50,3;	19 10 49,5
May 8	9 00 03,892;	180 57 08,0;	20 24 30,0
—— 16	9 29 54,2625;	181 16 36,0;	20 51 00,9*

* The best observation has been made with an excellent four-feet achromatic telescope of Dollond, the day-light being too strong for the mural quadrant.

Professor

Professor Seyffer, on comparing his Observations with the newest Elements of Dr. Gauss, found them to agree as follows:

From the III. Elements for the Orbit of Pallas.						*Differences of the newest Elements of Dr. Gauss.*	
Calculated right Ascensions.				*Calculated Declinations.*		*AR.*	*Declin.*
1802.	°	′	″	°	′	″	″	″
April 6 —	183	24	54	14	31	25	— 12,0	— 12,0
—— 7 —	183	15	37	14	49	02	— 02,2	— 03,4
—— 23 —	181	23	49	18	32	10	— 01,2	0,
—— 27 —	181	08	44	19	10	42	— 06,3	— 07,5
May 8 —	180	57	13	20	24	10	+ 05,0	— 20,0
—— 16 —	181	16	20	20	51	16	— 16,0	+ 15,1

III. Meridian Observations of Pallas, made at the Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, by Colonel Baron Zach.

1802.	*Mean Time at Seeberg.*	*Apparent right Ascension of Pallas.*	*Apparent Declination of Pallas, North.*
	hor. ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
April 4	11 24 51,9	183 44 6,6	13 54 52,0
—— 5	11 20 17,3	183 34 23,7	14 13 22,9
—— 7	11 11 10,6	183 15 38,5	14 49 02,1
—— 8	11 06 38,8	183 06 37,8	15 16 10,0
—— 15	10 35 22,6	182 10 16,5	16 54 30,8
—— 18	10 22 16,6	181 50 30,6	17 36 07,4
—— 19	10 17 55,8	181 44 25,3	17 46 54,4?
—— 24	9 56 37,4	181 19 37,8	18 42
—— 25	9 52 25,2	181 15 32,2	18 52
—— 26	9 48 15,2	181 12 01,8	19 01 49,4
—— 27	9 44 06,3	181 08 45,6	19 10 46,8
—— 29	9 35 52,6	181 03 16,6	19 27 43,7
—— 30	9 31 48,3	181 01 09,9	19 35 33,5
May 1	9 27 45,1	180 59 22,5	19 42 40,8
—— 2	9 23 43,3	180 57 51,9	19 49 51,6
—— 3	9 19 43,6	180 56 55,6	19 56 47,7
—— 5	9 11 47,7	180 55 54,6	20 08 38,7
—— 6	9 07 51,8	180 55 54,1	— — —
—— 7	9 03 57,9	180 56 23,8	20 19 35,3
—— 8	9 00 05,0	180 57 10,0	20 24 20,1
—— 11	8 48 35,4	181 01 41,7	20 37 13,2

IV. Meridian Observations, made by Professor Bode, of Berlin.

1802.	*Mean Time at Berlin.*	*Apparent right Ascension of the Pallas.*	*Apparent Declination of Pallas, North.*
	hor. ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
April 11	10 53 09	182 40 24,5	15 55 24,0
—— 12	10 44 33	182 33 23,5	

V. Meridian Observations on Pallas, made by Messrs. Burckhardt and Méchain at Paris.

1802.	*Mean Time at Paris.*	*Apparent right Ascension.*	*Apparent Declination, North.*
	hor. ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
April 12	10 48 33,8	182 32 31,5	16 10 58,0
—— 13	10 44 06,8	182 24 44,4	16 26 05,8
—— 15	10 35 16,5	182 10 02,9	16 54 51,4
—— 16	10 30 52,9	182 03 08,0	17 08 36,8
—— 17	10 26 30,5	181 56 30,3	17 21 49,8

VI. Observations of Pallas, made at the Brera Observatory, in Milan, on an equatorial Sector, by Signor Oriani.

1802.	Mean Time at Milan.	Apparent right Ascension of Pallas.	Apparent Declination of Pallas, North.
	hor. ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
April 25	10 05 19	181 15 06	18 51 48
—— 26	9 52 01	181 11 38	19 00 53
—— 27	9 19 54	181 09 01	19 09 53
—— 29	11 52 27	181 03 09	19 29 12
—— 30	10 00 17	181 01 02	19 36 17
May 3	9 25 40	180 57 08	19 56 35
—— 4	9 17 13	180 56 09	20 03 08
—— 7	9 03 27	180 56 34	20 19 36

VII. Meridian Observations of Pallas, made at the Observatory at Cracau, in Poland, by Professor Sniadeski.

1802.	Mean Time in Cracau.	Apparent right Ascension of Pallas.	
	hor. ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
April 25	9 52 32	181 15 26,0	18 56
—— 26	9 48 22	181 12 04,3	—— ——
—— 27	9 44 13	181 08 33,8	19 10 10
—— 28	9 40 06	181 05 51,0	19 17 57
—— 29	9 36 00	181 03 17,4	19 27 37
—— 30	9 31 55	181 00 59,7	19 35 14
May 1	9 27 52	180 59 13,0	19 41 43
—— 2	9 23 52	180 57 53,0	19 48 11
—— 3	9 19 50	180 56 52,5	19 56 36

Thus far the observations of the new celestial body, Pallas, are published, but we shall not omit communicating, in future numbers of this Journal, any new observations and discoveries relative to the nature of so remarkable a body as this appears to be "among the radiant orbs, that more than deck, that animate the sky, the life-infusing suns of other worlds."

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SKETCH *of the* HISTORY *of* PURE MATHEMATICS, *translated from "Traité Elementaire de Mathematiques Pures, par* LEMOINE, *Professeur de Mathematiques et de Physique, &c.*

ALGEBRA.

[*Concluded from page* 24.]

93. THE methods which Newton discovered, and which enabled him to investigate all the great questions in mechanics and astronomy, were for some time a hidden treasure, of which he was the sole proprietor. And it is singular, that the English geometricians knew nothing of the new *calculi*, except what they collected from the pieces which Leibnitz inserted in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipsic. Nor were the germs of the differential and the integral calculus, there deposited, immediately developed, even on the Continent; and the excellence of the new invention was not for several years understood. *James Bernoulli** was the first geometrician whose eyes were opened, and who began to second the efforts of Leibnitz. The Infinitesimal Calculus, concerning which he (Bernoulli) published an Essay, in the Leipsic Acts for 1691, soon became, in his hands, a penetrating instrument, which he handled with great dexterity. He used it in analysing the most delicate problems in geometry and mechanics. When deeply reflecting on the properties of curve lines, he found, by the way, that the evolute of the logarithmic spiral is a logarithmic spiral equal to the first, and differing from it only in position. Delighted with this discovery, James Bernoulli desired that the memory of it might be perpetuated by describing on his tomb a logarithmic spiral, with these words: *Eadem mutata resurgo.*

94. *John Bernoulli** did not linger be-

* James Bernoulli, who was born at Basil in 1654, was originally intended for pursuits very different from those of the mathematics; but his inclination prevailed against the opposition of his relations, and he was his own preceptor. After having travelled, he returned into his own country, where he was appointed Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Basil. He died on the 16th of August, 1705. He was slow but sure in his advances in the sciences; and he gave none of his pieces to the public till he had repeatedly revised and examined them.

* John Bernoulli was born at Basil, in the year 1667, and died in the same town, in 1748. He was successively a Professor of the Mathematics at Groningen and in his native country. His brother was his preceptor; who, wishing to preserve the tone of superiority which his greater age, and the quality

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hind his brother in this glorious career. Like James he participated in the ſolution of the fineſt problems which were agitated among the geometricians of that period. He propoſed ſeveral himſelf, and Keill had ſome reaſon to repent of having called forth his powers. In 1698, John Bernoulli publiſhed the rules and the uſe of the exponential calculus, which Leibnitz and he had invented, each in his turn; and to the geometrician of Baſil France is indebted for her firſt knowledge of the new calculus. He made a journey to Paris, in 1691, when he became acquainted with *L'Hoſpital**, initiated him in the new geometry, and for his uſe he compoſed his *Leçons de Calcul Differentiel et de Calcul Integral* (Lectures on the Differential and the Integral *Calculi*). The care of Bernoulli was not loſt; for L'Hopital ſoon became one of the firſt geometricians in Europe. The work which he (L'Hopital) publiſhed under the title of *Analyſe des Infiniment Petits* (the Analyſis of Infiniteſimals) was received with univerſal applauſe*.

95. It is the lot of all great inventors to be oppoſed by contradiction. The

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of preceptor, conferred on him; and the younger brother forgetting the obligations of gratitude; an open rupture was the conſequence, and their ſharp diſputes were only terminated by the death of James. The infiniteſimal geometry, however, was perhaps as much promoted by the illuſtrious Bernoullis as by Leibnitz himſelf. They were both geniuſes of the firſt order, and it would be difficult to ſettle the point of pre-eminence between them.

* The Marquis de l'Hopital or Hoſpital, who was born in 1661, had in his childhood an extreme paſſion and decided talents for the mathematics. Scarcely had he attained his fifteenth year, when he gave proofs of his ſagacity, by the ſolution of ſome very difficult problems. He ſerved ſome time in the army, but the weakneſs of his ſight obliged him to abandon a profeſſion in which he never could have ſignalized himſelf. The mathematics then took entire poſſeſſion of his mind; and L'Hoſpital ſaw himſelf placed nearly on a level with Newton, Leibnitz, and the Bernoullis. He was carried off by an apoplexy, in February, 1704.

Note by the Tranſlator.—The Marquis de L'Hoſpital's excellent *Analyſe des Infiniment Petits* contains only the Differential Calculus, or what we call the direct method of fluxions; for, when the author was proceeding to the integral calculus, or inverſe method of fluxions, Leibnitz wrote him, that he was about to publiſh a work, *De Scientia Infiniti*, which would compriſe that doctrine. The Marquis, in conſequence, modeſtly deſiſted, and Leibnitz never publiſhed his intended performance, any more than his *Analyſis Situs*, and ſome other works which he promiſed to the world. Thus was the public deprived of the ſecond part of the *Analyſe des Infiniment Petits*, which, it is fair to ſuppoſe, would have been as well executed as the firſt.

The Marquis was, undoubtedly, a great mathematical genius; but he enjoyed *otium cum dignitate* leiſure and fortune, and, as our author tells us, had for his preceptor one of the greateſt mathematicians in Europe, who wrote a book (The New Calculus) purpoſely for his uſe. What then are we to think of the Scotch gardener, Stone, who, having been only taught his alphabet, penetrated, by mere dint of genius and ſolitary ſtudy at his leiſure hours, into all the *arcana* of the higher geometry, began where the Marquis left off, and completed the moſt arduous part of the plan, which, as we have ſeen, the great author was prevented from executing? And what are we to think of the Leiceſterſhire weaver, Simpſon, who, with little more original inſtruction than Stone, and no other help than the joint work of him and L'Hoſpital, juſt mentioned, ſat on his loom, and wrote a ſtill better book. Above all, what muſt we think of Saunderſon, who, with "wiſdom from one entrance quite ſhut out," and labouring under many other diſadvantages, wrote, or rather dictated, ably on ſome of the moſt abſtruſe parts of the mathematics; and, *without any idea of light or colours, lectured learnedly on optics!—Vide Wolfii Elem. Math. Univ. tom. v. p.* 60; *Saverien's Dict. Math. et Phys. Art. Calcul. Integral*; T. Simpſon's Life in the Biograph. Dict.; Stone's Life, prefixed to his Euclid, by his learned countryman, the Chevalier Ramſay; and Saunderſon's Life, in the 4to edition of his Algebra.

I cannot help thinking, that our author ſhould have taken ſome ſhort notice of theſe aſtoniſhing *phenomena* of genius, particularly as all the three, but eſpecially Simpſon, had rights to be conſidered as inventors. Nor, in my humble opinion, ſhould he have neglected to name Matthew Stewart and (Glaſgow) Simſon, as diſtinguiſhed reſtorers and cultivators of the ancient geometry; or M'Laurin, to whom the method of fluxions, ſometimes called the modern geometry, owes its ſecurity from all future metaphyſical aſſailants, unleſs we can ſuppoſe, that ſome more formidable one than the very acute Biſhop of Cloyne ſhould make a ſecond attempt to ſap its immoveable foundations. Having mentioned that great mathematician, virtuous citizen, and amiable man, it may not be amiſs if, like our author, who has given us the end of Newton's Epitaph, I inſert a ſimilar extract from the equally admired one of his friend M'Laurin, which I copied in 1786, from his monument, in the Grey Friar's Church-yard, Edinburgh. It is ſaid to have

Differential Calculus did too much honour to the human mind not to awaken envy. It was accordingly briskly attacked by several geometricians, who used their utmost efforts to subvert its doctrines. But *Varignon**, to whom John Bernoulli had communicated the new geometry, rendered its cause triumphant, and retorted on its adversaries every stroke which they aimed at it.

96. The dispute respecting the invention of the new analysis had kindled a war of problems between the English mathematicians and John Bernoulli, who supported the cause of Leibnitz. It was a curious spectacle to behold the disciples of Newton ranged on one side, and on the other John Bernoulli making head against them, and, like Horatius Cocles, sustaining alone all the efforts of the British army. *Taylor*† distinguished himself above all the defenders of Newton. He solved most of the problems proposed, and to him we owe the first attempt to apply the new analysis to Finite Differences, which *Nicole** unfolded and improved.

97. Among other geometricians who issued from the school of Basil, *Hermann*†, *Daniel Bernoulli*‡, and *Euler*§, shewed themselves worthy of the masters under whom they were formed.

98. Other geometricians also signalized themselves by their labours and their discoveries. *Tschirnhausen*‖, who made him-

been written by the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and is certainly worthy of his taste in Latin composition:

H. L. P. F.
Non ut nomine paterno consulat;
Nam tali auxilio nil eget;
Sed ut in hoc infelici campo,
Ubi Luctus regnant et Pavor,
Mortalibus prorsus non absit solatium:
Hujus enim scripta evolve,
Mentemque tantarum rerum capacem
Corpori caduco superstitem crede.

It is impossible, at least for me, to do justice to this elegant and nervous sentence in English, but the following translation may serve to convey some idea of it:

"His son erected this monument, not to perpetuate his father's name, for it needs no such aid; but that, in this "valley of tears," where Fear and Sorrow hold their reign, mortals might receive some consolation; for, let them study his works, and be inspired with the belief, that the capacious mind, which "grasped such sublime systems," survived the perishing body."

* Peter Varignon, born at Caen, in 1654, studied the mathematics profoundly; and his success procured him a professor's chair in Mazarin College, in which he has been succeeded by justly celebrated geometricians. Varignon died, almost suddenly, in 1722. To great learning, he joined much facility of labour; and no mathematician knew better how to generalize the methods of investigation.

† Taylor, the scholar of Newton, was born in 1690, and died in 1734.

* Francis Nicole was born at Paris, in 1683, and finished his course in 1758. His talents for the mathematics shine in the works which he left behind him.

† James Hermann was born at Basil, in 1680, and studied under James Bernoulli. Peter the Great called him to Petersburg, where he was Professor of the Mathematics till 1722, when he returned to his native country, where he died in 1734. He vigorously defended the principles of the Differential Calculus.

‡ Daniel Bernoulli, the son and the pupil of John Bernoulli, was born at Groningen, in February, 1700. He travelled into Italy and into Russia, in which last country the court of Petersburg in vain endeavoured to retain him. He chose rather to occupy a professor's chair in the University of Basil, and there it was that academic crowns were accumulated on his head. He died in 1782. His elder brother, Nicholas Bernoulli, had soared rapidly to the highest regions of geometry, when the hand of death arrested him, at twenty-seven years of age.

§ Leonard Euler was born at Basil, in 1707. An irresistible attraction early urged him to the mathematics. Having been called to Petersburgh he soon enriched the Academical Collections of that metropolis with a great number of memoirs. In 1741, the King of Prussia invited him to Berlin, where he lived several years with that monarch. On his return to Petersburg, he was attacked with a violent disorder, which deprived him of sight. But that misfortune did not abate the activity and fecundity of his genius, and he continued his labours till his death, which took place in 1783. All the works of Euler bear the stamp of genius, and marks of the most profound knowledge.

‖ Ernfroy Walter de Tschirnhausen was descended of an ancient family, and was born in 1651, at Killingswald, a manor belonging to his father, in Lusatia. He made some campaigns in the Dutch service, and about the year 1672 entered on his travels. He visited Paris, for the third time, in 1682, and was numbered among the members of the Academy of Sciences. After his return to his native country, he made study his principal occupation. He died in the end of the year 1708.

Abraham

ſelf famous by the invention of the cauſtic curves, and *De Moivre**, by whom the theory of ſeries was ſo much promoted, exerted themſelves to find a general ſolution of equations.

99. *Cramer*† ſimplified the art of reducing the equations of a problem to the ſmalleſt number poſſible, and this important ſubject received a new degree of perfection from the hand of *Bezout*‡.

100. *Clairaut*§ and *D'Alembert*‖ rendered themſelves immortal by their applications of analyſis to the moſt difficult problems in the phyſico mathematical ſciences.—In this laſt period, all the branches of the accurate ſciences have made the moſt rapid advances towards perfection. But here I muſt not allow myſelf to enumerate the labours of my cotemporary geometricians, nor to examine the influence which ſchools, where the art of teaching has been reduced to ſyſtem by the greateſt maſters in Europe, may have on the progreſs of the mathematics.

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* Abraham De Moivre was born in Champagne in 1667, and died in 1754, in London, where the revocation of the edict of Nantes had obliged him to ſeek an aſylum. His merit procured him acceſs into the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and into the Royal Society of London. To his mathematical talents, De Moivre joined a decided taſte for literature.

† Gabriel Cramer, born at Geneva, in 1684, rendered himſelf famous throughout Europe, by his progreſs in the mathematics. That learned man, who poſſeſſed a fund of knowledge in phyſics and the *belles lettres*, was the author of a profound work, intitled, *Introduction à la Théorie des Lignes Courbes*. Cramer died in 1752.

‡ Bezout, who preſented to the public two courſes of the mathematics, which are juſtly eſteemed, and whom the accurate ſciences loſt in 1783, wrote a learned treatiſe, intitled *Theorie Générale des Equations Algebriques*.

§ Alexis Claude Clairaut, who may be conſidered at a prodigy, was born at Paris, in 1715, and learned to read in the Elements of Euclid. At four years of age he could both read and write, and at eleven he underſtood L'Hoſpital's *Analyſe des Infiniment Petits*. At the age of ſixteen, he publiſhed his *Recherches ſur les Courbes* (Reſearches on Curve Lines), a work worthy of the greateſt geometricians; and every performance which he afterwards publiſhed bore the impreſſion of his ſublime talents. After an indiſpoſition of ſome days, Clairaut died, in 1765. The Academy of Sciences had enrolled him among their members at the age of eighteen.

An Engliſh Tranſlation of Clairaut's excellent Geometry is in the preſs, the plates by Lowry.—Tranſlator.

‖ John le Rond D'Alembert was born in Paris, in 1717, and finiſhed his brilliant career in the ſame city, in 1783. His genius was unfolded before he attained maturity. While very young, D'Alembert gained the prize offered by the Academy of Berlin for the beſt account of the general cauſe of the winds, and he dedicated his work to the King of Pruſſia, in theſe three Latin hexameters:

Hæc ego de ventis, dum ventorum ocior alis
Pallentes agit Auſtriacos Fredericus, et orbi,
Inſignis lauro, ramum prætendit olivæ.

Of winds I treat, while, ſwifter than their wings,
Heroic Frederic drives pale Auſtria's bands,
And, laurel-crown'd, preſents the olive branch;

The King of Pruſſia, who had juſt terminated his campaigns againſt the Auſtrians by a glorious peace, was pleaſed with this dedication, and offered the French philoſopher the Preſidency of the Academy of Berlin; but D'Alembert declined the offer from attachment to his native country, where he enjoyed the higheſt reputation. His preliminary diſcourſe to the Encyclopædia elevated him to the rank of the firſt writers in the nation, while, from his mathematical works, he participated with Euler in the honour of being one of the moſt celebrated geometricians of the age. D'Alembert acted an important part, as a Member of the Academy of Sciences, and as Secretary to the French Academy.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ESTABLISHMENT *of the* KNIGHTS *of* MALTA *in* BAVARIA.

DURING the laſt three years the military order of Malta has acted ſo ſingular a part on the grand theatre of the world, and even ſince the peace of Amiens, has given riſe to ſo much contention among the principal powers of Europe, that accurate information relative to their preſent ſtate cannot fail of being acceptable to our readers, many of whom probably do not know, that the Bavarian branch (or *language*, as it is called) of the order, owed the prolongation of its exiſtence, merely to the threats of the late emperor Paul of Ruſſia. The order of St. John of Jeruſalem was firſt introduced into Bavaria by the late elector Charles Theodore, of whoſe piety and eaſy temper advantage was frequently taken by de-

ſigning

signing men. By a charter, dated the 6th of Auguſt, 1781, he eſtabliſhed in Bavaria, Neuburg, Sulzbach, and the Upper Palatinate, a branch of that order, to the honour of God, for the purpoſe of promoting the intereſts of the holy Catholic religion, for the benefit of the Bavarian nobility, and the good of the commonwealth; and he conferred upon them the eſtates and poſſeſſions that formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. This donation was very conſiderable; the value of their capital exceeding 600 millions of florins.—The *language* conſiſted of the grand-priories of Münich and Eberſberg, the grand-bailywick of Neuburg, 23 ſecular and 4 clerical commanderies. The privilege of having a chancery of their own was likewiſe granted them, with all the rights and exemptions enjoyed by the nobility; and the grand-prior held the ſame rank among the ſtates of the electorate as the order of prelates. The other knights who hold commanderies likewiſe obtained a ſeat among the ſtates in Bavaria and Neuburg: but in the Upper Palatinate and Sulzbach, where there is no aſſembly of the ſtates, all the rights and privileges of the noble proprietors of fiefs. The prince of Bretzenſtein, a natural ſon of the elector, had been appointed grand-prior.

When Maximilian Joſeph ſucceeded to the electorate, he conſidered himſelf juſtified in revoking theſe grants of his predeceſſor, which had not been confirmed by the approbation of the agnates. The eſtates of the Jeſuits had been originally appropriated to the ſupport of the ſchools; and as the new elector had reſolved to pay particular attention to the amelioration of public inſtruction, one of his firſt acts after his acceſſion was, a decree for ſuppreſſing the order of Malta in his dominions. Their eſtates he put under ſequeſtration, the revenues of them being deſtined to form a fund to defray the expences of the public ſchools. This new regulation would probably have been productive of the moſt beneficial effects, and every friend of humanity and the ſciences hailed the approach of better days: but, unfortunately, the emperor Paul of Ruſſia had taken the order of Malta under his protection, and even accepted the office of grand-maſter. With the vehemence peculiar to him, he proteſted againſt the proceedings of the elector of Bavaria, accompanying his proteſt with threatening hints of the means by which the powerful can enforce compliance with their demands. At that time the third body of auxiliary Ruſſian troops was marching through Bohemia towards the theatre of war; and it is aſſerted, that Korſakoff, their commander, had orders to treat Bavaria in a hoſtile manner, if, before his entrance into the electorate, the decree againſt the knights of Malta ſhould not have been annulled. The elector being unable to reſiſt ſo powerful an interceſſion, the knights of Malta have been reinſtated in all their poſſeſſions, rights, and privileges, in conſequence of a treaty ſigned on the 29th of July, 1799, by baron Flaxman, grand-croſs of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, and by baron Montgelas, miniſter of ſtate to the elector. The office of grand-prior is always to be held by a younger prince of the electoral family.—That the inſtitution of this new branch might cauſe no alteration in the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of the order, it has been agreed upon that it ſhall form a part of the Engliſh and new Ruſſian languages, and be called the Engliſh-Bavarian-Ruſſian Language. The knights and their eſtates are to be ſubject to the ſtatutes of the order, and to the decrees of the grand-chapter at Malta; with various exceptions and alterations, however, rendered neceſſary by the eſtabliſhed laws and cuſtoms of Bavaria.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE *of* KENTUCKY, *by* MR. TOULMIN.—No. XII.

Lexington, Kentucky,
July 15, 1795.

BE pleaſed to inform George*, with my kind regards to him; that I lately received a letter from him and Mr. B—— dated, I think, about 18 months ago. Tell him that we ſhall not forget him, and ſhall be ſorry if our children ſhould be ſtrangers to him. But alas! it is difficult to tranſcribe upon the minds of children one's own impreſſions, when the cauſes of them are ſo diſtant.

I am glad to be able to inform you, that my health thus far keeps pretty well this ſummer, for which, I think, I am a good deal indebted to the judicious medical aſſiſtance of Dr. Harriſon, who was one of the witneſſes reſpecting the ſlave-trade before the Houſe of Commons. I find you have received a letter of mine written the laſt fall, when labouring under the

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* Mr. George Wiche, who died at Philadelphia 23d of Auguſt, 1799, on his way to Kentucky, and of whom an intereſting and well-written Memoir was given in the Monthly Magazine for Dec. 1799, p. 926.

greateſt

greatest depression of spirits, in consequence of the very debilitating complaint with which I was long afflicted. You likewise speak of a letter which I wrote, containing some remarks on Mr. Cooper's objections to Kentucky, on which you seem to think that *experience* has altered my opinion. But I believe this is not the case. I have not, indeed, a copy of the letter by me, but I know not that I have seen any reason to alter my general opinion respecting this country.

There is one respect, indeed, in which I had formed wrong conceptions, and in which too, I believe, the country itself to have undergone some change. I refer to climate—I believe it to be neither so healthy nor so agreeable as I expected.* Slavery was always an objection. Society is another objection: but it held equally good as to Northumberland, or almost any other place; and if it does not hold equally good now, it is because a circle of former friends have settled together there: and neither my influence, nor my industry in giving inviting representations, was sufficient to accomplish the same here. There is one great point in which Mr. Cooper appears, from experience, to have wonderfully mis-calculated. He argued, that the little prospect of a rise in the price of land in Kentucky, forbad any expectations of rendering investments in land profitable here. The *fact* is, that in various parts of the state land has risen 100 per cent. since I have been here; and in some cases it has risen 3, 4, and even 500 per cent.: I have lost fine opportunities of increasing the little I had; but it is not yet too late to improve what little I can save. But let Englishmen beware of land-jobbers, who go to Europe to accommodate the people with lands in America.

I scarcely know what to advise respecting R—— S——.† I have no doubt of its being as advantageous a place as he could fix in for laying a foundation for provision in future life. He would (being well recommended) at once maintain himself well by his services in a store, which, with industry and prudence, would lead to his establishment in a trade for himself. But the morals of youth, in such a situation, are in great danger. So much dissipation, so much gaming, so much licentiousness, that a youth, not under the immediate controul of a judicious friend, is in great danger.

* His expectations were, it is probable, raised too high by Imlay's fascinating account of the western territory.

† A youth, related to him.

No. XIII.

Lexington, Kentucky,
Sept. 11, 1796.

I have borne this summer much better than I expected, having been but little incommoded by the heat, except when it first began, in the month of April or May; and it is now, indeed, somewhat excessive for the season of the year, the thermometer standing at seven in the morning at 74, in the middle of the day at 84 or 5, which it has for some days; though it was so cold the week before last, that we had fires in our sitting-rooms. There was the same irregularity in the spring, and in consequence of it the peach-blossoms on this side of Kentucky-river were universally cut off; and yet the peaches have been so plentiful on the other side, that they have been brought from hence (20 miles off) by waggon-loads, and sold in town at half a dollar per bushel. I mention these things, because one's attention in a country territory new to one is naturally drawn to such matters.

In your last you were mentioning a proposal of publishing my Journal,* and I forgot, when writing in reply, to say any thing upon the subject. And, indeed, now I hardly know what to say. But I am very fully sensible, that, though it may offer some information to those who want it, it will appear under very great disadvantages. In what I sent there were some chasms, which I meant to have filled up afterwards; and I farther find, that many of my communications never reached my friends, so that any publication of my papers must appear in a very disjointed form. And yet I know not how to mend it, unless I had the whole before me; which to be sure the printing of what you have would afford me an opportunity of; though it might be at the risk of gaining no great credit as a traveller, or a writer. However, I leave it to the judgment of my friends in England, and would, in addition to what I have already said, only wish to take the opportunity of cautioning my countrymen to put no confidence

* This was, from time to time, communicated to his friends in Lancashire, at whose desire he went to America. A gentleman of Manchester meant to have published it, but in the mean time the papers were lent about and dispersed into so many hands, that they could not be collected together again. To make up, in some degree, this loss, the above and preceding extracts have been communicated to the public through the channel of this Miscellany.

in the land-ſpeculators, who in England offer American lands for ſale, and likewiſe to make allowances for the repreſentations of travellers, whether they appear to be much pleaſed or much diſguſted. No doubt I have myſelf often ſpoken under the influence of both ſentiments.

The letter which you ſent for Mr.—— (*i. e.* a gentleman of Pittſburgh) I ſhall have an opportunity of ſending up the river this week, by a private hand. The differences and diſturbances in the Pittſburgh country are now entirely allayed: but political opinions and feelings are running very high every where at preſent, on account of the propoſed Treaty with England: and I cannot but think it much to the credit of the Britiſh Miniſtry (acting for the good of their own country) that they ſhould have had addreſs enough to propoſe, and ſucceed in propoſing, a treaty, which is conſidered as ſo diſadvantageous to America, as to have excited among the bulk of the people a general ſentiment of diſguſt throughout the continent.

About three months ſince arrived here, with his wife and five children, a brother of Mr. ——, of M——r. His wife died at our houſe within ten days after their arrival, and his youngeſt child has died ſince. On the eighth of this month he and I jointly concluded a purchaſe of 105 acres of land, two miles and a half from town, and diſcharged the firſt payment. We give 4l. (*i. e.* 3l. ſterling) per acre, which is at leaſt 30s. more than it might have been purchaſed for a year ago. A gentleman told N—— this afternoon, that two years ago it was offered to him at 20s. per acre, and yet he thinks it now cheap at 4l. land riſes ſo much. We have paid 174l. are to pay in February 1797 another 174l. and in Auguſt 1800 the remaining 72l. that being the value of 18 acres of the tract, which we are not to have poſſeſſion of till the death of the late proprietor's mother, who is 65 years of age. Mr. —— is gone to live on the land, though he has but one ſingle little cabin, but will have a good large one up next week. We are to occupy the buildings at preſent on the land, and to make compenſation for it to Mr. ——. The late proprietor will not leave till Chriſtmas, when we think of removing to the place. There are in all about 60 acres of cleared land; but out of theſe the 18 acres above-mentioned are to be deducted. There are likewiſe young apple and peach orchards. My reaſons for buying this land were the ſame as thoſe which led us to remove from town to the country—the ſaving of expence. In town, houſe-rent was 20l. a year, fire-wood another 20l. In the country we have both for 45l. (I ſpeak of this currency) a ſufficiency of vegetables, and grain and hay, in addition to what the ſtock conſumes, enough to pay our rent, and ſomething, perhaps, towards labourers' wages. But by buying a place to live on we eſcape the rent alſo, and have only to conſider the intereſt of the money; and I expect the regular increaſe in the value of the land will more than reimburſe me the common intereſt. I forego, however, the advantage of buying frontier land, which will increaſe in value more rapidly; but can afford to give you 6l. per cent. (and mortgage my land for the payment) if you would lend me 100l. for the purchaſe: for it would not be poſſible to borrow money here at perhaps 10l. per cent. as every man has the ſame chance of making more of it. Had you any money, the intereſt of which you could do without, I know not of any way in which you could veſt it ſo advantageouſly, and with ſo little riſk, having a perſon here to lay it out with judgment: and I rather expect the treaty with the Indians will occaſion a ſudden riſe in the value of lands.

I am happy to inform you, that the number of my attendants on a Sunday, this ſummer, has rather exceeded what it was laſt ſummer. The ——— I learn, have been very induſtrious in making the moſt unfavourable impreſſions reſpecting me every where, as a Deiſt, Atheiſt, &c. &c. and the ſeminary, I believe, principally for want of a good boarding-houſe, has declined. My friends, particularly the good Col. ——— have lately been endeavouring to make up a ſubſcription to me, as a miniſter, for the ſecond year, but I ſcarcely know with what ſucceſs. The laſt I heard of its amounting to was 40l.—*i. e.* 30l. If you could have your pieces relating at all to the queſtion of Baptiſm bound up in a neat volume, I ſhould like to have an opportunity of preſenting the (Baptiſt) Aſſociation with a copy. Indeed there are three denominations of them—Calviniſts, Arminians, and Univerſaliſts. Our library, at laſt, will, I believe, be purchaſed. 500 or 600 dollars are now ſent for the purpoſe to Philadelphia.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of an* AMERICAN TRAVELLER *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON, *containing a* CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT *of a* RECENT TOUR *from* BOURDEAUX *to* PARIS.

LETTER I.

SIR, *Bourdeaux, May 23, 1798.*

HAVING promiſed to give you ſome deſcription of whatever I ſhould meet with in my travels, that was intereſting or new, I ſhall begin by mentioning to you the firſt circumſtance that attracted my attention, on the arrival of our veſſel off the mouth of the River Garonne. No ſooner had we a diſtinct view of the land, than we perceived a number of wherries coming out to meet us. There was no ſmall competition amongſt them to be the firſt to come along-ſide of us. Some of thoſe wherries belonged to pilots, but a greater number to brokers of the City of Bourdeaux, who all ſolicited, in their very beſt Engliſh, to be honoured with the brokerage of our veſſel. This was the object of their viſit. In theſe times, when the commerce of this once flouriſhing city is nearly extinct, and the American veſſels are the richeſt of thoſe which viſit this port, to obtain the brokerage of an American veſſel is conſidered a capital prize, and ſufficient to indemnify the broker for the expence of keeping his wherry, and his loſs of time in waiting perhaps a fortnight or a month for the arrival of ſuch a veſſel. After our captain had ſelected one from the number of thoſe who applied, taken a pilot, and obtained permiſſion to paſs, from the frigate which lies at the mouth of the river as a guard-ſhip, we proceeded up the river. The Garonne is one of the great rivers of France; and being connected (by the celebrated canal of Languedoc, or Royal Canal) with the entire South of France and the Mediterranean, and having on its banks the fineſt wine-countries in Europe, is perhaps, in a commercial point of view, the firſt river in the Republic. It is broader than the Thames, extremely rapid, and its water ſo muddy, that it is impoſſible to drink it, until it has undergone the proceſs of filtration. Every houſe, therefore, on the banks of the Garonne is provided with a filtering-machine. The paſſage up the river is, at this ſeaſon of the year, delightful in the extreme. On one ſide are the plains of Chateau-Morgeau, whoſe wine is the pride of the French vintage; on the other, the diſtrict of Cogniac, no leſs celebrated for its brandy. The views on both ſides of the river cannot fail to make a ſtrong impreſſion on the mind of any one poſſeſſed of taſte to enjoy the beauties of nature; or feelings to appreciate the value of human induſtry, in improving even on the prodigalities of nature, and giving life and animation to her beſt ſcenery. It muſt be ſuppoſed that thoſe rich and productive diſtricts ſwarm with that population neceſſary to call forth the treaſures of their fertile ſoil. The banks of the river, and the country, as far as one can ſee from it, are ſtudded with houſes which beſpeak comfort, but not opulence; but when we were arrived within twenty miles of Bourdeaux, we began to meet with the elegant and taſty country-ſeats and villas of the rich Bourdeaux merchants.

I am told, no city in France (Paris not excepted) is ſurrounded by ſo many beautiful villas as Bourdeaux. It has long been, what Paris never was, a great commercial city; and the merchants have long ſince acquired a taſte for having their country-ſeats on the banks of the Garonne. The river is ſo full of ſhoals, that it was neceſſary to anchor every night, and wait for the tide in the morning; and the wind being quite contrary, we were near four days aſcending the river to Bourdeaux: I had therefore many opportunities of going on-ſhore. The great ſcenes that have taken place in France, the aſtoniſhing exertions ſhe has made in defeating the coalition of Europe, together with the high rank ſhe now bears among the nations, give ſuch a degree of intereſt to this country, that it was with the ſtrongeſt feelings of impatient curioſity I firſt ſet my foot on the ſoil of the Republic, and began to obſerve the country and its inhabitants. It was then the month of Floreal, which nearly correſponds with our month of May. In this country the word Floreal, or the *Flower-month*, expreſſes the ſeaſon better than perhaps any other word could do. I never ſaw ſuch a profuſion of flowers, particularly of roſes. Sailors and countrymen had them in their hats, and many of the girls had literally garlands of roſes in their hair. However this deſcription may appear treſpaſſing on Arcadian ground and poetic regions, one has only to viſit the South of France to be convinced of its reality. It is in warm countries that ſpring diſplays all her charms; and it is from the warm countries of France and Italy that Engliſh poets have borrowed their deſcriptions of it. Every houſe that is at all ſuperior to the peaſant's cottage,

has its little garden, and the roſe-tree is the queen of that garden.

The firſt ſenſation I experienced in walking about a French town, was that ſort of pleaſure which the ſight of univerſal cheerfulneſs and gaiety always inſpires. This everlaſting ſunſhine of the mind cannot be taken away from the French people, either by the rage of tyrants or the conſequences of revolutions; and whether it is the gift of nature to the inhabitants of this favoured climate, or whether (as I rather ſuppoſe) it is the effect of early education, it is the ſolid foundation of the happineſs of Frenchmen. This province of France is called Gaſcony. The people of the country have a dialect, phraſes and words peculiar to themſelves, which are not underſtood out of Gaſcony. The Gaſcons are however eſteemed to be the livelieſt, wittieſt, and moſt agreeable people in France; a great proportion of the *daſhing young* fellows and fortune-hunters in Paris were born in Gaſcony. As you are fond of curioſities, I am happy that I have met with one, in my paſſage up the Garonne, which I think full as worthy of attention as any that travellers through France have hitherto deſcribed; I have ſeen a village near the town of Blaye, which is very properly called *La Roche*, where the houſes, or rather the habitations of the people (for I think one cannot call them houſes) are *excavated* from the ſolid rock, which is here ſoft, and very eaſy to be worked. It is therefore found as cheap to excavate as to build; and when the work is once done, it requires no repairs, and laſts for ever. This village preſents to the eye of a ſtranger a moſt whimſical appearance. One is much ſurprized to ſee doors, windows, chimnies, and every accommodation for the comfort of a number of families, among the bare rocks. Sometimes, indeed, the rock which roofs their habitations is covered with vines, which give a ſingularly romantic and beautiful appearance to this remarkable village. If I was much aſtoniſhed at this ſight, the people were not leſs ſo at perceiving my ſurprize. They tell me ſuch villages are very common in France. I ſuppoſe they do not lie on the direct road of travellers making the grand tour, or they muſt have been before deſcribed. From whatever cauſe it may proceed, that this curioſity in architecture is ſo little known, I feel a peculiar pleaſure in having found out ſomething that is new, to gratify your deſire of information: in my next I ſhall give you a particular deſcription of the city of Bourdeaux.

LETTER II.

The City of Bourdeaux is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the River Garonne, about 60 miles from the ſea. The river is navigable up to the town for veſſels of ſix or ſeven hundred tons burden.

The quays are ſpacious and commodious, and now almoſt the entire length of the city.

Moſt of the merchant-veſſels lie oppoſite the quay called *Les Chartrons*, which is near a mile in length, and the principal ſeat of the foreign trade. On this quay many merchants in the American, Engliſh, and Iriſh trade, have houſes, which are not only convenient for buſineſs, but very agreeable in point of ſituation, as the view of the country on the other ſide of the river is highly romantic and beautiful. Natural beauties, however, will by no means content the eye of a Bourdeaux merchant; he looks in vain for that commerce and for the number of ſhipping which once animated and crowded this fine river.

If, while the armies of the Republic are gathering *laurels* in the fields of Germany or Italy, the *vines* of France droop for want of culture, he conſiders that the acquiſition of glory does not compenſate the nation for the loſs of its commerce. The war has given the ſpirit of maritime ſpeculation in Bourdeaux another direction—Bourdeaux has taken the lead of all the towns in France in the number and ſize of the privateers fitted out at this port; I am aſſured there are no leſs than 150 belonging to this place, ſeveral of them having 24 guns, and ſome more. As theſe veſſels are conſtructed for ſailing faſt, any merchantman they fall in with is almoſt a certain prize, being as inferior in ſailing as in force. The profit of privateering is ſome ſmall compenſation to the merchants of Bourdeaux for the deficiency in the regular profits of commerce.

There is a principal Commiſſary of Marine reſident in Bourdeaux, and a large building called "*Bureau de la Marine*," which may be tranſlated Admiralty-office. At preſent there are only a few old frigates in the river.

It is ſaid, however, to be one of the moſt convenient places for preparing and fitting out frigates and tranſports for their maritime expeditions; the neareſt ports to Bourdeaux for men of war are Rochefort and la Rochelle. This city contains at preſent about 100,000 inhabitants, which is leſs by at leaſt 20,000 than what it had before the revolution, when its commerce was flouriſhing.

The

The handſomeſt part of the town is in the neighbourhood of the public gardens and of the theatre. The public gardens being, at leaſt during the ſummer months, one of the principal gratifications of the people of this city, deſerve a particular deſcription. Before the revolution this garden was called *Le Jardin du Roy*, or King's Garden, as belonging to an ancient royal palace adjoining. In the beginning of the revolution, when France had its two millions of national guards, this was the reviewing ground for the national guard of Bourdeaux, and its name was changed to *Champ de Mars*.

Twenty thouſand men have been reviewed at one time in theſe gardens. Its name has been changed again latterly, and it is now ſimply called *Les Jardins Publiques*, or the Public Gardens. Before I ſhall give you a particular account of thoſe gardens, I think it may be well to give ſome deſcription of the manners and habits of the people, as ariſing from the circumſtances and influence of the climate.

The ſummers are nearly as hot as in America, conſequently every one ſtays at home as much as poſſible, and wears the cooleſt dreſs, during the morning. The heat of the morning is, however, amply compenſated by the delightful coolneſs of the evenings. The luxury of the evening breeze is only well underſtood by the inhabitants of hot countries, and the art of enjoying a fine evening is carried here to great perfection. At the beginning of the evening the ſober ſhopkeepers and the greater part of their families draw their chairs into the ſtreet, and ſit in groupes before their doors. Here they enjoy the freſh air, chat, ſee their neighbours, obſerve the company that paſſes, take refreſhments, and are ready to receive the viſit either of a cuſtomer or a friend. This cuſtom gives a very ſocial and animated appearance to the town; in walking the ſtreets one paſſes in review a thouſand families, enjoying themſelves in their uſual manner: but the public gardens are the principal reſort of the young, the gay, and the faſhionable. Here it appears as if all the people of the town had aſſembled, like one great family, to enjoy the evening and amuſe themſelves according to their different inclinations. The gravel-walks ſerve for the parade of people of faſhion, while the lawns, in ſome places, ſwarm with little children and their *bonnes* (their maids are ſo called) and in others are occupied by the ſports of young men. They play here at leap-frog, priſon-bars, &c. and ſometimes at *le ballon*, which is the favourite game of the young men in France. It is played with a large round ball, in the centre of which is a bladder, this is ſtruck principally with the hand, ſometimes with the foot. This ball, though large, is ſo light, that it cannot hurt any perſon, and the ladies, ſo far from being afraid of coming in its way, appear much amuſed at ſeeing the game. The ball is ſo large, and rebounds ſo high, that it is very eaſy to hit it; as the whole ſtrength of the arm and body can be applied to the ſtroke, this game muſt contribute, as much as any other, to encreaſe the ſtrength and agility of thoſe who play it.

The walks are crowded with all the people of faſhion in this city. At the ſides of them are a prodigious number of chairs. It is the cuſtom here, as in the ſtreets, for people to ſit together in groups; every group may be conſidered as a ſeparate *converzatione*, into which circle every man may draw his chair with the ſtricteſt propriety, if he is acquainted with any of thoſe who compoſe it.

This cuſtom alters entirely the nature of a public walk, and gives it every advantage of a large drawing-room, where one is ſure of meeting, every evening almoſt, the whole circle of one's acquaintance, and of having ſufficient opportunities of converſing with thoſe whoſe company is the moſt agreeable. The number of acquaintances that every native of Bourdeaux muſt meet in thoſe walks, the variety of company that paſſes him, together with the exerciſe of walking, makes the evening paſs very agreeably. It were much to be wiſhed that a little more attention was paid to the public walks of London. If the Green Park (inſtead of a paſture for cows) were laid out entirely for the accommodation of the public, with walks well gravelled, flowering ſhrubs, parterres, &c. it would add much to the enjoyment of the inhabitants of your metropolis, and give foreigners ſomething to praiſe. Nothing can prove more clearly the attraction that a garden has, than the crowds which may be ſeen of a fine ſummer evening on that narrow walk in the Green Park, which adjoins the little gardens at the rear of the houſes. If then the whole of the Green Park were laid out with taſte, for a public promenade, with plenty of ſeats; in my opinion it would not only add conſiderably to the enjoyments of the people, but would improve their manners, and even their morality, by ſubſtituting, in many caſes, a healthful and elegant amuſement for the

deſtructive pleaſures of drunkenneſs or gaming. But to return to Bourdeaux—between 8 and 9 o'clock the company quit the Public Gardens, and repair to a fine mall, called *La Tournée*, in the centre of one of the fineſt ſtreets; here alſo are a great number of chairs. At the extremity of this ſtreet ſtands the theatre, which is very large, in the firſt ſtyle of architecture, and juſtly ranks as one of the fineſt theatres of Europe. Notwithſtanding the charm of the public gardens, this theatre is well attended.

The actors of Bourdeaux are highly reſpectable; and as to dancers, the Opera Houſe is the only theatre in London that can compare with this. Beſides the great theatre, there are, in the ſame ſtreet, ſeveral ſmaller ones, for different exhibitions, ſuch as *ombres Chinoiſes*, optical deceptions, hydraulic experiments, &c. This laſt is a very curious and beautiful exhibition. In a theatre not bigger than a large room in a private houſe, and from the water contained in a large ciſtern in the centre of it, all the variety and beauty of water-works is diſplayed in miniature. Some of the moſt faſhionable coffee-houſes in Bourdeaux are in this ſtreet. There are many differences between the French coffee-houſes and the Engliſh. The French neither dine nor drink wine there, but take every other kind of refreſhment, and amuſe themſelves at billiards, draughts, cheſs, and dominos, which are to be had at almoſt every coffee-houſe. The elegant and ſcientific game of billiards is by no means confined here, as in England, to idle men of faſhion and profeſſed gameſters; it is a univerſal recreation, and almoſt every Frenchman can play it well. The charge for playing is very moderate; and, as it is not the cuſtom to wager any thing of conſequence at this game, the billiard-table is by no means a gaming-table as in England, but affords an innocent paſtime to all deſcriptions. It is very much the cuſtom here for young gentlemen to retire immediately from dinner to the coffee-room, and paſs an hour at this game. They uſually play for nothing; ſometimes, for variety, they agree that the loſers ſhall pay for the coffee: from the coffee-room they go to the public walks or to the theatre, which is not an expenſive amuſement here. It appears to me that this mode of paſſing an evening is not only more rational, more elegant, more improving, but alſo much more agreeable, than the methods of killing time which are practiſed by the young men of faſhion in your country. Another material difference in the appearance of a French coffee-houſe is, that it is by no means unuſual to ſee ladies here. It has been long known, that by the cuſtoms of France the company of the ladies is ſo far from being conſidered a reſtraint upon the converſation of the men, that it is ſuppoſed to improve conſiderably the pleaſures of general converſation, by giving it a more animated and agreeable turn; therefore the ladies in France are not in haſte to retire from the ſocial table, where they perceive that their company is always agreeable.

Why is the caſe ſo different in England? Will the gentlemen ſay, that Engliſh ladies are too ſtupid to underſtand the ſublime ſubjects of their converſations? Or, will they ſay, that their converſations are too ſtupid and dull to intereſt or to pleaſe women of taſte and ſpirit? I believe neither of thoſe anſwers will be given, and that it will be acknowledged, that, ſpeaking generally, the free intercourſe of the ſexes is the ſtrongeſt proof of the civilization of a country; and that the pleaſures which are derived from ſuch intercourſe are the richeſt fruits which are produced by the cultivation and improvement of the ſocial order. I have already mentioned the commercial advantages that Bourdeaux derives from its ſituation, being ſurrounded by the countries that produce the fineſt wines and brandy, connected with the entire South of France and the Mediterranean by inland navigation, and conſequently having for its exports not only the wines, brandy, oil, and vinegar, of the South of France, but alſo its manufactures, particularly of ſilk, which can be purchaſed here on the moſt reaſonable terms.

If, therefore, you have any friend deſirous to ſettle on the Continent of Europe, in whatever city beſt ſuits the profits of commerce, with the pleaſures of ſociety; the means of making a fortune, with the opportunities and facilities of enjoying it; I think you may ſafely tell him, that as ſoon as the general peace ſhall be ſigned, Bourdeaux will be the firſt, the moſt elegant, and the moſt agreeable commercial city on the Continent of Europe.

(To be continued).

For the Monthly Magazine.

Further PARTICULARS *relative to* M. VON KOTZEBUE'S MEMOIRS *of the moſt remarkable* YEAR *of his* LIFE.

FEW books have of late years been read in every part of Europe with greater avidity by people of all ranks.—

Soon

Soon after its appearance, the peasants in many places in Germany clubbed as much money together as was necessary to procure it from some neighbouring bookseller, and the book became the common property of the whole village; for at present a taste for reading is so generally diffused in Germany, that circulating libraries and book-clubs may be found even in small villages. Nor is the great popularity of these Memoirs at all surprising: no one can peruse them without being greatly affected; and whoever has the happiness of being personally acquainted with the author, cannot entertain any doubt of the credibility of every thing he relates.—The original MS. of the narrative, written whilst he was yet in Siberia, is still in M. Kotzebue's own possession, and from an examination of it, it clearly appears that in the book itself he has given to the public a faithful unaltered copy of his journal. M. Kotzebue has carefully preserved all the articles of dress, furniture, utensils, &c. which he used on his journey to Tobolsk, and during his six weeks abode at Kurgan, and intends to decorate therewith a small cabinet, in which likewise all his papers written during that period of his exile, are to be deposited, as in a kind of sanctuary. The truth of many of the anecdotes related by M. Kotzebue, has since been confirmed by letters from Petersburg and Livonia; and, in some instances, small errors arising from misapprehension, or the sudden ebullition of passion, have been pointed out and rectified. Thus, for instance, many persons of respectability take the part of M. Prostenius, against whom M. Kotzebue vents forth his indignation for having dissuaded M. von Beyer, of Stockmanshof, from assisting him in his flight; because he could not have given any other advice consistent with his desire to prevent his friend from precipitating himself with headlong rashness into disgrace, and all the evils to be expected from the resentment of so irritable a monarch as the capricious Paul of Russia.—The expedition with which the book was printed in Berlin, hindered M. Sander, the publisher, from having more prints engraved for it than one for every title page. It deserves to be noticed that Iury, of Berlin, who drew and engraved these two plates, conceived so correct an idea of the aulic-counsellor Schtschekalichin, merely from Kotzebue's description of him, that, in the plate to the first volume, where he is represented standing behind the old man on his knees, he has drawn a striking likeness of his countenance, with his characteristic laugh of malignancy. This resemblance was observed by Kotzebue himself, whose testimony will undoubtedly be admitted to be here unobjectionable, as the features of his former conductor must have remained indelibly impressed on his memory. But, in order to gratify those who wished to have more plates to this favourite work, M. Richter, print-seller in Leipzig, has published four interesting scenes from the Memoirs, drawn and engraved by M. Geisler, of Leipzig, who resided many years in Russia, and executed the coloured plates to Pallas's "Journey through the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire."—Kotzebue's Memoirs have been translated into most of the languages of Europe. An English translation, by the Rev. Mr. Beresford, was published in London some months ago, as our readers already know: and nearly at the same time there appeared translations into the Danish, Dutch, Italian, and French languages. M. Chevalier, whose wife, lately so highly honoured, now lives at Berlin on terms of great intimacy with Baron Krüdener, the Russian ambassador, is said to be greatly incensed against Kotzebue, who, towards the end of the second volume, has lashed with deserved severity his upstart pride and rapacious cupidity. M. Chevalier is now in Paris, where he has been often heard to threaten, that, whenever he should meet with Kotzebue he would shoot him.—Many of the readers of M. Kotzebue's work are particularly pleased with his description of the palace of Michaelowitz. M. Köhler, keeper of the imperial cabinet of antiques at Petersburg, has sent the following more correct information relative to the beautiful table mentioned in that description. "It is ornamented with glass pastes in imitation of Sardonyx Cameos, portraits of the individuals of the imperial family, which were engraved on gems by the Empress Dowager, and the originals of which are in the imperial collection of gems. No. 1, is a portrait of the late Emperor Paul; No. 2, the present Emperor; No. 3, the Emperor and Prince Constantine on one gem, *capita jugata*; No. 4, the present Empress of Russia; No. 5, is a paste *en camée*, a portrait of the Empress Dowager, after a model in wax by M. Leberecht. These cameos are repeated several times on the chandeliers and ornaments of the table, which, as likewise the table itself, were turned and finished with great skill by the hand of the Empress herself. Magnificence and taste are seldom found so intimately blended together as in this elegant piece of furniture.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES *on the* CRUCIFIXION, *occasioned by the* PERUSAL *of* MR. CUMBERLAND'S *divine* POEM *of* CALVARY, *by* S. WHITCHURCH, IRONMONGER, *of* BATH.

PLEAS'D have I wander'd where the Muſes ſtray,
Thro' Fancy's regions, borne on pinions gay—
Fir'd with the theme of *Pye's* illuſtrious ſong,
I've mark'd the tide of battle roll along,
Where *Alfred*, champion of his country's right,
Graſp'd victʼry's ſword, and put the Danes to flight—
Drawn by the fame of *Orleans'* gallant Maid,
To foreign camps with *Southey's* Muſe I've ſtray'd,
Where flushʼd with ſlaughter from his blood-ſtain'd car
Indignant frown'd the furious God of War,
And where beſide him, dauntleſs in the fight,
The virgin-warrior rode, unmatch'd in might;
Arm'd in her ſovereign's cauſe—her patriot breaſt
Felt all her country's wrongs, by foes oppreſs'd—
She bade the battle's tempeſt pour amain,
Th' invader ſmote, and ſtrew'd his route with ſlain—
I've mourn'd the tragic fate of loyal zeal,
And glorious ſtruggling for her country's weal;
When—chain'd by tyrant power—to monkiſh rage,
She fell unpitied in a barbarous age!
Intranc'd with melody when *Bowles* has ſung,
I've caught the honied accents from his tongue—
Lured by the magic of deſcriptive verſe,
Vaſt Nature's charms I've heard *Delille* rehearſe—
I've woo'd the tuneful Nine that ſtrung by turns
The harp of *Macneill*, and the lyre of *Burns*—
But what avails it, if the Muſes' fire
Muſt like the meteor's tranſient flaſh expire?
Alas! what boots it, ſince the poet's doom
Is death's dark cavern, and th' oblivious tomb;
Since laſting praiſe not Fame's loud trump can give,
And in the grave nor bays, nor laurels live?—
I'll ſeek the path by Heaven's true pilgrims trod;
I'll wait with *Cumberland* on Nature's God—
Smit with the SAVIOUR'S love, and poet's art,
I'll dwell on themes ſhall fire the grateful heart,
When all the vain purſuits of man be o'er,
And mortal's minſtrelſy may charm no more—

† The poets above alluded to are only ſome of thoſe whoſe works have been nominated by the members of a reading-ſociety to which the author belongs.

I'll ſearch *Gethſemane's* lone walks to ſee
CHRIST'S bloody ſweat, and heart-rent agony;
I'll climb Golgotha's heights, and look all round
Its frowning ſummit and its blood-ſtain'd ground,
Where from his nail-pierced limbs, and wounded ſide
GOD'S ſtricken LAMB pour'd out life's ſacred tide;
Liſt to the accents of his heav'nly tongue,
As on his features Death's pale image hung;
Whilſt Rome's rude ruffians mock, and Jews deride,
"FATHER, *forgive!*" the holy SUFFERER cry'd—
Hear his laſt words expiring on the tree—
"*Ah! why, my God—my God!—haſt thou forſaken me?*"

If pure devotion ever warm'd my breaſt,
Or hallow'd piety my mind impreſs'd;
If friendſhip lure me, or love's pleaſant voice;
If chaſte religion be my boſom's choice;
Here let me ſtop—where *Calvary's* mount diſplays
Heaven's ſun faint ſetting with beclouded rays;
Here let me pauſe—where man's beſt friend expir'd,
And where no more by Faith's bright viſion fir'd,
Smiting their pained breaſts—HIS choſen few
Sad farewel took of HIM, and long adieu,
Whom Hope had pictur'd to the ardent mind
Iſrael's enthroned KING—REDEEMER of Mankind!—
Here bid my heart's ſoft ſympathies ariſe,
And pour the willing tribute from mine eyes,
For Pity calls—"If thou haſt tears to ſpare,
Kneel at the *Croſs* of CHRIST, and ſhed them there."—

Come, then, my ſoul—purſue the bard's bold flight,
Mark *Calvary's* ſcene, and wonder at the fight—
Liſt to that groan of death!—mine eyes behold
The tragedy by ſeers inſpir'd, foretold—
On Satan's brow ſee ſtern defiance low'r
As all around him hell's grim legions pour,
On ruin bent—See Death's black flag unfurl'd
Whilſt Chaos ſhakes the pillars of the world;
Earth trembling leans on rending rocks in vain,
And ancient Night reſumes his darkſome reign—
But JESUS dies!—fair dawns the promiſ'd day;
Hell's dark battalions ſcowling ſlink away—
High Heav'n is won—within whoſe portals wide
Diſarmed Juſtice ſits by Mercy's ſide;

Hope

Hope waves her ſymbol from the ſun-gilt ſky,
And holy Faith looks on with cloudleſs eye—
And thou, my Soul, to this high act of grace
Bid all the praiſe and pride of life give place;
Bid unſubſtantial joys of earth depart;
Bid, from the altar of a contrite heart,
An incenſe more acceptable ariſe
Than e'er perfum'd the pompous ſacrifice,
Than ever flew, from golden cenſer borne,
On evening's ſilent wing, or fragrant breath of morn—
View *here* the ſign of life, and ſin forgiven;
Here fix thy faith, and build thy hopes of Heaven;
Here taſte thoſe joys that *Volney*'s ſceptic crew,
That *Paine's* unbleſs'd diſciples never knew;
Here catch, my Muſe, a ſpark of glory's fire,
And rouſe to ecſtacy the hallow'd lyre;
March in the ranks where chriſtian banners wave,
And hail thy SAVIOUR'S victory o'er the grave.

And thou inchanter Bard, whoſe Muſe divine
With holy rapture fir'd this heart of mine;
That ſmote my boſom with thy tale of woe,
And bade the tear of pious grief to flow
For HIM—bleſs'd theme of thine inſpired lays,
Whoſe Angels ſtrung thy harp to ſound HIS praiſe;
Well might thy cherub minſtrelſy inſpire
With living harmony ſome humbler lyre—
Thy dulcet ſtrains yet vibrate on my ears,
And long will charm, and ſtill command my tears.
And when my deſultory courſe is run,
And all my works of toil and care be done;
When life's uncertain lamp ſhall ceaſe to burn,
And to that bourne, whence trav'lers ne'er return
I go—loſt friends, and children lov'd, to ſee,
Now part of heaven's illuſtrious family!—
When ſhe—love's laſt dear pledge—death-ſmote to day!*
Borne from my houſe—to Paradiſe, away—
When ſhe—for whom her mother's woe-rent breaſt
Feels agony, by language not expreſs'd,
Upon ſome mount of ever-green may ſtand,
Cloſe by the haven of the holy land;
When me with gladneſs, and in accents mild,
May thus beſpeak my ever-ſmiling child—
"Soul of my earthly Father—come and ſhare
"Heaven's bliſs with me, and breathe this vital air;
"Here dwell in peace, where tempeſts never roar,
"Where life's pure waters gently kiſs the ſhore,
"And on their chryſtal waves reflected ſhow
"The fruits and flowers that on their margin grow,
"With all the landſcape views that ſmile above,
"The groves of Eden, and the bowers of Love—
"Well pleas'd I ſaw thee—Death's rough paſſage paſs'd,
"To this delightful country come at laſt;
"Much pleas'd I ſaw thy veſſel ſafely ride
"The placid breaſt of this unruffled tide—
"By ſeraph wings upborne I flew to thee—
"Soul of my Father!—Come, and live with me!"—
Then tempeſt-driv'n—to danger long inur'd—
My wave-toſs'd bark in Heaven's ſafe harbour moor'd,
Riding beſide my child's—with canvaſs furl'd,
Shelter'd from ſtorms, and perils of the world—
Charm'd with the proſpect of the promis'd land,
May I—Hope's mariner, aſcend the ſtrand,
And trace with untir'd eye delighted o'er
The heav'n-bepict'ur'd ſcenes on Canaan's ſhore;
Then ſing in *Cumberland's* immortal lays
The SAVIOUR'S conflict, and hymn forth his praiſe;
Then in the like melodious verſe recount
The trophies won on *Calvary's* holy mount;
And bleſs the bard, who 'mid the world's vain throng,
Could charm the pilgrim's ear with ſo divine a ſong.

And when the world's fam'd actors quit the ſtage;
When man's tumultuous paſſions ceaſe to rage;
When evaneſcent charms of earth decay,
And Folly leads mankind no more aſtray;
When vain Philoſophy, and Pride, and Pow'r,
No longer vaunt in Time's eventful hour—
When HE—once crucified!—Man's martyr'd Friend!
Shall on the clouds of open'd Heaven deſcend,
Down from the lightning of whoſe flaming eye
Night's ſhapeleſs phantoms ſhall for ever fly;
Scar'd by whoſe coming, and appearance bright,
Terror's pale king ſhall finally take flight,
With every ſpectre-form that rais'd the fears
Of timid trav'lers in life's vale of tears—
When Death's ſtrong gates of adamant give way,
And thro' his dark domains ſhall beam the cheerful day—

Then

* The author's youngeſt child died the 20th June, 1803, the day on which theſe lines are dated.

Then shall the ransom'd race of every name
Hear the loud trump of everlasting fame,
Fill'd by some holy angel's mighty voice,
Bid all the faithful friends of CHRIST rejoice,
And call Heaven's host of countless saints to sing
The peerless grace of *Zion's* throned KING—
And then shall *Calvary's* holy theme be sung
In chorus grand, by every seraph tongue;
And then shall every creature bow the knee,
Great KING OF KINGS, and LORD OF LORDS—to THEE!

Bath, 20th June, 1802. S. W.

TO PEACE.

I, Who erst * mourned thy absence from our isle,
And cursed the stern proscription of thy form,
Enraptured view thee, with a lingering smile,
Wave thy soft hand, and still the raging storm;
That storm, whose mighty desolation swept
The cherished blessings of our pilgrim state,
Save that unsocial portion, ever kept
Intire, the portion of the rich and great!
Protectress! ah, less patient than benign!
Where'er thy auspices protection fling,
The human race approaches to divine,
And songs of endless gratitude shall sing;
For "Peace on earth" and man's "good will to man,"
Angels contemplate with a joy serene,
And mark, as we diffuse the social plan,
Their Heaven's perspective on the distant scene. D.

The WORM *of the* STILL.

I Have found what the learn'd seem so puzzled to tell,
The true shape of the Devil, and where is his hell;
Into serpents of old crept the author of ill,
But Satan now works as a WORM of the STILL.
Of all his migrations this last he likes best;
How the arrogant reptile here raises his crest!
His head winding up from the tail of his plan,
'Till the worm stands erect o'er the prostrated man.
Here he joys to transform by his magical spell,
The sweet milk of the earth to an essence of hell;
Fermented our food, and corrupted our grain,
To famish the stomach, and madden the brain.
By his water of life, what distraction and fear!
By the gloom of its light what pale spectres appear!
A demon keeps time with his fiddle, Finance,
While the Passions spring forth in a horrible dance.
Then, prone on the earth, they adore in the dust,
A man's baser half rais'd in room of his bust:
Such orgies the nights of the drunkard display,
But how black with ennui, how benighted his day!
With drams it begins, and with drams it must end,
A dram is his country, his mistress, his friend;
Then his ossify'd heart hates itself at the last,
And a dram nerves his hand for the death-doing blast.
Mark that mother, that monster, that shame, and that curse—
See her child hang, dead-drunk, at the breast of her nurse!
As it drops from her arm, mark her stupify'd stare,
'Till she wakes with a yell, and a laugh of despair.
Is this the *civility* promis'd our nation?
This the UNION, dissolv'd in a cup of damnation,
Which our chancellor Comus extols as divine,
To train up our fate and our fortunes—as swine?
Drink, ERIN, drink deep, from this crystalline round,
'Till the tortures of self-recollection be drown'd,
'Till the hopes of thy heart be all stiffen'd to stone,
Then sit down in the dirt like a queen on her throne.
No frenzy for freedom to flash o'er the brain,
Thou shalt dance to the musical clank of the chain,
A crown of cheap straw shall seem rich to thine eye,
And peace and good order shall reign in thy sty.
Nor boast that no track of the viper is seen,
To stain thy pure surface of emerald green,
For the serpent will never want poison to kill,
While the fat of your fields feeds the WORM of the STILL. D.

To a YOUNG LADY, *who, supposing the Author's Muse to be fickle, obliged him to write some Verses on the spot, and in her presence, on her Friend, a very handsome woman.—By* G. DYER.

AMELIA, yes, thy friend is fair,
And well might claim my liveliest song;
I mark'd her flowing auburn hair,
I felt the music of her tongue.

I mark'd

* Monthly Mag. Vol. 4. p. 52. 1797.

I mark'd her eyes, that beam'd with living fire,
Her cheeks, that nature's roſieſt hues expreſt,
Her coral lips, her lovely ſnowy breaſt,
Raptur'd I ſaw, and thus I ſtrike my lyre.

But why, ſweet girl, perplex me ſo?
Why bid me in thy preſence write?
Let but one ſun its glory ſhow,
Will not that one expel the night?
But ſhould two ſuns at once aſcend the ſkies,
Both warm, both ſhining bright in rival pride,
When the poor Indian upward caſts his eyes,
Ah! how ſhould he his wavering worſhip guide?

But be it ſo—two nymphs I view,
Both fair, yet here ſome difference lies,
Amelia's eyes are heav'nly blue,
And black as ſloes are Charlotte's eyes.
So, pretty maid, my Muſe ſhall both obey,
Something from both to grace my ſong ſhall borrow;
And I will be thy conſtant ſwain to day,
A ſwain as conſtant to thy friend to-morrow.

To a LADY, *who, in Verſes addreſſed to her, had been transformed into a Star, from the French. By Mrs.* LENOIR.

TO change thee, fair Eliza, to a ſtar,
Is far leſs flatt'ring than perhaps deſign'd;
They make thee only rule by night from far,
Form'd to give pleaſant days to human kind.

Renounce a claim injurious to thy pow'rs,
Content to ſhine in our terreſtrial ball;
A ſtar can glitter but a few ſhort hours,
Whilſt thou, bright maid, haſt charms to gild them all.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

LEWIS XI. OF FRANCE.

THIS monarch, who reigned over that kingdom from 1462 to 1483, had no Secretary of State, but made uſe of the firſt ſcribe, or *Eſcrivain*, as they were then called, that could be found. Theſe *Eſcrivains*, according to BRANTOME, a curious writer of biographical anecdotes, who lived near that time, went up and down, ſeeking employment or buſineſs of writing, with their *gallemard*, or pens and ink-caſe, faſtened to their girdles.—Lewis, one day, having occaſion to write ſome diſpatches, chanced to light upon *un petit ſcribe, fin et bon compagnon*, to uſe Brantome's own words, *a poor ſcribe, but a fellow of much drollery*. As the writer was preparing to ſet to his work, and put down what the King ſhould pleaſe to dictate, he happened to drop a pair of dice; ſeeing theſe, Lewis ſaid, *A quoi ſervoit cette dragée?* "What uſe have you for theſe pills?" To this the ſcribe replied without heſitation, *Sire, c'eſt un remedium contra peſtem*; "Sire, it is a cure for the plague." This ready anſwer ſo pleaſed Lewis, that he ſaid, *Tu es un gentil palliard, tu es à moy*; "Thou art a witty blackguard, and I muſt have thee."

POISON, USED AS A STRATAGEM OF WAR.

The uſe of *poiſon* in war is now very juſtly conſidered as contrary to the law of arms, and a practice by no means allowable to be uſed againſt an enemy. It does not appear to have been looked upon in the ſame light in the age when *Brantome*, the French writer before-mentioned, lived. In his hiſtory of M. de Conty, the French King's Lieutenant for the States of Milan and beyond the Alps, he ſays the wines of a village near Milan were *poiſoned*, by his order, in order to deſtroy an army of Swiſs, and this he ſtyles *un des beaux traits qu'il fit en ſa charge*, a notable exploit in the execution of his command. However, the horrid ſtratagem failed of its effect, owing, as *Brantome* ſuppoſes, to the drug ſinking to the bottom of the caſks; but 200 French freebooters (*avanturiers François*) who came there afterwards, and probably drained the caſks to the laſt drop, were all *poiſoned* to a man.

ROYAL OATHS.

In former times ſovereign princes had their favourite oaths, which they made uſe of on all occaſions when their feelings or paſſions were excited. The oaths of the Engliſh monarchs are on record, and a liſt of them might eaſily be made out by having recourſe to the old writers of our hiſtory from the conqueſt to the reign of Elizabeth, who did not ſcruple, pious Queen and good Mother of the Church of England as ſhe was, to ſwear by *God's wounds*, an oath iſſuing at this time frequently from vulgar mouths, but ſoftened down to *zounds*. BRANTOME, who lived in the Court of Francis the Firſt, cotemporary with Henry the Eighth, Elizabeth's father, has recorded the oaths of four ſucceeding monarchs immediately preceding his time. He informs his readers that Lewis the XIth ſwore by the *Paſque Dieu* (God's Eaſter); Charles the

VIIIth ſwore *Par le jour Dieu* (By God's light); Lewis the XIIth uſed an oath ſtill common amongſt the French rabble, *Diable m'emporte* (The Devil take me); but the oath of Francis, the firſt of that name, was poliſhed enough for the preſent day; it was, *Foi de Gentilhomme* (On the word of a gentleman.)

VOLTAIRE.

It was obſerved by a certain perſon to Voltaire, that the King of Pruſſia had behaved towards him in a manner ſingularly gracious and kind; "He has given you," adds the remarker, "a penſion of twenty thouſand livres; and he gave you, moreover, a key."—"Yes," interrupted Voltaire, "but I can aſſure you, it was not the key of paradiſe."

THE PARISIANS.

Voltaire, being aſked what he thought of the people of Paris—"The Pariſians," anſwered he, "raiſe ſtatues, and pull them down again; they ſpend their time in theatres, hiſſing, and clapping hands; they have leſs ingenuity than the Athenians had, with all their faults, and more than double their extravagancies."

ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury, principal Secretary of State in the reign of James the Firſt, was a man of a haſty temper, eſpecially when intent upon buſineſs, and broken in upon unſeaſonably.—It was, moreover, in his day, no unuſual thing for noblemen and gentlemen to kick and cuff their domeſtics when they committed faults. It happened that a ſervant belonging to the Earl, whoſe office it was to attend him whilſt in his cloſet, to ſtir and keep up his fire, had received a ſmall preſent from a ſuitor to put his Lordſhip in mind of a certain buſineſs, which the poor fellow happening to do at a moment when Lord Saliſbury was thinking of other matters, got a hearty ſlap on the face for his pains. As he came out of the cloſet, he met the ſuitor, to whom he ſaid thus—"Oh! Sir, I have juſt been *moving* my Lord upon your buſineſs." "Yes," ſays one who happened to be by at the time he received the ſlap on the face, "I am witneſs that he *moved* my Lord, and you may be convinced of it yourſelf, if you only obſerve how red his ears are."

PRINCELY SWINDLING.

The town of Friburg, in Switzerland, was under the dominion of the Houſe of Auſtria. After the confederate free Cantons had become powerful and reſpectable, the Friburgers on various occaſions ſhowed ſuch a diſpoſition to join with them, that the Duke of Auſtria was convinced he could not long retain his ſovereignty over them. He therefore ſent his maſter of the houſehold to the town, who gave out that he ſhortly expected the Duke himſelf, on which account he deſired the inhabitants to lend all their plate, gold and ſilver ornaments, jewels, &c. in order to decorate the town-houſe for his reception. Theſe articles he took care clandeſtinely to convey out of the territory. At length the day fixed for the Duke's arrival being come, the maſter of the houſehold, with his train, and a number of the principal citizens, rode out to meet him. They proceeded further and further, but no Duke appeared; at laſt, however, they met a detachment of troopers, who opened their ranks, and received the houſehold-officer and his party under their protection. He then turned about, and, addreſſing himſelf to the Friburgers, coolly told them, "that it had been for ſome time perceived that they were diſpoſed to throw off their allegiance to their prince in confidence of the protection of the Cantons; that it was juſt the prince ſhould receive ſome emolument from them before they executed this deſign—therefore he had made bold to carry off the goods he had borrowed of them." So ſaying, he rode off, leaving the deluded Friburgers in a ſtate of ludicrous ſurprize and mortification.

TWO SINGULAR PASSAGES IN ARIOSTO.

The firſt of theſe is an inſtance of that kind of figure for which I do not know a proper term, in which great expectations raiſed by the poet, end in what Shakeſpear calls "a moſt lame and impotent concluſion." He commences the 12th canto of Orlando Furioſo with ſaying, in very lofty verſe, "that Ceres, when, on her return from the valley of Ida to mount Ætna, ſhe found her daughter miſſing, after tearing her hair, cheeks, and eyes, plucked up two pines, and kindling them with unquenchable fire, carried them with her in her car drawn by ſerpents, and ſearched through woods, plains, mountains, vallies, ſtreams, lakes, land and ſea, and at length in the depth of Tartarus, for her loſt daughter. Now (ſays he) if Orlando had equalled Ceres as much in power as in deſire, he would alſo have ſought Angelica through woods, plains, hills, vallies, &c. &c. but not having the chariot and dragons, he went ſeeking her as well as he could."

Ma poi che'l carro, e i draghi nonavea,
La gia cercando al meglio che potea.

The other is in the 35th canto, where St. John relates to Aſtolfo in the moon the praiſes of poets and hiſtorians; obſerving, that the fame of great men is entirel

tirely owing to them, who not only tranſmitted to poſterity their real actions, but repreſented them in colours more favourable than the truth. "Æneas (ſays he) was not ſo pious, Achilles ſo ſtrong, nor Hector ſo valiant, as fame reports, and thouſands might be juſtly preferred to them, but the rich preſents beſtowed by their deſcendants on writers have given them their honours. Homer has deſcribed Agamemnon as victorious, and the Trojans as cowardly, and has made Penelope a model of chaſtity; whereas the truth was, that the Greeks were routed, the Trojans victors, and Penelope a whore.—Auguſtus was not the virtuous and clement prince that Virgil paints him, and perhaps Nero would have appeared as good as he, if he had got the writers on his ſide." After theſe and other inſtances, St. John goes on to ſay, "You need not wonder that I ſpeak in honour of writers, for I was a writer myſelf upon earth; and I have obtained a reward ſuperior to all others; *and it well became Chriſt, whom I praiſed, to repay me ſo nobly.*"

E ben convenne al mio lodato Chriſto
Rendermi guiderdon di ſi gran ſorte.

What could Arioſto mean?

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the celebrated* COMMODORE PAUL JONES, *tranſlated from a* MANUSCRIPT *written by himſelf.*

AT the commencement of the American war (during the year 1775), I was employed to fit out the little ſquadron, which the Congreſs had placed under Commodore Hopkins, who was appointed to the command of all the armed veſſels appertaining to America; and I hoiſted, with my own hands, the American flag, on board the Alfred, which was then diſplayed for the firſt time.

I, at the ſame time, acquainted Mr. Hewes, a Member of Congreſs, and my particular friend, with a project for ſeizing on the Iſland of St. Helena, by means of our little ſquadron, which would have infallibly rendered us maſters of part of the homeward-bound Eaſt India fleet; and as the Congreſs, at that time, propoſed to appropriate two-thirds of the prizes to itſelf, they would have thus been furniſhed with the means of carrying on the war during ſeveral years: but an event of a more preſſing nature prevented this ſcheme from being carried into execution.

The cruelties and vexations at that time exerciſed by Lord Dunmore, in Virginia, determined the Congreſs to detach the ſquadron againſt him; but Mr. Hopkins diſplayed neither zeal nor talents upon this occaſion, and loſt ſo much time that his ſquadron was frozen in the Delaware.

After a delay of two months, the ſquadron was at length diſengaged, and ſet ſail for New Providence, the principal of the Bahama Iſlands. There we found a large quantity of artillery, mortars, and other implements of warfare, of which we ſtood greatly in want in America; and I had the good fortune to render myſelf extremely uſeful to the Commodore, who was but little acquainted with military operations. It was to me he was indebted for the plan adopted by him when the ſquadron came in ſight of New Providence, and I alſo undertook to moor the ſquadron in a proper birth to execute our enterpriſe.

On our return from New Providence, we took two armed veſſels, one of which was loaded with bombs, and fell in, near Rhode Iſland, with an Engliſh man of war, called the Glaſgow, carrying twenty-four guns; but, notwithſtanding our ſuperiority, both in point of force and ſailing, the commander in chief ſuffered her to eſcape, after having many men killed and wounded, both on board the Alfred and the Cabot.

The ſquadron now entered the port of New London, in Connecticut; and Hopkins, on receiving intelligence that the Engliſh frigates had been driven from Newport, took advantage of the darkneſs of the nights to repair to Rhode Iſland.

A council of war having diſmiſſed the captain of the Providence, one of the ſhips of the ſquadron; the Commodore gave me orders in writing to take the command of her, and to eſcort ſome troops that were proceeding from Rhode Iſland to New York, with a view of ſerving under General Waſhington. After this, I received inſtructions to eſcort a convoy of artillery from Rhode Iſland to New York, for the defence of which it was deſtined. On this occaſion, I had two different en-

gagements with the Cerberus frigate; the firſt for the protection of the veſſels under my command, and the ſecond for the preſervation of a veſſel from St. Domingo, laden with naval ſtores for the Congreſs. In the courſe of my ſervice between Boſton and New York, I had alſo many actions with ſhips of war under the command of Lord Howe; but on theſe, as on former occaſions, I was enable to preſerve my convoy, and I at length arrived ſafe in the Delaware, Auguſt 1, 1776.

On the eighth of the ſame month, the Preſident of the Congreſs preſented me, in perſon, with the commiſſion of Captain in the Marine of the United States; this was the firſt granted by Congreſs ſince the declaration of independence, which took place on the 4th of July of that ſame year.

Orders had been given for the conſtruction of thirteen frigates; but, as none of them were yet ready, I proceeded to ſea alone, on board the Providence, which was a veſſel of but ſmall force, as ſhe carried no more than ſeventy men, and twelve ſmall cannon. When in the neighbourhood of Bermudas, we fell in with the Solebay, and her convoy, from Charleſtown; ſhe was a thirty-two-gun frigate, and formed part of the ſquadron under Admiral Parker. I was of courſe deſirous of avoiding an engagement with ſuch ſuperior force; but, as my officers and men inſiſted that it was the Jamiaca fleet, and, as it was neceſſary to command by means of perſuaſion at this epoch of the war, the reſult was a ſerious engagement during ſix hours, which, towards the cloſe, was carried on within piſtol ſhot. A deſperate manœuvre was the ſole reſource left me; I attempted this, it ſucceeded, and I was fortunate enough to diſengage myſelf.

A ſhort time after this, I took ſeveral prizes, and then ſailed towards the coaſt of Nova Scotia, on purpoſe to deſtroy the whale and cod fiſheries in that neighbourhood. When near Sable Iſland, we fell in with the Milford frigate, carrying thirty-two guns, with which it was impoſſible to avoid an engagement. A cannonade accordingly took place, from ten o'clock in the morning until ſun-ſet; but the engagement was neither ſo cloſe nor ſo hot as that with the Solebay, and I at length eſcaped by paſſing through the flats, and entered a little harbour next day, where I deſtroyed the fiſhery and veſſels.

After this, I ſet ſail for *Ile Madame*, where I made two deſcents, at the ſame time deſtroying the fiſheries, and burning all the veſſels I could not carry away with me. Having accompliſhed this, I returned to Rhode Iſland, after an abſence of ſix weeks and five days from the Delaware; during this interval I had taken ſixteen prizes, without including thoſe deſtroyed.

The commander in chief, who had remained all this time in harbour, now adopted a plan propoſed by me, and which conſiſted,

1. In the deſtruction of the enemy's fiſheries at *Ile Royale*; and

2. Of reſtoring to liberty more than 300 American priſoners detained there in the coal mines. Three veſſels were deſtined for this ſervice, the Alfred, the Hampden, and the Providence; but the Hampden having received conſiderable damage in conſequence of running on a rock, could not accompany me. I, however, embarked on board the Alfred, and, taking the Providence by way of conſort, I ſet ſail, and on the 2d of November, 1776, made prize of a veſſel from Liverpool, and ſoon after the Melliſh, a large armed veſſel, having two Britiſh naval officers on board, and a captain belonging to the land ſervice, with a company of ſoldiers. This ſhip was carrying ten thouſand complete ſets of uniform to Canada, for the army poſted there under the orders of Generals Carleton and Burgoyne.

The Providence having now left the Alfred during the night, without the leaſt pretext whatever, I remained alone, and that too during the ſtormy ſeaſon, on the enemy's coaſt; but, notwithſtanding this, and that I was alſo greatly embarraſſed with my priſoners, I reſolved not to renounce my project. I accordingly effected a deſcent, deſtroyed a tranſport of great value, and alſo burned the magazines and buildings deſtined for the whale and cod fiſhery.

In addition to this, I took three tranſports and a veſſel laden with ling and furs, near *Ile Royale*; theſe prizes were eſcorted by the Flora frigate, which happened to be at a ſmall diſtance, but which was concealed from us by a fog. Having taken a privateer from Liverpool, mounting ſixteen guns, in the courſe of next day, I inſtantly returned with my prizes towards the United States; but, when in the latitude of Boſton, fell in with the Milford frigate, which I unwillingly engaged. Towards night, however, I placed the Alfred between the enemy and my prizes, and having given the neceſſary inſtructions to the latter, to make for the neareſt

nearest port, I changed my course, set up lights, and by this stratagem saved the vessels I had captured, as the frigate continued in chace of me. Next day, I myself was fortunate enough to escape, after a very serious action, which was not terminated until dark, and even then in consequence of a hard gale of wind.

Having returned to Boston, December 10, 1776, the intelligence of the uniforms taken on board the Melliish re-animated the courage of the army under General Washington, which at that period happened to be almost destitute of clothing. Let me add also, that this unexpected succour contributed not a little to the success of the affair at Trentown against the Hessians, which took place immediately after my arrival.

I now paid out of my own purse the wages due to the crews of the Alfred and the Providence, and lent the rest of my money to the Congress. That assembly transmitted me orders from Philadelphia, on the 5th of February, to undertake a secret expedition of great importance, the design of which was, to lay the island of St. Christopher, and the north side of Jamaica, under contribution; after which we were to attack Pensacola. This project was first conceived by me, and then communicated to Mr. Morris, afterwards Minister of Finance; but such was the jealousy of Hopkins, the Commander in Chief, that it was never carried into execution. He was, however, soon after suspended, and then dismissed from the service.

The season being now too far advanced for the execution of the scheme in the West Indies, myself and crew received orders to remove on board the Amphytrite, a French vessel, destined to sail from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to France, whence we were to pass into Holland, and take possession of the *Indienne*, a large frigate, constructing there for the Congress; some difficulties, however, ensued, and I was ordered to prepare the Ranger, a vessel mounting eighteen guns.

When General Burgoyne and his army were obliged to surrender at Saratoga, it was I who was the first to carry this interesting intelligence to Nantes, whither I arrived on the 2d of December, 1777. In the course of my voyage, I took two prizes, forming part of a convoy from the Mediterranean, under the protection of the Invincible, a seventy-four-gun ship, under the guns of which one of them was taken.

In the month of January, 1778, I repaired to Paris, to make the necessary arrangements with the American ministers, relative to the equipment of the *Indienne*; but, as the recent intelligence relative to the capture of Burgoyne had determined the court of France to recognize the independence of America by means of a treaty of alliance, and as the English ambassador at the Hague, in consequence of obtaining possession of the papers of an American agent, found that the *Indienne* was the property of Congress, I acquiesced in the opinion of the American ministers; and it was determined to cede the property to his Most Christian Majesty, this being the most likely method of preserving the property.

I then returned on board the Ranger, and, as I had received information from America, relative to the force and stations of the English fleet in that quarter, I immediately transmitted a letter to Mr. Deane, one of the American ministers at Paris, communicating the plan of an expedition with a squadron of 10 sail of the line, a few frigates, and a small body of land forces, with a view of completely destroying the enemy's naval power acting against the United States. This scheme was not adopted until it was too late, and then it of course became impracticable.

In the mean time I took several American vessels under my convoy, from Nantes to the Bay of Quiberon, where M. la Motte Piquet was lying at anchor with six sail of the line, a few frigates, and several merchantmen, which he was to take under his protection to the westward of Cape Finisterre. M. de la Fayette was on board this fleet, which was provided with cloathing, ammunition, and military stores for America.

I reached the Bay, February 13, 1778, and sent to demand of the Admiral, *if he would return my salute*; and this compliment was immediately agreed to by that brave officer, although neither he nor I knew at that period, that a treaty of alliance had been signed between France and America seven days before. This was the first salute received by the American flag from any power, and occasioned much dispute in the English Parliament.

I now set sail from the Bay of Quiberon to Brest, but did not enter the road; on the contrary, I anchored at Cammeret, where I was detained by contrary winds until the French ambassador at the Court of St. James's, had announced the treaty lately concluded between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States.

On this, I immediately sailed into Brest water, and saluted the Count D'Orvilliers, who returned the salute, and received me with

with all the honours due to an admiral, on board his flag-ship, *La Bretagne*.

In the month of February, 1776, the Parliament of England had authorized George III. to treat all the Americans taken at sea, with arms in their hands, as traitors, pirates, and felons: this, more than any other circumstance, rendered me the declared enemy of Great Britain. From the very commencement of the war, an exchange of prisoners had taken place between General Washington and the commanders of the enemy's army; notwithstanding the haughty conduct of Great Britain, she was obliged to submit to this arrangement, and consider the American soldiers as prisoners of war. It was, however, an atrocious crime to act against her by sea; and England, on this occasion, perpetrated anew all the cruelties on America, which she had lavished on Scotland in 1745. A ferocious and vindictive people would have rejoiced to have seen the American sailors cut down from the gibbet while yet alive, their breasts opened with a knife, and their yet palpitating hearts thrown into the flames! If they did not dare to attempt this, they, however, shut up a number of citizens of the United States in the English prisons during five whole years, where they suffered all the horrors proceeding from cold, hunger, and every sort of maltreatment. Some of these unfortunates were sold on the coast of Africa, while others were transported to the West Indies. The firmness with which these martyrs of liberty supported their hard lot, is wholly unexampled; for they preferred every kind of persecution to serving on board the English navy.

Indignant at the barbarous treatment experienced by the Americans, I determined to make a grand effort in their behalf, with a view of stopping the barbarous proceedings of the English in Europe, as well as on the Western Continent, in the latter of which they set fire to their houses, destroyed their property, and burned and destroyed whole towns. I accordingly determined, by way of retaliation, to effect a descent on some part of England, with a view of destroying the shipping. It was also my intention to make some person of distinction prisoner, whom I resolved to detain as a hostage for the security of, and in order to exchange with, the American prisoners in England.

Admiral D'Orvilliers, to whom I communicated this project, offered to procure for me a captain's commission in the French marine, that, in case I met with any disaster, I might claim the protection of his Most Christian Majesty; but, however advantageous this was, I determined to decline the acceptance, because, in the first place, I was not authorised by Congress to change my flag; and, in the second, such a conduct might have rendered my attachment to America suspected.

I accordingly sailed from Brest, and advanced towards Ireland, neglecting the capture of a number of vessels within my reach, as I did not wish to diminish the strength of my crew. Near to the entrance into Carrickfergus, I, however, seized on a fishing-boat, manned with six persons, who proved to be pilots. The Drake, a twenty-gun ship, happened to be then in the road, and even within sight, and I imagined it possible to obtain possession of her by surprise during the night. With this view, I immediately gave orders for making the necessary preparations; but the mate, who had drank too much brandy, did not let go the anchor according to orders, which prevented the Ranger from *running foul of* the Drake, according to my intentions. As I had reason to believe, that my appearance had not hitherto given any alarm, I deemed it prudent to cut my cable, and return into St. George's Channel. I remained there, buffetted about by the winds, during three days, until, the weather having become more favourable, I determined a second time to attempt a descent; this project, however, greatly alarmed my lieutenants; they were poor, they said, and their object was gain, not honour; they accordingly excited disobedience among the ship's company, by persuading them that they had a right to determine, whether the measures adopted by me were well-concerted or not.

I happened to be at this period within sight of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Solway Frith. This is a considerable harbour, in which there then were about 400 sail, some of them vessels of 250 tons burthen; and I had determined to take advantage of the ebb-tide, when the shipping was dry, to destroy them. To effect this, it was necessary to land about midnight, with a party of determined men, and seize on a fort and a battery, which defended the port. My two lieutenants, being averse to the enterprise, and yet being unwilling to discover their true motives, feigned illness. On this I determined to take the command in person, and with much difficulty prevailed on thirty volunteers to follow me.

With this handful of men, and two small boats, I quitted the Ranger, at eleven

ven o'clock at night, and rowed towards the harbour; but, it being farther off than we imagined, and the tide againſt us, day broke before we had effected a landing.

I now ſent the ſmalleſt of the boats towards the northern ſide of the harbour to ſet fire to the veſſels, while I myſelf advanced with the other to the ſouth, to take poſſeſſion of the fort and battery, the firſt of which was taken by aſſault, I myſelf being the firſt to enter it through one of the embraſures. We then nailed up the thirty-ſix cannon mounted on the batteries, and advanced towards the ſouth, with a view of burning all the veſſels, when, to my infinite aſtoniſhment, I beheld the other boat returning, without having done any thing.

On this, I deemed it beſt to unite my forces, with a view of effecting, at leaſt, ſome part of our enterpriſe. In ſhort, we ſet fire to ſome of the veſſels, and it ſoon burned with great fierceneſs, and began to communicate; but, as it was now eight o'clock in the morning, and the inhabitants began to approach near us in crowds, I could no longer defer my retreat, which was made in good order. On my return on board the Ranger, the wind being favourable, I ſet ſail for the coaſt of Scotland. It was my intention to take the Earl of Selkirk priſoner, and detain his Lordſhip as a hoſtage, in conformity to the project already mentioned. It was with this view, that about noon of the ſame day I landed on that nobleman's eſtate, with two officers and a few men. In the courſe of our progreſs, I fell in with ſome of the inhabitants, who, taking me for an Engliſhman, obſerved, that Lord Selkirk was then in London, but that her ladyſhip and ſeveral ladies were at the Caſtle.

On this, I determined to return: but ſuch moderate conduct was not conformable to the wiſhes of my people, who were diſpoſed to pillage, burn, and deſtroy every thing, in imitation of the conduct of the Engliſh towards the Americans. Although I was not diſpoſed to copy ſuch horrid proceedings, more eſpecially when a lady was in queſtion; it was yet neceſſary to recur to ſuch means as ſhould ſatisfy their cupidity, and, at the ſame time, provide for Lady Selkirk's ſafety. It immediately appeared to me, to be the moſt proper mode to give orders to the two officers to repair to the Caſtle with the men, who were to remain on the outſide under arms, while they themſelves entered alone. They were then inſtructed to enter, and demand the family plate, in a polite manner, accepting whatever was offered to them, and then to return, without making any farther inquiries, or attempting to ſearch for more.

I was punctually obeyed; the plate was delivered; Lady Selkirk herſelf obſerved to the officers, that ſhe was exceedingly ſenſible of my moderation; ſhe even intimated a wiſh to repair to the ſhore, although a mile diſtant from her reſidence, in order to invite me to dinner; but the officers would not allow her ladyſhip to take ſo much trouble.

Next day, April 24, 1778, I prepared to return to Carrickfergus, to attack the Drake in open day; but the lieutenants were averſe to the project, and the crew of the Ranger became ſo mutinous, that I ran no ſmall riſk of being either killed or thrown into the ſea; and but two days before, I was on the point of being abandoned, and left a-ſhore at Whitehaven.

In the mean time, the captain of the Drake ſloop of war, having been informed of our deſcent at Whitehaven, prepared to attack us; and, while every thing was getting ready, he diſpatched an officer on board his boat, with a ſpy-glaſs, in order to reconnoitre the Ranger. On this, I immediately maſked my guns, kept my men out of ſight, and diſguiſed the veſſel in ſuch a manner as to reſemble a merchantman; in conſequence of this the crew of the boat were deceived and taken. This trifling ſucceſs produced the effects of enchantment on my ſailors, who were no longer averſe from giving her battle.

The Drake, having fired ſome cannon to recal her boat, hoiſted her anchor, and came out, attended by a number of yachts and pleaſure-boats, with ladies and gentlemen on board: but, when the engagement became ſerious, they thought proper to withdraw to a reſpectful diſtance.

No ſooner did the enemy make his appearance, than *I lay to*, determined not to engage until ſhe came within piſtol-ſhot. The engagement was accordingly ſuſtained with great vivacity on both ſides, during an hour and five minutes, when, the captain and lieutenant being both mortally wounded, the Engliſh flag was lowered, and I took poſſeſſion of her. I regretted greatly the death of theſe brave men, and committed them to the ocean with all the honours due to their valour. I, at the ſame time, diſmiſſed the ſix fiſhermen, whom I have before mentioned, whoſe loſs I repaired, and whoſe ſervices I recompenſed out of my own purſe.

The Drake was greatly damaged in her

masts and tackling, and lost forty-two men either killed or wounded during the action. I had also taken several other prizes; but, as my compliment of men had only amounted to 123, I retained no more than two of them, which arrived in safety at Brest, where I myself anchored with the Ranger and Drake, on the 7th of May, after an absence of twenty-eight days, during which I had taken upwards of 200 prisoners. This expedition was of great disservice to great Britain, as she was not only obliged to fortify her ports, but also to permit the arming of the Irish volunteers, as Lord Mountmorris demonstrated in a speech in Parliament.

At the time I had been obliged to permit my people to take Lady Selkirk's plate, I determined to redeem it out of my own funds the moment it should be sold, and restore it to the family. Accordingly, on my arrival at Brest, I instantly dispatched a most pathetic letter to her ladyship, in which I detailed the motives of my expedition, and the cruel necessity I was under, in consequence of the conduct of the English in America, to inflict the punishment of retaliation. This was sent open to the postmaster-general, that it might be shewn to the King of England and his ministers, and the Court of St. James's was at length obliged to renounce the sanguinary act of its Parliament, and exchange those very Americans whom they called traitors, pirates, and felons, against the prisoners of war, whom I had taken and carried to France.

During the course of the war, I found it impossible to restore the plate belonging to the Selkirk family; I, however, purchased it at a great price, and at length found means to send it by land from l'Orient to Calais, by means of M. de Calonne, who transmitted me a very flattering letter on the occasion; in short, I at length received a very flattering letter from the Earl of Selkirk, acknowledging the receipt of it.

I had no sooner arrived at Brest, than Admiral the Count D'Orvilliers transmitted an account of my expedition to the Minister of the Marine, in consequence of which it was intimated to Dr. Franklin, that his Majesty was desirous I should repair to Versailles, as he was resolved to employ me on a secret expedition, for which purpose he would give me the *Indienne*, with some other frigates, with troops, &c. for the purpose of effecting a descent. I was instantly informed of this by the ambassador, who observed to me, at the same time, that this must be considered as a profound secret, it being of so important a nature, that it had been deemed proper to withhold a communication of it even to his colleagues.

M. de Sartine received me with the most distinguished politeness, making me, at the same time, the most flattering promises; and the Prince de Nassau was sent into Holland to give instructions for the necessary arrangements for arming and equipping the frigate intended for me. But, in a short time after this, hostilities took place between France and England, in consequence of the action with *La Belle Poule*. This not a little embarrassed the Minister of the Marine, and the difficulty was not diminished by the intelligence brought by the Prince, who asserted that the Dutch would not permit the *Indienne* to be equipped.

As M. de Sartine had written to the three American ministers, and obtained their consent for my remaining in Europe, I offered to serve on board of the grand fleet; I also communicated several plans for crippling the power of England, such as that of destroying her trade and settlements on the coast of Africa, and in Hudson's Bay; of annihilating their fisheries in Newfoundland; intercepting their East and West India, and, above all, the Baltic, fleet, which was escorted by a single frigate, as I learned by certain information from England. The Minister adopted the last of these plans, and I accordingly repaired to Brest, to take the command of one of the frigates of that port, with two others, and a cutter, &c. then at St. Maloes; but I found on my arrival, that the Admiral had appointed a French officer to the vessel in question, and as there was not a single moment to be lost, the senior officer of the frigates at St. Maloes was dispatched against the Baltic fleet, which he missed, by not steering sufficiently near to the coast of England to intercept it.

Being greatly disgusted with a series of delays, that ensued during nine months, I at length repaired to Versailles, with an intention of returning to America, if I should not immediately obtain a command; for I recollected the saying of Old Richard, "If you wish that your affairs should be prosperous, superintend them in person," &c. This induced me to promise, that if the Minister should at length comply with my request, I should call my own ship "Old Richard."

Accordingly, on obtaining *Le Duras*, until a better vessel could be procured, I called her ———— She was a very small and very old and infirm vessel, that had

had made four voyages to the East Indies. As proper guns could not be procured at l'Orient, where the ——— lay, I repaired, first to Bourdeaux, and then to Angoulême, where I made a contract for such as I wanted. On my return, I found that the Marquis de la Fayette, who had returned from America, was desirous to join me in the expedition, it being intended that he should command a body of land-forces, he having obtained the King's command for that purpose.

While the necessary arrangements were making at court, a naval commissary purchased at Nantes a merchantman, called *La Pallas*, of thirty-two eight-pounders, and a brig, named *La Vengeance*, of twelve three-pounders; but neither of them was calculated for war: to these was added *Le Cerf*, a very fine cutter belonging to the royal navy, carrying eighteen nine-pounders; with the Alliance, a new frigate, belonging to the United States; but, as the guns had not as yet arrived from Angoulême, *The Good Man Richard* was armed from an old battery of twelve-pounders, and, as the expedition was intended against the enemy's ports, I mounted six old eighteen-pounders in the gun-room, so that she might, in some measure, be called a forty-gun ship. As it was found impossible to procure a sufficient number of American sailors, I determined to supply the deficiency by enrolling English ones, who happened to be prisoners of war in France; and, in addition to these, a certain number of peasants was levied, so that we may be said to have had as bad a crew as was ever shipped on board any vessel. I was given to understand, however, that the *chosen body of troops*, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, would serve as a guarantee for their good conduct; but, no sooner was the little squadron ready, than I received a letter from the Marquis, intimating that, the object of the expedition having been divulged at Paris, the King had issued orders to prevent the embarkation of the troops, in consequence of which he had joined his regiment.

Thus the project, which was no less than that of putting Liverpool, the second town in England, under contribution, failed, in consequence of having been indiscreetly communicated to ******

I ought also to remark, that, according to the first arrangement, my little squadron was to have been joined by two fire-ships, and 500 men of Walsh's Irish regiment; but the minister did not keep his word, for he neither procured for me the fire-ships, nor the soldiers, so that it became impossible for me to fulfil the plan I had concerted, although it was still more important than that of seizing on Liverpool.

I now received orders to escort a fleet of transports and merchantmen from l'Orient, destined for different ports, between that and Bourdeaux; and after that, I was to chase away the English cruisers from the Bay of Biscay, and then to return for further orders.

After executing this commission, on my representing how necessary it was to make a diversion in favour of the Count D'Orvilliers, then cruising in the Channel, with sixty-six ships of the line, I received a *carte blanche*, during six weeks, without any other restriction than that of repairing to the Texel, by the 1st of October. By this time, I received intimation from England, that eight East Indiamen were soon expected on the coast of Ireland, near to Limerick. This was an object of great attention: and as there were two privateers at Port l'Orient ready for sea, *Le Monsieur* of forty guns, and *Le Granville* of fourteen, the captains of which offered to place themselves under my orders; I accepted the proposition. But the French commissary who superintended the naval department, acted with great impropriety on this, as well as on many former, occasions.

The little squadron, at length, set sail from the road of Groays, on the 14th of August, 1779; but we had no sooner proceeded to the north of the mouth of the Channel, than *Le Monsieur* and *Le Granville* abandoned me during the night, and *Le Cerf* soon after imitated their conduct. I was extremely anxious to cruise for a fortnight in the latitude of Limerick: but the Captain of the Alliance, after objecting to this, also left me during the night; and as I had now with me only the Pallas and the Vengeance, I was obliged to renounce my original intentions.

I took two prizes on the coast of Ireland; and, within sight of Scotland, came up with and seized two privateers, of twenty-two guns each, which, with a brigantine, I sent to Bergen in Norway, according to the orders I had received from Dr. Franklin: these prizes, however, were restored to the English by the King of Denmark.

When I entered the North Sea, I captured several vessels, and learned by my prisoners, as well as by the newspapers, that the capital of Scotland and the Port of Leith were left totally defenceless. I

alſo underſtood at the ſame time, that my information relative to the eight Indiamen was correct; they having entered Limerick three days after I had been obliged to leave the neighbourhood of that port.

As there were only a twenty-gun ſhip and two cutters in Leith Road, I deemed it practicable to lay theſe two places under contribution. I had indeed no other force to execute this project, than the Richard, the Pallas, and the Vengeance; but I well knew, that, in order to perform a brilliant action, it is not always neceſſary to poſſeſs great means. I therefore held out the proſpect of great booty to the captains under my command; and, as to myſelf, I was ſatisfied with the idea of making a diverſion in favour of the Count D'Orvilliers, who was then in the Channel.

I now diſtributed red cloaths to my men, and put ſome of them on board the prizes, ſo as to give them the appearance of tranſports full of troops. All the neceſſary arrangements were alſo taken to carry the enterpriſe into execution: but, about a quarter of an hour before the deſcent was to have been made, a ſudden tempeſt aroſe, and drove me out of the Forth, or Edinburgh Frith, and ſo violent was the ſtorm that one of my prizes was loſt.

This did not, however, deter me, notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of my forces, from forming different enterprizes of a ſimilar nature: but I could not induce the Captains of the Pallas and Vengeance to ſecond my views. I was therefore obliged to content myſelf with ſpreading alarm on the coaſt, and deſtroying the ſhipping, which I did as far as Hull.

On the morning of the 23d of September, while I was cruiſing in the latitude of Flamborough Head, which I had appointed as a place of rendezvous for my little ſquadron, and where I hoped to be rejoined by the Alliance and *Le Cerf*, and alſo to fall in with the Baltic fleet; this convoy accordingly appeared, at a time when I had been abandoned by ſeveral of my conſorts, had loſt two boats, with their crews, who had run away on the coaſt of Ireland, and when a third, with eighteen men on board, was in chaſe of a merchantman to the windward, leaving me with a ſcanty crew, and only a ſingle lieutenant, and ſome inferior officers, on board.

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon that the Baltic fleet appeared in view; I then happened to have the wind of it, and was about two leagues diſtant from the coaſt of England. I learned from my priſoners, that the convoy was eſcorted by the Serapis, a new veſſel, that could mount fifty-ſix guns but then carried only forty-four, on two decks, the lower battery carrying eighteen-pounders, and the Counteſs of Scarborough, a new twenty-two gun ſhip.

We were no ſooner deſcried than the armed veſſels ſtood out to ſea, while the trade took refuge under the cannon of Scarborough Caſtle.

As there was but little wind, I could not come up with the enemy before night. The moon did not riſe until eight, and at the cloſe of day the Serapis and Counteſs of Scarborough tacked and ſtood in for the fortreſs. I was lucky enough to diſcover this manœuvre by means of my night-glaſs, without which I ſhould have remained in ignorance of it. On this I immediately altered my courſe ſix points, with a view of cutting off the enemy; which was no ſooner perceived by the Pallas, than it was ſuppoſed my crew had mutinied, which induced her captain to *hawl his wind*, and ſtand out to ſea while the Alliance *lay to*, to windward, at a conſiderable diſtance; and, as the captain of this veſſel had never paid any attention whatever to the ſignals of the Richard ſince her leaving France; I was obliged to run all riſks, and enter into action with the Richard only, to prevent the enemy's eſcape.

I accordingly began the engagement at ſeven o'clock at night, within piſtol-ſhot of the Serapis, and ſuſtained the brunt of it for nearly a whole hour at that diſtance, expoſed, not only to her fire, but alſo to that of the Counteſs of Scarborough, which *raked* the Richard, by means of the broadſides ſhe fired into her ſtern.

It ought to be here remarked, that the Richard, properly ſpeaking, was only a thirty-four-gun frigate, carrying only twelve-pounders: but ſix eighteen-pounders had been placed in the gun-room, in caſe of being obliged to recur to a cannonade in an enemy's harbour. The ſea being very calm during the engagement, I hoped to be able to derive great advantage from this circumſtance; but, inſtead of this, they burſt at the commencement of the action, and the officers and men poſted at this ſervice, and who were ſelected as the beſt of the whole crew, were either killed, wounded, or affrighted to ſuch a degree, that none of them were of any ſervice during the reſt of the engagement.

In this unfortunate extremity, having

to contend with three times my own ſtrength, the Richard being in imminent danger of going to the bottom, and her guns being no longer in a condition to return the enemy's fire, I had recourſe to a dangerous expedient, to grapple with the Serapis, in order, on the one hand, to render her ſuperiority uſeleſs, and, on the other, to cover ourſelves from the fire of her conſort. This manœuvre ſucceeded moſt admirably, and I faſtened the Serapis, with my own hands, to the Richard. On this, the Captain of the Counteſs of Scarborough, who was a natural ſon of the Duke of Northumberland, conducted himſelf like a man of ſenſe, and from that moment ceaſed to fire upon us, well knowing that he muſt at the ſame time damage the Serapis.

That veſſel being to windward at the moment we had grappled, inſtantly dropped her anchor, hoping by this to diſengage herſelf from us; but this did not anſwer her expectations, and the engagement, from that moment, conſiſted of the diſcharge of great guns, ſwivels, muſquetry, and grenades. The Engliſh, at firſt, teſtified a deſire to board the Richard, but they no ſooner ſaw the danger than they deſiſted. The enemy, however, poſſeſſed the advantage of their two batteries, beſides the guns on their forecaſtle and quarter-deck, while our cannon were either burſt or abandoned, excepting four pieces on the forecaſtle, which were alſo relinquiſhed during ſome minutes. Mr. Meaſe, the officer who commanded theſe guns, had been dangerouſly wounded on the head, and having, at that period, no greater object to occupy my attention, I myſelf took his poſt. A few ſailors came to my aſſiſtance of their own accord, and ſerved the two guns next to the enemy with ſurpriſing courage and addreſs. A ſhort time after this, I received ſufficient aſſiſtance to be able to remove one of the forecaſtle guns from the oppoſite ſide; but we had not ſtrength ſufficient to remove the other, ſo that we could only bring three to bear upon the enemy during the remainder of the action.

The moon, which, as I have already obſerved, roſe at eight, beheld the two veſſels ſurrounded by flame, in conſequence of the exploſion of the cannon. It ſo happened at this period, that the main-maſt of the Serapis, which was painted yellow, appeared extremely diſtinct, ſo as to form an excellent mark; on this, I pointed one of my guns at it, taking care to *ram home* the ſhot. In the mean time, the two other pieces were admirably ſerved againſt the ——— and ſwept its forecaſtle, by means of an oblique fire. The *tops* alſo ſeconded us bravely, by means of muſquetry and ſwivels, and alſo threw a multitude of grenades ſo as greatly to annoy the enemy. By theſe means they were driven from their quarters, notwithſtanding their ſuperiority in point of men and artillery.

The Captain of the Serapis, after conſulting with his officers, reſolved to ſtrike; but an unlucky accident, which occurred on board the Richard, prevented this: a bullet having deſtroyed one of the pumps, the carpenter was ſeized with a panic, and told the gunner, and another petty officer, that we were ſinking. Some one obſerved at the ſame time, that both I and the lieutenant were killed; in conſequence of which the gunner, conſidering himſelf as commanding officer, ran inſtantly to the quarter-deck, in order to hawl down the American colours, which he would have actually hawled down, had not the flag-ſtaff been carried away at the time the Richard grappled with the Serapis.

The captain, on hearing the gunner expreſs his wiſhes to ſurrender, in conſequence of his ſuppoſing that we were ſinking, inſtantly addreſſed himſelf to me, and exclaimed, "Do you aſk for quarter?—Do you aſk for quarter?" I was ſo occupied, at this period, in ſerving the three pieces of cannon on the forecaſtle, that I remained totally ignorant of what had occurred on deck; I replied, however, "I do not dream of ſurrendering, but I am determined to make you ſtrike!"

The Engliſh commander, however, conceived ſome faint hopes, in conſequence of what had been ſaid, that the Richard was actually ſinking; but when he perceived that her fire did not diminiſh, he immediately ordered his men from the forecaſtle, where they were too much expoſed, and ſtationed them below, where they kept up ſuch a tremendous diſcharge againſt the Serapis, that it at once indicated vengeance and deſpair.

It has already been obſerved, that when I commenced the action, the Pallas was at a great diſtance to windward, while the Alliance lay to in the ſame poſition. When the Captain of the former perceived that the engagement took place, he ſpoke to his conſort; but they loſt a great deal of time, and it was not until now, that they came within gun ſhot of the Counteſs of Scarborough, and a kind of running fight took place between the latter and the Pallas. The Alliance followed them, and, on paſſing us, fired a broadſide, which, as we were cloſely en-

gaged with the enemy, did more harm to them than to us.

The battle ſtill continued with uncommon ardour between us and the enemy, whoſe ——— or burned, and her main-maſt cut away, by degrees, by our bullets; while the heavier metal of the Serapis drove in one of the ſides of my ſhip, and met with little or no reſiſtance. In ſhort, our helm was rendered uſeleſs, and the poop was only ſupported by an old and ſhattered piece of timber, which alone prevented it from giving way.

At length, after a ſhort engagement, the Counteſs of Scarborough ſurrendered to the Pallas; it was then that the Captain of the latter aſked the Commander of the Alliance, "Whether he would take charge of the prize, or ſail and give ſuccour to the Commodore?" On this, the Alliance began to ſtand backwards and forwards under her topſails, until, having got to the windward, ſhe came down, and diſcharged a ſecond broadſide againſt the fore-part of the Serapis, and the hind-part of the Richard. On this I and ſeveral other perſons begged for God's ſake, that they would ceaſe firing, and ſend a few men on board of us: but he diſobeyed, and fired another broadſide as he paſſed along; after which he kept at a moſt reſpectful diſtance, and took great care not to expoſe himſelf during the remainder of the action, without receiving a ſingle ſhot, or having a man wounded during the whole engagement.

The idea that we were ſinking had taken ſuch poſſeſſion of the armourer's mind, that he actually opened the ſcuttles, and made all the priſoners, to the number of a hundred, ſally forth, in oppoſition to my reiterated orders. This event might have proved fatal, had I not taken advantage of their affright to ſtation them at the pumps, where they diſplayed ſurpriſing zeal, appearing actually to forget their captivity; for there was nothing to prevent their going on board the Serapis; or, it was in their power to put an end to the engagement in an inſtant, by either killing me, or throwing me into the ſea.

As our three quarter-deck guns continued to play, without interruption, on the enemy, raked her hinder-parts, and damaged her maſt in ſuch a manner, that it was only ſupported from falling by the yards of our ſhip, while the tops poured in a continual diſcharge; the fire of the Engliſh began to deaden in ſuch a manner as to bereave them of all hope of ſucceſs.

A circumſtance, however, occurred, that contributed not a little to the victory of the Richard: this was the extraordinary intrepidity and preſence of mind of a Scotch ſailor, poſted in the main-top: this brave fellow, of his own accord, ſeized a lighted match, and a baſket of hand-grenades, with which he advanced along the main-yard, until he had arrived exactly above the enemy's deck. As the flames of their parapets and ſhrouds, added to the light of the moon, enabled him to diſtinguiſh objects; the moment he perceived two or three perſons aſſembled together, he inſtantly diſcharged a hand-grenade among them; he had even addreſs enough to drop ſeveral through their ſcuttles, and one of them ſet fire to the cartridge of an eighteen pounder belonging to the lower deck, the diſcharge of which ſcorched ſeveral of the crew.

On this, the Captain of the Serapis came upon the quarter-deck, lowered his flag, and aſked for quarter, at the very moment his main-maſt had fallen into the ſea. He then came on board with his officers, and preſented me with his ſword. While this was tranſacting, eight or ten men belonging to the Richard ſeized on the Serapis's ſhallop, which had been at anchor during the engagement, and made off.

It was more than eleven o'clock when the battle ended; it had conſequently laſted more than four hours. My ſhip had no more than 322 men, good, bad, and indifferent; on board, at the commencement of the engagement; and the ſixty of theſe, poſted in the gun-room when the gun burſt, having been of no further ſervice during the action, could not be properly conſidered as forming part of the crew oppoſed to the Serapis, which had received a ſupply of Engliſh ſailors while in Denmark; and it appeared indeed by the muſter-roll, that there were upwards of 400 on board of her, when the firſt gun was fired. Her ſuperiority was ſtill more conſiderable in reſpect to guns, without mentioning her greater weight of metal, which ſurpaſſed ours beyond all compariſon. Thus, ſetting aſide the damage done by the Counteſs of Scarborough, during the fore-part of the action, and alſo by the three broadſides from the Alliance, it will be eaſy to form a due judgment of the combat between the Richard and the Serapis, and ſet a proper value on a victory obtained over a force ſo greatly ſuperior, after ſuch a long, bloody, and cloſe engagement.

The Vengeance, a corvette, mounting twelve three-pounders, and the boat belonging to the pilot, with my ſecond lieutenant,

tenant, another officer, and ten men, would have been of ſingular ſervice, either in purſuing and capturing the convoy, or by reinforcing me: but, ſtrange as it may appear, the fact is, that they remained all this time mere ſpectators of the action, in which they took no intereſt, keeping themſelves to windward, and out of all danger; while, on the other hand, the conduct of the Alliance had, at leaſt the appearance of proceeding from a principle worſe than ignorance or inſubordination.

It muſt appear clear, from what has been already ſaid, that if the enemy's ports were not annoyed, the Baltic fleet taken, and the eight Indiamen ſeized, the blame did not lie with me.

It is but juſtice, however, to obſerve, that ſome of my officers conducted themſelves admirably during the action. The Lieutenant, Mr. Dale, being left alone at the guns below, and finding he could not rally his men, came upon the deck, and ſuperintended the working of the pumps, notwithſtanding he had been wounded. Notwithſtanding all his efforts, the hold was more than half full of water when the enemy ſurrendered.

During the laſt three hours of the action both the veſſels were on fire: by throwing water on the flames, it was ſometimes ſuppoſed that they were quenched, but they always broke forth anew, and, on the cloſe of the action, we imagined it wholly extinguiſhed. It was very calm during the remainder of the night; but, when the wind began to blow, our danger became imminent, the fire having penetrated the timbers, and ſpread until it had reached within a few inches of the powder-magazine. On this, the ammunition was brought on the deck, to be thrown into the ſea, in caſe of extremity; but we, at length, ſucceeded in our endeavours, by cutting away a few planks, and employing our buckets.

Next morning the weather was hazy, and not a ſingle ſail was to be ſeen. We then examined the Richard, to ſee if it were poſſible to carry her into any port. This proving wholly impracticable, all the boats were employed in carrying the wounded on board the other veſſels. This occupied much of our time, and on the ſucceeding day, notwithſtanding all our pumps had been at work, the hold was entirely full of water, and the veſſel ſoon after ſunk. On this occaſion I could only ſave the ſignal-flags, and I loſt all my property, amounting to more than 25,000 livres.

On this, I inſtantly aſſumed the command of the Serapis, on which we erected *jury-maſts*; but the ſea was ſo tempeſtuous that it was ten days before we reached the Texel.

No ſooner was my arrival known than forty-two veſſels, forming different ſquadrons of frigates, were fitted out from the various ports of Great Britain againſt me, and two of theſe were ſtationed during three months at the mouths of the Texel and the Fly. My ſituation in Holland influenced not a little the conduct of the belligerent powers, at the ſame time that it excited the attention of all Europe. The Engliſh miniſter at the Hague addreſſed different memorials to the States General, in all of which he inſiſted that the Serapis and the Counteſs of Scarborough "ſhould be delivered up to the King, his maſter;" and he, at the ſame time, claimed me, under the appellation of "the Scotch Pirate."

Inſtead of liſtening to theſe propoſitions, the States General permitted me to land my wounded on the iſland of the Texel, which was delivered up to me for that purpoſe: on this, the Britiſh Government became furious, and Holland was reduced to ſo critical a ſituation, that the States were under the neceſſity of inſiſting, that I ſhould either leave the Texel or produce a commiſſion from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and hoiſt the French flag.

The Prince of Orange, who was attached to the Engliſh intereſt, ſent the Vice-admiral Rhynſt, who was alſo Engliſh in his heart, to aſſume the command of the Dutch ſquadron in the Texel, compoſed of thirteen two-deckers. This officer drew up his ſquadron, during ſix weeks, in ſuch a manner as to menace us; and, in ſhort, did every thing in his power to render my ſituation both dangerous and diſagreeable.

In the mean time, I had an interview with the Duke de la Vauguyon, at Amſterdam, who intimated to me, that it was the intention of the King of France that I ſhould hoiſt his flag during my ſtay in the Texel, as he imagined, that my prizes would aſſuredly fall into the enemy's hands if I tried to eſcape. I, however, refuſed this honour, as I had declared myſelf an American officer, and had given a copy of my commiſſion from Congreſs to the Dutch Admiral. It was contrived, however, at length, that I ſhould go on board the frigate Alliance, the Captain of which had been ſent to Paris, to give an account of his conduct, and where I ſhould

ſtill

ſtill carry my former colours, while the prizes ſhould hoiſt the French flag.

At length, the wind becoming favourable, on the 27th of February, 1779, the Alliance ſet ſail, after having loſt all her anchors, one only excepted, in conſequence of Admiral Rhynſt's inſtructions to the pilot; and it was at leaſt an hundred to one, that we ſhould fall in with the enemy. I, however, had the good fortune to eſcape, although the Alliance paſſed the Straits of Dover, within ſight of the Engliſh ſquadron in the Downs. After getting clear of the Channel, I ſoon reached the latitude of Cape Finiſterre, and entered the port of Corunna, January 16, 1780.

On my return to France, I found that the French Commiſſary had made a private ſale of my prizes to the King, without conſulting me. On this, I repaired to Verſailles, along with Dr. Franklin, but was received with great coolneſs by the Miniſter of the Marine. On this account, I declined aſking him to preſent me to his Majeſty; this honour was conferred on me next day by the Prince de Beauveau, Capt. of the Guards. The public received me at the opera, and all the public places where I appeared, with the moſt lively enthuſiaſm: this, added to the very favourable reception I received from his Majeſty, afforded me ſingular ſatisfaction; and the Miniſter of the Marine from that moment paid me the moſt marked attention.

The Count de Maurepas, about this time, intimated to me, that his Majeſty had reſolved to confer ſome diſtinguiſhed mark of his bounty and perſonal eſteem on me; this proved to be a ſword, mounted with gold, on which was engraved the following flattering motto:

VINDICATI MARIS
LUDOVICUS XVI. REMUNERATOR
STRENUO VINDICI.

The hilt was of gold, and the blade, &c. were emblazoned with his Majeſty's arms, the attributes of war, and an emblematical repreſentation of the alliance between France and America. The Moſt Chriſtian King, at the ſame time, tranſmitted a moſt admirable letter to Congreſs, in which he offered to decorate me with the Order of Military Merit. All this was extremely flattering, as Louis XVI. had never preſented a ſword to any other officer, and never conferred the croſs, except on ſuch officers as were inveſted with his Majeſty's commiſſion.

The Miniſter of the Marine, a ſhort time after this, lent me the Ariel, a king's ſhip, carrying twenty guns, with which I ſailed, October 8th, 1780, for America. The wind was at firſt favourable, but I was ſoon after in danger of foundering on the Penmarks, and eſcaped only by cutting away my main and mizen maſts. As ſoon as the ſtorm abated, we erected jury-maſts, and returned to refit; in ſhort, it was the 18th of December before I could proceed for Philadelphia.

During the voyage, I fell in with an Engliſh twenty-gun ſhip, called the Triumph, and partly by ſtratagem, and partly by hard fighting, forced her to ſtrike her flag; but, while we were about to take poſſeſſion of her, the Captain, taking advantage of her ſuperior ſailing, made off, and eſcaped.

On my arrival in America, the Congreſs, on the repreſentation of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, paſſed a law to enable me to accept the Military Order of France. The French Miniſter, on this occaſion, gave an entertainment, to which all the Members of Congreſs, and the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia, were invited; after which I was inveſted, in their preſence, with the decorations of the Order.

As the three Miniſters-plenipotentiary from America had unfortunately diſagreed, it neceſſarily follows that there would be ſome contradiction in reſpect to their reports concerning me. In conſequence of this, the Congreſs enjoined the Admiralty to inquire into the nature of my connection with the Court of France, and the reaſons which had induced me to remain in Europe, and delay the convoy of the military ſtores appertaining to the United States. In conſequence of the examination that enſued, and the report that was delivered in, the Congreſs paſſed an Act, dated April 14, 1781, in which I was thanked, in the moſt flattering manner, "for the zeal, the prudence, and the intrepidity, with which I had ſuſtained the honour of the American flag; for my bold and ſucceſsful enterprizes, with a view to redeem from captivity the citizens of America, who had fallen into the power of the Engliſh, and for the eminent ſervices by which I had added luſtre to my own character and the arms of America." A Committee of Congreſs was alſo of opinion "that I deſerved a gold medal in remembrance of my ſervices."

On the 21ſt of June, 1781, I was appointed, by an unanimous vote of Congreſs, to the command of the America, a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, then building; and, on the birth of the Dauphin, I, at my own expence, celebrated that happy event by royal ſalutes during the day, and a bril-

a brilliant illumination in the evening, accompanied by fire works.

An unfortunate accident, ſoon after this, deprived me of the command of that fine veſſel: for the *Magnifique* of 74 guns, belonging to the Marquis de Vaudreuil's fleet, happening to be loſt at Boſton; the Congreſs ſeized on this occaſion to teſtify its gratitude to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by preſenting him with the America to re-place her.

In the mean time, it was reſolved to place a French frigate, called *l'Indienne*, with two or three armed veſſels, under my orders, in order to ſeize on Bermudas; but, as this was never put into execution, I applied to the Congreſs for leave to ſerve on board the fleet of the Count d'Eſtaing, then deſtined for an expedition againſt Jamaica.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil received me with great diſtinction on board his own ſhip, the *Triomphant*, where I occupied the ſame cabin as the Baron de Viomenil, who commanded the land forces. When we were within ſight of Porto Rico, intelligence was received, that Admirals Pigot and Hood were preparing to intercept us; and as Don Solano, with the Spaniſh fleet, did not meet us at Porto Cabello, according to his promiſe, many of the officers becoming diſguſted with the enterpriſe, fell ſick, and I myſelf was in a dangerous ſtate; but we were relieved from our diſagreeable ſituation, by intelligence from Europe that a general peace had taken place. This circumſtance afforded me great pleaſure, as I now learned, that Great Britain, after a long and bloody conteſt, had been forced to recognize the ſovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

On this, we repaired to St. Domingo, where I received every poſſible mark of eſteem from M. de Bellecombe, the Governor; after a ſhort ſtay, I embarked for Philadelphia, penetrated with gratitude for the various marks of eſteem I had received from all the French officers during the five months I had been on board his Majeſty's ſquadron.

I was unable to re-eſtabliſh my health, during the reſt of the ſummer, which I ſpent in Pennſylvania; and I did not get well until the autumn, when I recovered by means of the cold-bath.

I then demanded permiſſion to return to Europe, on purpoſe to recover the prize-money due to myſelf, officers, and ſailors, which was granted me by an Act of Congreſs, dated at Prince Town, November 1, 1783.

On this, I embarked at Philadelphia, on board a packet-boat deſtined for Havre de Grace; but, being forced into Plymouth by contrary winds, I took poſt-horſes for London, and then ſet out for Paris, and was received with great cordiality by the miniſtry.

Having at length received from the Court of France the amount of the prizes, I returned to America on board a French packet-boat.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(*Continued from page* 56, *No.* 90.)

CITIZEN Du Theil, having finiſhed the reading of his memoir (*inſerted in our laſt number*), communicated to the Claſs a notice of ſome objects of antiquity lately found about 200 paces from the little town of Azai-le-Nideau, to the South, on the left bank of the Indre. This notice has been ſent to him by citizen Biencourt.

Some workmen diſcovered, in digging ſome ditches, a coffin where a young child was laid. A judgment was formed of its age, by its teeth, by the dimenſions of its ſkull, and by ſome of its ribs. Time had ſo very much decayed all the reſt, that, upon opening, at the action of the air, and the touch, it fell into duſt. By the ſide of this little body were found the following objects:

1. Two poniards, one of iron, and the other of ivory, half-diſſolved; 2. A golden bulla, reſembling an acorn; an enſign which the children of Patrician families wore; 3. A ſmall ring of jaſper, mounted in gold, on which the author has engraved two veiled figures; 4. A ring, all of rock cryſtal: there appear engraved on it two rams harneſſed to a car; a little Cupid, erect on the car, urges them with all his might, and cauſes them to fly with all ſpeed. The artiſt has thrown into this ſketch much grace and ſpirit; 5. A cryſtal ring, reſembling a row of pearls, ſurmounted with a ſhell; 6. A priſm of 20 ſides, of rock-cryſtal, very regularly cut; 7. Four lachrymatory urns, made of glaſs; 8. A number of figures engraved

engraved on ivory, and almoſt decompoſed; 9. A young Cupid, alſo of ivory, tolerably well preſerved. The ſame tomb concealed a number of different reliques compoſed of reſinous ſubſtances. Time appears to have reſpected them:—1. A lioneſs, holding under her paws a dog, whoſe ſkull ſhe is devouring; 2. Another ſculpture repreſenting a car drawn by an old buck; a little Cupid, mounted on his back, makes him the ſignal to go on, and menaces him with a whip which he holds in his hand: on the fore-part of the car appears a young woman ſeated, and without cloathing; on the hind part ſits an aged man, cloathed with a long robe: this piece is full of expreſſion; 3. A ſilver cup, the bottom part of which is oxydated; as likewiſe ſome rings and metal wands, with reſinous perfumes ſtrung together.

The deſcription of theſe different objects cannot fail to intereſt the literati and the artiſts. Citizen Biencourt has been anxious to impart it to them. Both have teſtified their acknowledgments to him, by the means of Citizen Du Theil.

A memoir of Citizen GIBELIN was then read, on the kind of pavements called by the ancients *lithoſtrata*, and *moſaic* by the moderns. This is the work of an aſſociate member, who has been long engaged in the ſtudy of antient monuments. After ſome reflections on the perfection of taſte, which, among modern nations, preſides in the decoration of the commoneſt buildings; after conſidering the richneſs, the induſtry, the variety of labour which conjoins the pure or varniſhed brick and marbles of every kind, to attract our eyes, by preſenting them in regular or groteſque forms; and laſtly, after having contemplated the ingenious artifice of our inlaid floorings, and the extreme ſumptuouſneſs of that carpet on which we ſtep in our palaces with a ſort of reſpect; the author endeavours to prove that there exiſts in this kind, a more noble ſpecies of magnificence, almoſt unknown to our artiſts, although chance has often led us to an acquaintance with it. He ſpeaks of thoſe pavements of moſaïc, the uſe of which was introduced at Rome towards the latter end of the Republic. There is ſcarcely any of thoſe countries formerly ſubjected to the dominion of the Romans, where there have not been diſcovered more or leſs intereſting remains of moſaic-work. The ſoil of France conceals a number of them yet untouched, which one day perhaps will ſerve to complete that *enſemble* which we are never weary of admiring in the halls of the Central Muſeum, if the beneficent ſpirit which has re-animated the arts, continues to beſtow on them the ſame zeal and the ſame encouragements.

Citizen MONGEZ, always employed in reſearches on the coſtume of the antients, is endeavouring to diſtinguiſh and deſcribe the different ſubſtances which they made uſe of for their apparel, their armour, &c. Particular reaſons have induced him to detach from his work a diſcuſſion relating to the uſe which the ancients made of hemp. Heſiod and Homer make no mention of this vegetable; Herodotus ſays that it reſembles flax, and that it only differs from it in bulk and height. The appearance, however, of theſe two vegetables is ſo ſtrikingly different, that the Father of Hiſtory muſt have never ſeen hemp, to ſpeak of it with ſo little accuracy. He likewiſe informs us, that the Thracians drew hemp from the northern countries of Europe, and that they made webs of it for their garments. Ariſtophanes ſpeaks of a merchant vending tow, and we know that the Greeks made uſe of hemp for the cordage and caulking of veſſels. But they did not then cultivate it; for Theophraſtus takes no notice of this vegetable, and Hiero procured the tow of it from the northern countries of Europe, that is to ſay, from the banks of the Rhodaunus, which empties itſelf into the Viſtula, and which has been miſcalled *Eridanus*. It is from Livonia and Ruſſia that Europe ſupplies itſelf with hemp. It is very probable that the Greeks only began to cultivate it towards the commencement of the vulgar æra.

The Romans, as well as the Greeks, made uſe of it for cordage and caulking; but it does not appear that either the one or the other fabricated cloth of it, if we may judge from the Greek and Latin writers, whoſe works have come down to us. Citizen Mongez has been obliged to deſcend from Herodotus (in his paſſage relative to the Thracians) as far as to the 12th century, to find a text which makes mention of a web or weft of hemp. It is, moreover, in a northern country (in England) that he has met with it.

In the 13th, and following centuries, hempen cloth became common in Middle and Southern Europe. There can be no doubt that the torn remains of theſe cloths, employed with thoſe of linen-cloth, to make paper of rags, then introduced into Europe, have contributed to the preſervation of ancient authors, whoſe works it became a practice to efface, in order

order to write again, on the ſame parchments, church books, and treatiſes of theology.

The reſearches of Cit. Mongey are terminated by the collation of ſome antient texts, where mention is made of ſeeds of torrified hemp, by the ſmoke of which certain barbarous nations were wont to intoxicate themſelves—the ſame ſeeds as they now chew, with the ſame deſign, in ſome parts of Aſia and Europe.

MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

In Mr. JOHN DALTON's apparently very accurate experiments and obſervations on the power of fluids to conduct heat, with reference to Count Rumford's theory on the ſubject, we find ſeveral things deſerving the attention of the natural philoſopher.

Mr. Dalton found that water is of the greateſt denſity at 42½° Fahrenheit's thermometer:—that from 41° to 40° the variation is ſo ſmall as to be barely perceptible on the ſcale:—but that, above and below thoſe degrees, the expanſion has an increaſing ratio, and at 32° it amounts to 160th part of the whole expanſion from 42½ to 212. He alſo found that the expanſion of water was the ſame for any number of degrees from the point of greateſt condenſation, whether above or below that point; thus at 32° the denſity was the ſame as at 53°, the one being 10½ below, the other 10½ above the point of the great denſity.

Count Rumford infers, that water, and other fluids, do not tranſmit heat in the manner that ſolids do, but circulate it ſolely by the internal motion of their particles. Mr. Dalton admits the exiſtence of this internal motion, but proves, by a number of ingenious and well-conceived experiments, that water is a conductor of heat;—that other fluids conduct it, and that they communicate it one to another. He acknowledges, however, that water is a bad conductor of heat, and that in an experiment, in which hot and cold water are uſed, a ſlight agitation, for a ſingle ſecond, will do as much to induce the equilibrium, as ſtanding ſtill an hour. He farther ſays, that in the courſe of his experiments he has known water half an inch deeper to differ 50° in temperature from the incumbent water. On the whole, he concludes, that the quick circulation of heat in water over the fire, &c. is *principally*, but not *wholly*, owing to the internal motion excited by an alteration in the ſpecific gravity.

From other experiments made by the ſame ingenious gentleman, on heat and cold, produced by the mechanical condenſation and rarefaction of air, he infers, with Meſſrs. Lambert, Sauſſure, and Pictet, that a vacuum has its proper capacity for heat, the ſame as air, or any other ſubſtance; and that the capacity of a vacuum for heat is *leſs* than that of an equal volume of atmoſpherical air; alſo that the *denſer* the air is, the *leſs* is its capacity for heat; and upon theſe principles, he conceives, the phenomena are eaſily referable to that claſs of chemical facts in which heat and cold are generated by the mixture of two different bodies.

According to Mr. Dalton's firſt Eſſay on the Conſtitution of Mixed Gaſſes, &c. it appears that the atmoſphere is chiefly compoſed of four diſtinct elaſtic fluids, independent of one another:—viz. the *azotic*, which is the largeſt and moſt denſe of all, and which ſupports the mercury in the barometer at a medium of 21.2 inches:—the *oxygenous*, the preſſure of which is about 7.8 inches at a medium:—the *aqueous* vapour, which is variable, according to the temperature: in the torrid zone its preſſure varies in force from 0.6 inch to 1.0 inch of mercury; in this climate it is ſeldom more than 0.6, and in winter it is often as low as 0.1 of an inch of mercury: the *carbonic acid* has not been accurately aſcertained, but may amount to 0.5 of an inch. Beſides theſe four, there is the *hydrogenous* atmoſphere, which is very ſmall, and has never yet been appreciated; and probably in the higher regions, a ferruginous fluid that poſſeſſes magnetic properties.

The object of the ſecond Eſſay is to determine the force of ſteam from water and various other liquids, in different temperatures. The reſult of Mr. Dalton's many experiments on this ſubject can be had only from the tables which he has given.

In his Eſſay on Evaporation he has attempted to determine the effect that a variation of temperature has upon the quantity evaporated:—the ratio of evaporability of different fluids:—to find a rule by which the quantity and effect of the previous humidity in the air may be aſcertained, and thereby to obtain a true theory of evaporation.

From the fourth Eſſay on the Expanſion of Elaſtic Fluids by Heat, Mr. Dalton is willing to conclude, "that all elaſtic

elaſtic fluids, under the ſame preſſure, expand *equally* by heat; and that for any given expanſion of mercury, the correſponding expanſion of air is proportionally ſomething leſs, the higher the temperature."

Mr. BANKS concludes, from experiments made by him, to aſcertain the velocity of air iſſuing out of a veſſel in different circumſtances, that a preſſure equal to 33 feet of water will expel air out of bellows into the atmoſphere with a velocity of 845 feet per ſecond—that one foot of water in depth will produce a velocity of 147¼ feet, and one inch in depth, a velocity of 42 feet per ſecond, or 20 miles an hour. Hence he ſays, a table may be conſtructed, ſhewing the velocity communicated to air by any head of water, for which the following proportion is to be aſſumed:—"As the ſquare-root of 6 is to 361.6, ſo is the ſquare-root of any other depth to the velocity produced by that depth."

In Mr. WILLIAM HENRY's Review of Experiments which have been ſuppoſed to diſprove the Materiality of Heat, we have an account and inveſtigation of thoſe made by Count Rumford and Mr. Davy, in oppoſition to the doctrine of Lavoiſier reſpecting caloric. Mr. Henry then examines the experiments and reaſoning of Dr. Crawford on this ſubject, after which he undertakes to offer arguments in defence of the materiality of heat. Taking the generally received definition of matter, he firſt examines how far its general character applies to the individual *caloric*. He aſſumes, that it occupies ſpace, or is extended, becauſe it enlarges the dimenſions of other bodies; and for the ſame reaſon it is impenetrable, ſince if it could exiſt, at the ſame time, in the ſame place with other bodies, their volume would never be enlarged by the addition of heat. And although the attraction of coheſion, or that of gravitation, have never yet been demonſtrated as belonging to caloric, yet Mr. Henry thinks, that one kind of attraction, viz. chemical affinity, may be fairly predicated of it, which muſt be conſidered as a powerful argument in favour of its materiality. His reaſons for this opinion are—1. That all characters, diſtinguiſhing caloric when ſeparate, ceaſe to be apparent, when it has contributed to a change in other bodies:—2. The relation of caloric to different ſubſtances appears to obſerve the laws of ſimple and compound elective affinities:—and 3. It acts, ſometimes, as an intermedium in combining bodies, which, without its aid, are not ſuſceptible of combination.

Mr. JOHN GOUGH has given a very ingenious paper on the inveſtigation of the method whereby men judge, by the ear, of the poſition of ſonorous bodies relative to their own perſons. Beſides various curious diſcuſſions contained in this paper, the author produces facts and reaſons to ſhew, that the art of the *ventriloquiſt* conſiſts principally in intercepting the original ſound of the voice, and of conveying in its ſtead the echo of it only. As the ſound of bells, to a perſon walking in a valley obſtructed by buildings, rarely reaches the ear in its true direction, but is reflected from different places, and by that means performs the part of an expert ventriloquiſt on a theatre; ſo Mr. Gough concludes, that as in the caſe of the bells, the echo reaches the ear, while the original ſound is intercepted by *accident*, whereas in the caſe of the ventriloquiſt it is intercepted by *art*.

The theory of compound ſounds is inveſtigated in another paper by the ſame author, in which he points out the difference of Dr. Young's theory with reſpect to the human voice, to that which he adopts. According to Dr. Young, the voice is a compound by coaleſcence; but by Mr. Gough's theory it is a mixture of imperfect uniſons, which mixture appears to be a ſingle ſound, becauſe it has but one direction.

Dr. HULL, in his Obſervations on the Nervous Syſtems of different Animals, &c. &c. refers all animals to two grand claſſes; the firſt comprehending thoſe which have *vertebræ*; the ſecond, thoſe which are deſtitute of vertebræ. The nervous ſyſtem of the former conſiſts of brain, ſpinal marrow, and nerves, and is compoſed of two principal ſubſtances, namely, the cortical and medullary: and all animals that have vertebræ, have the ſame number of ſenſes as man.

Animals deſtitute of vertebræ, he divides into three orders: the *firſt* comprehending inſects and ſome worms, which have a brain, ſpinal-marrow, and nerves, or what at leaſt correſpond to theſe: the *ſecond* have a brain and nerves, but no ſpinal-marrow: the *third* comprehends animals of a gelatinous texture, and that have no evident nervous ſyſtem, as Polypes.

To ſhew the pre-eminence of man over other animals, Dr. HULL points out the ſuperior magnitude of his brain in proportion to the reſt of the nervous ſyſtem: and obſerves, that in the higher orders of animals,

animals, the brain is larger in proportion to the ſpinal-marrow, and that again is larger in proportion to the nerves connected with it:—that the intellectual powers of animals correſpond in extent with the proportion of the brain to the reſt of the nervous ſyſtem and the perfection of its organization; whilſt the acuteneſs of ſenſation, and the force and rapidity of voluntary motion appear to depend upon the proportion of nerve, diſtributed to the organs of ſenſe and voluntary motion, rather than on the proportion of brain:—that all animals as large as man, have larger nerves and greater ſtrength:—that fiſhes, which have ſmall brains, have very acute feeling, and move with great rapidity and force.

The ſecond part of this paper is on the original defects in the nervous ſyſtem of the human ſpecies; in which are adduced various inſtances of monſtrous births: and

The third eſſay is on the influence of original defects in the nervous ſyſtem of man on ſenſation and voluntary motion. From this paper he concludes—1. That every perfect animal poſſeſſes the powers of ſenſation and voluntary motion—2. That infants born deſtitute of brain, or even of brain and ſpinal-marrow, poſſeſs theſe important faculties—3. That the *fœtus in utero* is neither deſtitute of ſenſation, nor of voluntary motion—and 4. That the power of action in the arteries and veins is derived from a nervous energy, independently of brain, ſpinal-marrow, or even evident and diſtinct nerves.

The following obſervation in Mr. THOMAS BARRIT's Account of Antiques found in the river Ribble is worthy of attention:—"No. 12 is a ring of braſs, with a bluiſh ſort of a bead upon it, which I am inclined to think was the bracelet of a Britiſh or Roman lady, and the beads upon it the amulet or charm to protect the wearer from misfortunes or injuries, and to procure the favour of lovers and ſuperiors. This idea, I think, was the origin of precious ſtones being afterwards ſet in rings. Several authors, as late as the 15th century, wrote upon the virtues of ſtones, and aſcribed to them qualities which, at this day, every one is not inclined to believe they poſſeſs."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BENJAMIN HAWKINS's (RED-LION-STREET, CLERKENWELL) *for a new floating* MILL *or* ENGINE, *to be worked by* TIDES *or* CURRENTS *of* WATER, *for grinding all ſorts of* GRAIN, *and various other* PURPOSES.

THIS invention conſiſts in converting a ſhip, brig, ſloop, or other veſſel proper for the purpoſe, into a floating water-mill, and obtaining ſufficient power to work the mill for grinding all ſorts of grain, by the application of a ſufficient number of water-wheels to the hull of the ſhip or veſſel, in a proper manner to be acted upon by the tide or current, ſo as to give the wheels a rotatory motion, and by connecting them with proper machinery.

When the ſhip or mill is to be ſtationary, it muſt be made faſt, ſo as to ſwing with the tide when neceſſary; but the mill may be worked whilſt the veſſel in which it is erected is ſailing. The number and ſize of the wheels may be varied in proportion to the ſize of the veſſel, the ſtrength of the current, and the power required: and the wheels may be conſtructed as in common caſes, or with folding floats, for the more readily freeing them from the water. They may alſo be placed in a vertical, horizontal, or oblique direction. The water wheels may extend into the water from three to eight feet: they ſhould be ſo connected as to be eaſily engaged with, or diſengaged from, each other, ſo that during the weak part of the tide they may all be made to act on one pair of mill-ſtones, if neceſſary, and, as the ſtrength of the tide increaſes, more ſtones or other machinery may be put in motion, ſo as at all times to do buſineſs in proportion thereto.

MR. HENRY TICKELL's (MANSELL-STR. WHITECHAPEL) *for an* APPARATUS *or* METHOD *of more effectually diſſolving and extracting the* VIRTUES *and preſerving the eſſential* OIL *of* HOPS, MALT, *and other vegetable* SUBSTANCES *uſed in brewing, diſtilling, dying, and ſugar-refining, and diſſolving animal* SUBSTANCES *in making* SOAP, *and which is alſo uſeful and applicable to various other chemical* PROCESSES.

The apparatus deſcribed in the ſpecification of this patent is very extenſive, and accompanied with a variety of figures, without the aſſiſtance of which it is impoſſible to explain the ſeveral principles of

the invention upon which Mr. Tickell founds his claim for exclusive privileges. It is by the application of steam in various ways, that the vegetable and animal matters are sooner dissolved, and their virtues or properties more effectually extracted, than can be done by the usual method.

M. ANTHONY CÆSARI DE POGGI's (*of* NEW BOND-STREET) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the constructing and using of* ORDNANCE, *to be employed both in* SEA *and* LAND-SERVICE.

The objects intended to be answered by this invention are, to produce a rapid fire, and to secure the men.

The improved gun is constructed from a calibre scale as usual; but the trunnions are nearly in the axis of the piece, and no more increase of weight is left behind them, than what is sufficient to cause the breech to preponderate, and the piece to be steady on the prop that supports it behind at the moment of fire, and to descend when that support is withdrawn.

(Here follows a particular account of the several additions to the old construction of the gun.)

To regulate the elevation and depression of the gun, some machinery is fixed, consisting of a spindle, with pinions acting on two wheels, between which is a cylindrical barrel, and on this two double and single flat linked chains wind their ends, extending to the lower part of a fixed box, where two eye-bolts are fixed, and an iron pin runs through them, which is kept in by a nut, and the chain is kept closer at that end to enable it to wind without riding. The gun by this means is capable of being elevated or depressed by the turning of a winch. By putting a catch-bolt back, the breech of the gun falls down on the axletree, and the charge being previously laid in the bore, immediately runs home. The gun is brought up by cords in an instant, and as speedily laid to the object by the machinery and contrivance of the carriage; by which means a rapid and destructive fire may be kept up, without exposing the men who load to the least danger in the operation.

Other contrivances for elevating and depressing the piece are intended to be introduced; and all guns on the new construction may, if in any case it should be thought more advisable, be loaded and fixed in the usual manner, since the pieces and their carriages are not, by these improvements, rendered in the least unfit for the mode of manœuvreing now used.

This specification contains also full descriptions of the *improved grenade gun, or long howitzer, and its sea-service carriage*; of the *sliding-carriage*, constructed to admit of the guns being traversed to a very open angle with the ship's side; and of an *improved brass mortar and bed.*

MR. THOMAS MALTBY'S (NOTTINGHAM) *for a* STIRRUP.

This invention is intended to preserve the rider from the accidents occasioned by the foot hanging in the stirrup, should he be thrown from his seat.

The bottom of Mr. Maltby's stirrup is made larger than the lower surface of the foot, and may be plain, or in bars, according to the fancy of the workman. From the middle of the sides a hoop springs, very much like the hoop of the common stirrup; then at small distances from each other, all round the front part of the stirrup, bended bars are fastened, and being carried up, unite in the center-hoop, and thus make a sort of basket-work for the front part of the foot; the bars are placed too close to admit the boot or shoe, and therefore the possibility of entangling the foot is effectually prevented, should the rider be thrown from his horse; and the whole is so contrived, by adapting the stirrup to the particular person for whom it is made, that the instep and ankle can never be injured by friction. The whole may be made of iron, or any other metal fit for the purpose.

Observation.—We have not seen one of these stirrups executed; but, from the drawing which accompanies the specification, it should appear not an ornament; if, however, security is attained, the public will doubtless consider the invention as worthy of being adopted.

MR. THO. RICHARDSON'S (IRON-ACTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* ART *of preparing, colouring, and uniting the* SKINS *of* SHEEP *and* LAMBS.

The specification of this patent contains particular and minute directions for the whole process of tanning and colouring skins, from the time they are taken from the animal till they are in a finished state. Mr. Richardson shews in what manner they may be made to resemble any animal, either by spotting the skins, or by different kinds of shading. The manner which he adopts as the most preferable, for uniting the skins, is by cutting the several pieces to the same length, and then by lapping

lapping them over each other a small distance, and sewing down the edges.

The patentee proposes to apply this manufacture to a great number of articles, such as bed-side and coach carpets, using the wool-side in the winter, and the plain leather in summer; bed-mattrasses and hammer-cloths; the stands for urns; rugs for the hearth, and for the door, to clean the feet: and, by being able to unite different skins, they may be made of any size, so as to appear but of one piece. He means also to apply his invention to the manufacture of muffs, shoes, &c.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

WE, in a former Retrospect, noticed several engravings from designs, that were made in a very exquisite style, by Westall, and published by Clay and Scriven. In the choice of these subjects, the publishers displayed a good taste; and some things which they have lately announced, lead us to hope that they will continue to select the designs of those masters who are capable of making such delineations as are worthy of being transferred to the copper. They have just published a pair of prints from Mr. Cosway. The first, entitled

Sportive Innocence, is admirably engraved by E. Scriven, Historical Engraver to the Princess of Wales.

It represents two very engaging children, one of whom holds up a large *parasole*, while her little companion is playing with a rough water dog. The children have an easy, innocent, and natural air;—the dog displays the kind attention which is natural to its species; the fluted pillar and holyoak have a good effect, and the foreground is properly broken, and, as well as the figures, admirably engraved.

The companion print is entitled The Young Shepherd, and is engraven by H. R. Cook.

This represents a young, a very young shepherd, reclining on the earth, and reminded us of the pastoral simplicity of the golden age, and of some of the old masters' delineations of St. John. In colours it has a very pleasing and picturesque effect, but in black and white has rather too decided and firm an outline to give a distinct idea of Mr. Cosway's manner; for the beauty of this artist's pictures is in a very great degree built on the peculiar tenderness and delicacy with which they are executed: and though the stroke of the burine here given is entitled to very great praise, and would have an admirable effect in an historical print from Opie or West; for Mr. Cosway we think it is rather too strong and sombre.

A View of London, taken from Albion-place, Blackfriars-road. N. R. Black pinxit. J. C. Stadler sculpt.

The point of view from which this delineation is taken, is extremely well chosen, and the whole displays a most brilliant and striking effect. With a little more *keeping* it would be infinitely the best view of London that has ever been taken; but, with all its excellence, there is not a sufficient difference in the strength of the objects in the fore-ground and those in the distance.

Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin. Opie, R. A. pinxit. W. Annis sculpt.

To make a mere map of the face, with the same sort of accuracy that an architect would make a design of the front of a house, is not a very difficult undertaking; but to delineate the mind beaming in the eye—to display the character—the soul—marking every feature of the face—is the great, we had almost said, the exclusive privilege of Mr. Opie, who was therefore the artist best qualified for painting a marked and faithful resemblance of the very eccentric, strong-minded, and unaccountable Mary Wollstonecraft. Such were the merits of the original picture, and the print is extremely well engraved.

The Little Domestic—and the Girl and Pigs; a pair of Prints. R. Westall, R. A. pinxit.—The first engraved by Hollyer and Gaugain; the second by Ogbourne and Gaugain.

These are a very pretty pair of prints, designed with Westall's usual taste and simplicity, and they are very well engraved in the chalk manner.

Lieutenant General James Stuart. Lawrence, R. A. pinxit. J. Clint sculpt.

A very fine portrait, well engraved in mezzotinto.

Charles James Fox. J. R. Smith pinxit. S. W. Reynolds sculpt.

The whole-length portrait of the Man of the People, from which this was copied, was

was in the last exhibition, and we spoke of it, as it deserved, in the highest terms. To say that this print is engraved with Mr. Reynolds's accustomed accuracy, force, and spirit, is giving it very high praise, and to that praise it is fully entitled. It is the No. I. of a series of portraits, which Mr. Reynolds is now engraving.

A great number of prints have been lately imported from France, and they have a showy sort of merit; but one defect pervades almost all their engravers, and to all of them one *critique* will almost invariably apply—they study *the means* more than *the end*.

L'Education d'Achille. Gravé par Bervie d'après le tableau peint par J. B. Regnault, Membre d'l'Institute Nationale des Sciences et Arts, &c. &c.

This, like most of Bervie's productions, is made up by an ostentatious display of bright polished lines; and more attention is paid to the means than to the end. Bervie was the pupil of old Wille: Wille set off in a laboured style peculiar to himself, but by which he produced some very fine plates from Gerard Dow, W. Mieris, and similar masters; and for those high finished cabinet-pictures his style was admirably calculated; but it is not suited to historic prints: when Wille attempted them, he always failed. His manner is too obtrusive, and draws the eye to the *lines* rather than the *subject*.

Historic engraving, like historic painting, requires a more general treatment.—If the parts are too much discriminated in either one or the other, it invariably impoverishes; and the spectator, instead of saying '*How well this passion is expressed!*' says '*how well this flesh is coloured! how exquisite the lace on this cloak,*' &c. &c.—The man who wishes to engrave history, *should devote his days and his nights* to the study of Gerard, Audran, Bolswert, and Jachimo Frey, and not to the laboured and high-finished productions of Wille.

Mr. Ackermann has just published a pair of very beautiful little prints, engraved by Agar from designs by Burney. One of them represents *the Sybilline Oracles brought to Tarquin*; the story is very well told, and the air of the figures easy and elegant. The other represents *Brutus offering the staff to Apollo when consulting the Oracles with the Tarquins*. This is designed in the pure and classical spirit of the antique, and, as well as the companion print, engraved in a tender and delicate style.

The vast continent of America abounds with scenery for the exercise of the pencil. Their rivers are upon an immense scale; their mountains are stupendous, and their cataracts are terrific; but, notwithstanding the grandeur of their scenery, the natives have hitherto shewn little disposition to the cultivation of the arts in their own country. They now seem desirous of removing this reproach, and appear solicitous to cultivate them. A subscription has been set on foot to defray the expence of procuring from France, models of the Venus de Medicis, the Apollo Belvedere, and the group of the Laocoon, as examples for American students. If this plan should succeed, and of its success there is little doubt, it is intended to carry the institution much farther, and establish an American school, to be furnished with the most perfect productions of European artists.

While objects so much to the honour of the people are pursued in this comparatively new country—while there are public galleries in so many cities on the continent—an imperial gallery at Vienna—an electoral gallery at Dusseldorf—and so incalculable a collection of capital works of art at Paris—how must it excite astonishment to reflect that there is no public gallery of pictures in London! An opportunity of laying a most splendid foundation of such a gallery is now offered to the public.

Joseph Count Truchsess, of *Zeyl Wurzach*, Grand Dean of the cathedral of *Strasburg*, and Canon of the metropolitan chapter of *Cologne*, has just circulated propofals, in which he states, that he was originally possessed of very considerable property on the left bank of the Rhine, which, by means of the French revolution, he has lost; this induces, or, perhaps, compels him to dispose of his gallery of pictures, which he has been more than thirty years collecting at a most immense expence, and with more than common judgment. This collection cannot be considered as the cabinet of an amateur, but as one of the most compleat galleries of painting in Europe, as it consists of such a number of pictures by the most capital artists of every country. The Count proposes to dispose of them for sixty thousand guineas, which sum, large as it is, he states to be very inferior to their real value. The Count's well-known character for integrity and a good taste in the arts would give great credence to his own assertion; but he adds to it the testimony of the Vienna Academicians, who some years ago estimated it at a much larger sum, and states that Sir William Hamilton and Lord Minto, and great numbers

bers of the first connoisseurs in Europe, have repeatedly seen and very highly approved his collection.

The plan which the Count suggests for the disposal of these pictures is, that ten thousand persons should subscribe the sum of six guineas each; two guineas to be immediately paid into the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. or to any other banker who will remit it to them; and when twenty thousand guineas is thus raised, the banker is to consign it to the British Plenipotentiary at Vienna, and the pictures are to be consigned to London under the care of such trusty agent as he chuses to appoint. When arrived in London, they are to be deposited in such place as a committee of the subscribers may think proper, and each subscriber is to pay into the hands of the above bankers the remaining four guineas for the Count's use.

The reason of requesting the first payment of two guineas, the Count frankly states to be, that he may be enabled to answer some engagements in Vienna, and defray the expences that will be incurred by the removal of the pictures to London.

If it should be asked, what particular advantages will accrue to the subscribers, it will be sufficient to observe, that they will not only have the honour of being the first authors and creators of a useful and splendid public gallery, but, as the real property and absolute disposal of the pictures will be vested in their hands, it is presumed that the collection will form such an exhibition, that the produce of the admissions would be much greater than the expence of the establishment; and should it at any future period be thought expedient to dispose of them, it is also presumed that so capital a collection would, when once seen in this metropolis, attract such notice that they might become a national object, and thus, or by any other proper mode of sale, produce much more than the price at which they are now offered.

Mr. Girtin's EIDOMETROPOLIS, or great circular picture of London, Westminster, and environs, is now exhibiting at the Great Room, Spring-gardens. It is upon a scale of two feet longer than Mr. Porter's *Storming of Seringapatam*, and contains 1944 square feet of canvas, commanding a most beautiful view of the *Thames*, *Somerset-house*, *Temple-gardens*, *St. Paul's*, and all the churches, bridges, principal buildings, &c. with the surrounding country to the remotest distance.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
Insania	3
Variola	8
Hypochondriasis	10
Hysteria	16
Typhus	28
Scarlatina	21
Dyspnœa	15
Asthenia	27
Hæmoptysis	6
Dysenteria	9
Cholera	11
Amenorrhœa	32
Menorrhagia	15
Lieucorrhœa	8
Epilepsia	5
Ascites & Anasarca	20
Angina	7
Peritonitis	1
Scalicis	11
Paralysis	14
Morbi Infantiles	43
Colica Pictonum	4
Rheumatismus	13

A case of insanity, which occurred during the last month, is deserving of particular notice. The patient, for several years previously to his first attendance at the Dispensary, had been afflicted with a stricture of the urethra, which, at various times, had occasioned fits of dysuria so violent as to threaten almost instantaneous death; he was, of course, from the particular nature of his complaint, placed under the care of the surgeon; in consequence of whose attention and skilful treatment, a compleat cure of his local disease was effected in a very short time. It is remarkable, however, that at the latter stage of his complaint, when it was evidently approaching a favourable termination, the patient began to appear more than ordinarily pensive; the rapidity with which the symptoms yielded to the remedies applied, seemed only to increase his doubt and anxiety concerning the event; he was continually expressing an idea that he should

die of his original disorder, in spite even of the ocular proof which he had of having been completely relieved from it.

This hallucination of ideas gained ground, until in a few days he became absolutely outrageous; it was then found necessary, for the satisfaction and security of those who lived in the same house with him, to have recourse to painful measures of coercion; although, for the most part, he appeared absent and melancholy, taking no notice of external objects, but dwelling solely on the unfortunate nature of his disease, even after it had ceased to exist.—This case seems to contradict the idea of a pathologist of esteemed authority, who ventures boldly to assert, that in all instances of madness, some change has taken place in the organization of the brain, and particularly that there always exists an effusion in its ventricles. True it is, that we cannot absolutely deny that no such circumstance took place in the instance alluded to, yet we have every reason to incline us to the contrary opinion; for it is not easy to imagine that the mere efforts of the mind, brooding over any particular malady or misfortune, should, in so short a time, be capable of producing an important alteration in the structure, or a serous accumulation in the cavities, of the brain. An effusion in the ventricles is perhaps more frequently the *consequence* than the *occasion* of mental alienation; that it does not always produce a derangement of the reasoning faculty, is demonstrated by the disease of hydrocephalus, which, although arising from an effusion of serum in the ventricles, produces only a *dulness*, or total *abolition*, of the sentient principle, not that *aberration* of the senses that characterises genuine insanity, in which complaint the percipient powers are at times *exalted* rather than depressed, although always erroneously directed, and, in many instances, even to an imaginary object.

Notwithstanding all the ingenious reasonings and observations of physiologists, it is beyond all doubt, that some latent power exists in the complicated and mysterious organ of thought, which guides its healthy, and is disturbed in its morbid actions; although this power has hitherto evaded, and will perhaps for ever continue to evade, the most elaborate and penetrating research.

Two cases have recently occurred within the sphere of the Reporter's observation, of hydrocephalus succeeded by *dumbness*. The first was that of a boy of fifteen years of age; the disease was very far advanced, and every symptom diagnostic of it obviously existed, and in such a degree, that his life was for several days despaired of; he, however, contrary to reasonable apprehension, gradually recovered; but it was observed upon his recovery, that he was incapable of uttering any articulate sound. When the faculty of understanding returned, he answered the questions that were put to him, in writing, and frequently in a very affecting manner lamented his inability of utterance. The signs which he made seemed to express that he felt as if his tongue was bound down in his mouth; and it was found necessary to preclude his access to any cutting instrument, as it evidently was his wish, whenever he saw a pair of scissars, or a knife, to operate upon himself. As this idea seemed to engross his mind, the medical attendant, merely with a view to humour his desire, made, with a pair of scissars, a very slight wound in the frenum of the tongue. Instantly after this frivolous operation, the patient expressed his thanks in terms the most distinctly articulate and enthusiastic, and he from that moment has continued to speak as well as before his disease. This fact, the accurate statement of which will bear a rigid scrutiny, may rank among the most striking instances upon record of the almost omnipotent influence of the imagination over the organs, the feelings, and the faculties of the body.

The other hydrocephalic case was that of a child between two and three years of age, in which the disease was not so accurately marked as in the preceding; the infant previously to the attack spoke extremely well, but, whilst the complaint has been gradually leaving it, which is nearly a month, it has not uttered a single word; the power of articulation, however, has within these few days been again awakened by the stimulating operation of the electric fluid.

In one of the cases of paralysis alluded to in the prefixed catalogue, it was remarkable that the pulse in the paralysed arm, which was totally destitute of the powers of sensation and voluntary motion, was uncommonly strong, full, and regular, whereas in the other, which was not at all affected by palsy, the circulation was remarkably feeble, indistinct, and intermittent.

One of the patients was afflicted with menorrhagia, at 52 years of age, after a five years cessation of the regular menses; it was attended with an extreme relaxation of body and depression of spirits, both of which, however, have been considerably relieved by bark and steel, and the

still

still more infallible and effectual corroborants, exercise, cold-bathing, and country-air.

These *physical* restorers of an enfeebled and exhausted frame are, in general, with more propriety prescribed, merely because they can in general be more conveniently had recourse to, than those *moral* remedies that are still more powerful and permanent in their medicinal operation.

A residence, for instance, even in a great and polluted city, which affords objects of interest and motives to exertion, ought to be recommended, especially to an hypochondriacal or nervous patient, in preference to the most highly oxygenated situation of the country, where there is not any thing sufficient to rouse the sluggishness, or to fill the vacuity of the mind.

Intellectual man, like the terrestrial planet which he inhabits, is destined to be in *perpetual motion*: nor is it sufficient for him to move merely *upon his own axis*; a frequent communication with beings on the same level with himself, is almost as necessary to the health, as to the enjoyment of his existence.

The circle of society, in the centre of which a person is placed, may be regarded as the atmosphere of his mind; and to one whose understanding has been improved to any considerable degree of refinement or extent, the mental atmosphere by which he is surrounded, is of incalculably more importance to the vigour and proper condition even of his body, than almost any variety in the modification or proportion of those material ingredients with which his lungs are supplied from the external air. Ideas are to the mind, what air is to the lungs, or what food is to the stomach; and in each of these instances the necessary quantity of aliment increases in an exact proportion to the tone and capacity of the organ that requires it.

Hence it may, in a great measure, be explained why men of the most extraordinary and splendid talents are found particularly apt, in order to appease the gnawings of intellectual hunger, to have recourse to the fugitive and fatal solace of artificial exhilaration.

Nervous diseases, from their daily increasing prevalence, deserve at the present time a more than ordinary degree of attention, especially from the medical practitioner. Nothing, surely, can surpass the absurdity and inhumanity with which patients of this class are in general treated by friends, nurses, and physicians. These persons too frequently act upon the idea that such complaints are entirely dependant upon the power of the will; a notion which, in paradoxical extravagance, scarcely yields to the doctrine of a modern writer on the philosophy of the mind, who asserts that no one need die, if with a sufficient energy he *determined* to live.—The various and anomalous modifications of mental disease are not to be cured, or in any degree relieved, by ridicule, admonition, or reproof. To command or to advise a person labouring under hypochondriasis or dyspepsia to be chearful and alert, is no less absurd and ridiculous, than to command or advise a person under the direct and most intense influence of the sun's ray, to shiver with cold, or one, who is "wallowing naked in December's snows," to perspire from a sensation of excessive heat.

By indirect and imperceptible means the attention may, in many instances, be gradually and insensibly *seduced*, but never can be abruptly *forced*, from any habitual topic of painful contemplation. If, with a rude and violent hand, you *tear* the mind from a subject to which it has long and closely attached itself, you are almost sure to occasion an irreparable laceration of its structure.

In addition to and confirmation of these observations, the reporter is tempted to quote a passage from a very interesting medical writer on the subject of hypochondriasis.

"It is given to few to pour oil into the wounds of the mind; to allure the harrassed thoughts into the shady groves and pleasant fields of imagination; to instill inclinations which shall scorn the spontaneous suggestion of him by whom they are adopted, to set about the thing they would have another do, in such a manner, as by the help of the principle of involuntary imitation, to ensure what awkward managers strive in vain to accomplish by tedious entreaty and harassing solicitation. These, and such as these, however, are the only arts by which those about an hypochondriac can contribute to his recovery."* J. REID.

Finsbury Dispensary, Aug. 21st, 1802.

* *Note.*—See the last number of Hygeia, by Dr. Beddoes. This well-instructed and accomplished writer never fails to throw, not light merely, but splendour, upon every subject which he treats.

Much is it to be lamented, that professional acquirements are not more frequently found in union with an improved taste and the ornamental accomplishments of literature. The embellishments of polite learning seem almost necessary, in some measure, to irradiate the gloom, and to awaken and animate the stupidity, with which mankind in general are apt to contemplate medicinal researches.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. WITTMAN, of the Royal Artillery, who accompanied Brigadier General Koehler's Military Miſſion from Conſtantinople into Syria and Egypt, and who acted occaſionally as Phyſician to the Grand Vizier, and had the medical care of the miſſion, is preparing to publiſh an account of his intereſting Travels in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, including a Meteorological Journal, and Remarks and Obſervations on the Plague, and on the other Diſeaſes of thoſe Countries, accompanied with plates.

Mr. AIKIN's Tranſlation of DENON's grand work relative to Egypt, will be publiſhed early in September. The plates will be fac-ſimiles of the originals, and, for the accommodation of various claſſes of purchaſers, a quarto edition, in two volumes, and an octavo edition, in THREE volumes, will be publiſhed at the ſame time.

Dr. PRIESTLEY intends to print immediately two conſiderable works, viz. a Continuation of his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory till the preſent time: and Notes on all the Books of Scripture.

Profeſſor PORSON has nearly ready, a Supplement to the Notes and Preface of his firſt edition of the Hecuba of Euripides, which addition will render it the ſame as that lately printed at Cambridge.

Dr. CROMBIE, of Highgate, has nearly ready for publication a work entitled the Etymology and Syntax of the Engliſh Language explained and illuſtrated, in one octavo volume.

As early as poſſible in the year 1803 will be publiſhed, the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, by the late OWEN MANNING, B. A. Vicar of Godelming, and Rector of Pepperharrow, in the ſaid county. The part which had received Mr. Manning's finiſhing hand, will make one volume in folio, and will be illuſtrated with a map formed from the Domeſday Survey. This part will be put to the preſs immediately, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible, at the price of three guineas for the copies on ſmall paper, and four guineas for thoſe on large paper. His other collections, it is ſuppoſed, will be comprized in another volume, and be ready to follow the former in the courſe of the year 1804.

A new edition in quarto of the Georgics is announced for publication, by SAMUEL HOPKINSON, B. D. late Fellow of Clare-hall, with copious Engliſh Notes, and Dryden's Tranſlation ſubjoined, in the ſame manner as Dr. Samuel Clarke's Latin Verſion is printed under the Original of Homer.

Dr. ROBERT TOWNSON, Author of Travels through Hungary, of the Philoſophy of Mineralogy, and of Tracts and Obſervations in Natural Hiſtory and Phyſiology, has undertaken to write the County Hiſtory of Yorkſhire; a work never yet attempted, and which, from the extent and variety of its ſubject, cannot fail to prove intereſting and uſeful. It will be comprized in *three quarto volumes*, illuſtrated by maps and engravings, and the price will be ſix guineas.

The Rev. Mr. BINGLEY, F. L. S. (of St. Peter's College, Cambridge) known as the author of a Tour in North Wales, has in the preſs a work on natural hiſtory, under the very appropriate title of "Animal Biography." It is to be comprized in three volumes octavo, and, though arranged ſyſtematically, is in all reſpects popular, conſiſting entirely of anecdotes and facts on the manners and economy of the whole animal creation.—As an introduction to a faſhionable ſtudy, this work will fill a place long unoccupied. Mr. Bingley's volumes will take in all the material and authentic anecdotes recorded by natural hiſtorians and travellers during the laſt two centuries, including Le Vaillant, Buffon, Pennant, Sonnini, Shaw, Bruce, Church, Cook, Marchand, Park, Thunberg, &c. &c. The number of volumes of travels, &c. that have been conſulted, has been nearly a thouſand.

The author of "Evenings at Home" has finiſhed a ſmall work entitled the WOODLAND COMPANION; or, a Deſcription of Britiſh Trees, with ſome Account of their Uſes. It will be illuſtrated with twenty-eight copper-plates.

Mr. THOMAS FENWICK, colliery-viewer, of Dipton, near Newcaſtle, is printing a ſecond edition of his "Eſſays on Practical Mechanics." He has been induced to add ſome "Obſervations on the Power of Horſes, and on the Threſhing-Machine," in order to render the work more extenſively uſeful.

The Rev. JOSHUA LARWOOD, Chaplain in the Navy, author of "Erratics," &c. &c. is preparing for ſpeedy publication a copious work, entitled "Nautical Anecdotes." It is avowedly a compilation,

tion, but the accuracy and experience of this writer on naval topics are promising recommendations of his performance.

A work is in the press, entitled "The Strolling Player; or, Life and Adventures of William Templeton;" and it will contain a variety of novel incidents and observations relative to the stage and its votaries.

Mr. T. F. DIBDIN, of Gloucester, A.B. late of St. John's College, Oxon, has just completed a small Bibliographical Work, in crown octavo, embracing the most rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; being, in part, a tabulated Arrangement from Dr. Harwood's View, &c. on a new plan, with Notes philological and illustrative, from Maittaire, De Bure, *Dictionnaire Bibliographique*, &c. and references to the celebrated Catalogues of Thead, Askew, Beauclerk, Croft, Pinelli, and the modern catalogues of eminent booksellers. This work is intended as a classical VADE MECUM; and, exclusively of bibliographical anecdotes and criticisms, may be considered as representing the *prices* of rare books from frequent references to modern sales and catalogues. Should the author meet with success in this small work (which he considers but as an epitome); he proposes publishing a large work, in quarto, which will comprehend a variety of important matter from Meerman, Maittaire, Le Long, Panzen, and the authorities above adduced.

Dr. GORDON has presented a Memorial to the Common Council of London, stating his having discovered the art of making Flour from a substance that grows in great abundance in this country, so as to supply the demand at one fourth of the average price of wheaten flour; and he asserts, that it is equally nutritious and palatable, and will retain its quality for several years.

Mr. R. JAMESON has a very curious article in Mr. Nicholson's Journal for August, on Granite, which he attempts to demonstrate is the oldest of all the primitive rocks that were formed when the earth was in its *chaotic* state, or covered to a great height with water, and before organization had commenced. "Granite (he says) is composed of feltspar, quartz, and mica; and, though not so rich in metals and their ores, as the primitive rocks of newer formation, it nevertheless contains some red and brown iron-ore, bismuth, cobalt, blende, galena, and several ores of copper, but it abounds more with tin than with any other metal."

Besides the Description of the Gallery of the Louvre, which is preparing in English by Dr. GRIFFITH and Mrs. COSWAY, another on a much larger scale will be performed by order of the French Government in the French language.

An indelible ink is prepared by Mr. T. SHELDRAKE, in the Strand, from a solution of asphaltum in spirit of turpentine, to which is to be added so much of the solution of amber as will give it a due consistence, and the finest lamp black to give it colour. The addition of a small quantity of drying oil will increase the difficulty of obliteration.

The following theory has lately been advanced, to account for the cause, why a large quantity of salt prevents putrefaction, and a small quantity hastens it. Three things seem necessary for the decomposition of an animal substance, viz. contact with the atmospheric air, a moderate degree of heat, and moisture. According to Gren, salt acts by abstracting the moisture, and guarding the substance from the contact of oxygen. To a different cause the *septic* property of salt must be referred. The destruction of muscular irritability appears to be a chief cause of accelerating putrefaction, which has been ascertained in cases of persons killed by the electric-shock, by violent exercise, or by any thing that destroys the irritability of the muscular fibre. Now it has been found by experiment, that the compounds of soda and potash destroy irritability. When a large quantity of salt is applied to an animal substance, it acts by removing air and moisture; and without these the muscular fibre cannot be destroyed. On the other hand, when a small quantity of salt only is applied, it is insufficient either to exclude the air, or abstract the moisture: the property, therefore, that it possesses of destroying irritability acts in conjunction with the other causes, and accelerates the putrefactive process much more than any of them separately. This theory, so much connected with domestic economy, deserves the particular attention of the chemist.

Dr. YOUNG has, in a letter to Mr. Nicholson, answered Mr. Gough's Essay on the Theory of Compound Sounds. "I am not (says Dr. Young) solicitous for the application of the term compound by coalescence to the human voice; but Mr. Gough can scarcely form to himself a distinct conception of it very different from mine. A mixture of imperfect unisons would inevitably be accompanied by the production of beats; and, if he assert that

the imperfection is too ſmall to produce this effect, I will requeſt him to aſſign any reaſonable limit to its magnitude, and, by producing the note long enough, I will ſhew that a beat muſt neceſſarily enſue. Perhaps a wiſh to retain the Newtonian theory of the law of the undulations may have led him into theſe ſuperfluous refinements."—See the article LEARNED SOCIETIES, p. 154.

Mr. E. WALKER has juſt publiſhed a Table, by which the variation of rate in a Time-piece, as indicated by the changes in the arc of vibration, may be readily found, with the aſſiſtance of the rules of addition and ſubtraction.

Mr. J. CUTHBERTSON, of Poland-ſtreet, has examined Volta's experiments, which he calls *fundamental*, and upon which his theory of Galvaniſm reſts, and, after various trials, he has found, that only *one* out of the *three* ſucceeds.

M. D'OHSSON is publiſhing the Biography of all the Sultans of Conſtantinople. This work he draws from original materials, which his long reſidence in that capital, and his perfect knowledge of the Turkiſh language, were able to afford him. The life of each Sultan will be accompanied by his portrait, copied from the original portraits, which are carefully kept in the Seraglio of the Grand Seignior.

LABORDE's *Voyage Pittoreſque* in Spain will conſiſt of four volumes. The firſt volume will contain his entrance into Spain in the neighbourhood of Barreges, and the moſt remarkable parts of the Spaniſh Pyrenees, together with pictureſque views of Montſerrat, Barcelona, the antiquities of Tarragona and Saguntum, the environs of Valencia, Alicant, Carthagena, and the kingdom of Murcia.—The ſecond volume will comprehend the kingdom of Grenada, Cordova, Seville, and the remainder of Andaluſia.—The third volume will contain the northern Provinces of Spain; the aqueduct of Segvia, the ruins of Oxama, of Clunia, of Numantia; the Gothic buildings of Burgos, of Leon, of Valladolid; views of Aſturias, of Arragon, of Galicia, and Biſcaya.—The fourth volume will be devoted to views of Madrid, and of the royal palaces or country ſeats in its neighbourhood, the gardens and marbles of St. Ildefonſe, the charming views of Aranjuez, and the riches of the Eſcurial.

BONAPARTE propoſes a prize-medal of 3000 franks for the beſt experiments which ſhall be made every year upon the Galvanic fluid; and alſo the ſum of 60,000 franks to ſuch perſons as ſhall promote electricity and Galvaniſm, in the ſame degree as Franklin and Volta have advanced thoſe ſciences. Foreigners of all nations may be competitors.

The following is a method uſed in France for cleaning muſty caſks:—Freſh cow-dung, diluted with water, in which four parts of ſalt, and one of common alum, are diſſolved; muſt be boiled together, and poured hot into the barrel, which muſt be bunged, and well-ſhaken. This operation muſt be performed ſeveral times, taking care to rinſe the caſk out every time with clean water.

Dr. PARKE, of Philadelphia, has perfectly cured two perſons of pulmonary conſumptions, by means of a ſalivation.

At Kiel there is an inſtitution for the deaf and dumb, at which the electric pile of Volta has been applied as a remedy for deafneſs. Thoſe who have been in any degree recovered, are obſerved to hear the letter *a* the ſooneſt, then *e*, and laſt of all *i*. Of the conſonants, *r* is that which they firſt hear. At preſent no *permanent* good effects have been produced.

The following proceſs is made uſe of for dying wool in the greaſe of a permanent blue colour, from the darkeſt to the lighteſt tint:—Take four ounces of the beſt indigo, reduce it to a very fine powder, and twelve pounds of wool in the greaſe; put the whole into a copper large enough to contain all the wool to be dyed. As ſoon as the requiſite colour is obtained, the wool muſt be waſhed and dried. The liquor remaining may be again uſed to produce lighter blues. M. FAVIEUX aſſerts, that the colour is as beautiful and permanent as the fineſt blue produced by woad, and that by this method it loſes leſs in weight, than if it were previouſly ſcoured.

About the end of laſt April, ſome workmen, who were employed in trenching a piece of ground belonging to the Petrini family, and a ſmall diſtance from Rome, diſcovered the ſkeleton of an animal, which attracted their attention by the immenſe ſize of its bones. A bone of the leg, which they meaſured, was two feet and four inches in circumference. They alſo found ſeveral teeth, ſix inches long, and very much reſembling thoſe found in Siberia, and on the banks of the Ohio, in America. By the careleſſneſs of the workmen, this choice fragment of natural hiſtory was very near being entirely demoliſhed; a part of it alſo, on expoſure to the air, almoſt immediately diſſolved into aſhes. It is ſuppoſed that this ſkeleton belonged to one of thoſe ſpecies of immenſe animals, ſuch as the Mammoth, which

which are now totally extinct, and can only be traced by the caſual diſcovery of their enormous remains.

Among thoſe who have devoted themſelves to the dangers and cares of remote voyages to extend the ſphere of human knowledge, ALEX. DE HUMBOLDT is highly to be diſtinguiſhed, who, with a moderate fortune, and without the ſuccour of any government, but with uncommon knowledge, with an ardent zeal for the ſciences, and a courage proof againſt every thing, has propoſed to make the tour of the globe, to collect new obſervations on nature, and on men, on the theory of the earth, on aſtronomy, on geographical poſitions, and on animals, plants, and ſtones. After having already traverſed a great part of the deſarts of South America, he has lately ſet out for Peru, by land, with a deſign to return to Europe by the Eaſt Indies. His laſt letters are from Carthagena. The paſſage which he made to arrive thither was extremely dangerous. After having diſembarked on the rivers of Rio Sinu, where he found a multitude of crocodiles, and of the Indians of Darixa, who are diſtinguiſhed from the Caraïbes who ſurround them, both by their ſmaller ſize, and by their plumpneſs and ſtrength, he encountered a tempeſt, wherein his little veſſel was on the point of being overſet, and was only ſaved becauſe they were enabled quickly to cut down a ſail, at the very inſtant when the pilot cried out, that the ſhip would no longer anſwer the helm. They retired behind Cape Gigante, where they fortunately eſcaped death. M. de Humboldt diſembarked, to obſerve an eclipſe of the moon, which took place on the 29th to the 30th of March, and which was total in all thoſe countries; but, when he was at a certain diſtance from his companions, he ſaw ſome Negro-fugitives making towards him with poniards; and it was with much difficulty that he was able to eſcape them, and to reach the ſloop before them. It was on Palm Sunday, and preciſely the ſame day wherein, laſt year, he had eſcaped a danger no leſs imminent, on the river Oroonoko, where, ſurrounded with crocodiles, his little bark was near overſetting, and giving him up to thoſe voracious animals.

Dr. GALL, at Vienna, who has been forbidden to teach, in public, his ſingular and curious doctrine, takes the conformation of the ſkull for the baſis of his obſervations or conjectures: the more convex and arched the ſkull is, the more capacity he ſuppoſes to be in the individual, and quotes, in ſupport of his opinion, the ſkulls of ſeveral celebrated men. This convexity is generally remarked in all great men; but handſome men, whoſe head is round, and of a more agreeable form, have commonly but little wit. He thinks he can alſo aſſign to the brain the place of each of the faculties of the ſoul; for example, he finds the ſeat of the faculty of obſervation immediately behind the forehead. This place is much arched in children, who, as is well-known, are particularly diſtinguiſhed by that quality. This convexity inſenſibly diminiſhes, and even changes to concavity, except in perſons of great obſervation, and Dr. Gall concludes from hence, that liberty and uſe may produce many changes in this faculty of man. He has in his poſſeſſion the ſkulls of ſeveral celebrated perſons, among others, thoſe of Blumauer, of Axlinger, and of Wurmſer. In the ſkull of this latter, he pretends to have diſcovered the organ of courage, which is placed at an inch diſtance and above the ear. The ſkulls of animals have alſo furniſhed him with important diſcoveries. He has found the muſical organ in the ſkulls of ſinging-birds, in thoſe of celebrated muſicians, and eſpecially in that of Mozart. And, laſtly, he finds the organ of cunning in the ſpotted ſkulls of foxes and cats, as alſo in thoſe of men whom he has known to be of great ſubtlety.

The laſt Leipzig-fair was attended by upwards of 36,000 foreigners, among whom it is computed there were 13,000 Jews.

One of the moſt magnificent literary productions that has appeared of late years on the Continent, is the Celeſtial Atlas of M. BODE, Profeſſor of Aſtronomy, &c. at Berlin. It has been publiſhed in twenty large ſheets, and contains a catalogue of 17,000 ſtars, the major part of which has been furniſhed him by LALANDE, the celebrated French Aſtronomer.

A new ſpecies of oats, which, from the circumſtances of the ſeed having been firſt diſcovered in a potatoe field, is called the Potatoe Oat, is in general requeſt and culture, in ſome parts of North America; it is a round full grain, reſembling barley in ſize, with a remarkable thin ſhell, and the buſhel of it weighs full ten pounds more than a like meaſure of any other ſpecies of oat.

Citizen LALANDE has offered to the National Inſtitute a ſum amounting to 10,000 francs, to found an annual prize, to be adjudged by the Inſtitute, to the author of the moſt remarkable or uſeful diſcovery,

covery, obſervation, or work, that ſhall have been made in aſtronomy in the courſe of the year. The Inſtitute has highly applauded this act of generoſity in one of its members, and ordered its vote of thanks to be regiſtered in the verbal proceſs, and appointed commiſſaries for each of the three claſſes, to concert in the next general ſitting the means of carrying the deſign into execution.

The following notice is copied from a late Paris Journal:—"The Board of Longitude at its meeting of the 23d of June adjudged the premium of 6000 francs, which was propoſed for the lunar tables, to M. BRÜGG, an aſtronomer at Vienna, who has ſucceeded by combining from 3 to 4000 obſervations, and forming tables which do not differ 10 ſeconds from an actual obſervation. This is the greateſt aid with which aſtronomy can furniſh navigation, and nothing more is wanting for finding the longitude at ſea with the utmoſt accuracy. The horary tables which I publiſhed in 1793, for finding the hour at ſea, render this part of the calculation ſo eaſy, that it may be executed by the moſt inexperienced navigator."—LALANDE.

In the laſt ſitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, the ſubject of Galvaniſm occupied much attention.—M. Councillor HERHARD has made it appear that *nickel*, in contact with *zinck*, produces the ſame effect as ſilver and copper. M. KLAPROTH gave ſome details on the Galvanic eſſays made, on a large ſcale, by M. von Marum, at Harlem, and on his counter-experiments with the great electrifying machine of Teyler. Theſe eſſays confirm the theory of Volta on the identity of Galvaniſm with the electric matter.

In the Turkiſh printing-preſs at Conſtantinople, which was ſet up about two years ago, under the protection of Sultan Selim, there is now printing a Dictionary of the Turkiſh, Greek, Latin, French, and Perſian languages, in three volumes folio. About 200 pages have been already printed. There are, beſides, at Conſtantinople, two Greek printing-offices, under the inſpection of the Patriarch Neophylus; but only church-books are printed there.

Citizen LANGLES has collected certain paſſages from Arabian authors, which prove that Alexandria was not *founded*, but only *rebuilt*, by Alexander the Great, and that before that period there ſtood an ancient city in the place ſince occupied by the city of Alexandria. "This city," ſays Citizen Langles, "was called *Raquoth* or *Raquodah*, according to the Arabian authors; but rather *Rakhoty*, according to the Coptic orthography; a word which the Greeks and Latins have converted into *Ραχωτης*, *Rhacotis*." Citizen Langles endeavours to confirm this opinion, and to ſupport it by the teſtimony of the monuments found in Egypt. By a very remarkable coincidence, Citizen OLIVIER, at the ſight of the catacombs of Alexandria, conceived the ſame idea that the Arabian authors had furniſhed to Citizen Langles.

The Department of the Communication by Water at Peterſburgh has lately publiſhed a very beautifully-finiſhed Chart of the Canals in Ruſſia, which contains a great part of the latter, namely, all that have been formed between the White and Black Sea, and between the Baltic and the Caſpian, and from which may be ſeen how much has been attempted and done in Ruſſia for the promotion of the interior trade, by this very uſeful eſtabliſhment of canals and ſluices, or locks, &c. Amongſt others, the famous Oginſki canal that communicates between the rivers Dnieper and Niemen or Memel, which was begun ſome years ago by the Poles, and then lay neglected, is now already ſo far extended, that it will be ready in the courſe of this year. In the preſent year, a new canal between the rivers Somin and Tichwinka, eaſtward from New Ladoga is begun, and will be finiſhed, according to computation, in the year 1804.

MEDICAL LECTURES FOR 1802.

THE following Courſes of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, during the enſuing winter:

On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL.

Clinical Lectures on caſes occurring in the Hoſpital will alſo be given by Dr. ROBERTS.

On Anatomy and Phyſiology by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On comparative Anatomy and Phyſiology, by Mr. MACARTNEY.

On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On Chemiſtry and the Materia Medica, by Dr. POWELL.

On Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by Dr. THYNNE.

The anatomical lectures will begin on the 1ſt of October at 2 o'clock, and the other

other lectures on the succeeding days; which, with other particulars, may be learned by applying to Mr. Nicholson, at St. Bartholomew's-hospital.

The Lectures given at the Theatres of the contiguous Hospitals of St. Thomas's and Guy's, for 1802, will commence in the following order:

St. Thomas's hospital.—Anatomy and Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Friday, October 1st, at one o'clock.

Guy's-hospital—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, on Monday, October 4th, at 10 in the morning.

Theory and Practice of Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Tuesday, October 5th, at 10 in the morning.

Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY, on Tuesday, October 5th, at 7 in the evening.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Wednesday, October 6th, at 8 in the morning.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. Haighton, on Monday, October 11th, at a quarter before 7 in the evening.

Principles and Practice or Surgery, by Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, illustrated by select cases under his care in Guy's-hospital, on Monday, October 11th, at 8 in the evening.

Dr. WELLS, one of the Physicians to St. Thomas's-hospital, purposes commencing, in the neighbourhood of that hospital, on Monday the 4th of October, a Course of Lectures upon the Practice of Physic.

Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-street.—Mr. WILSON and Mr. THOMAS will begin the Winter Course of their Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Friday the 1st of October, at 20 o'clock.—Practical Anatomy will be continued in the forenoon as usual.—Further particulars may be known, and a printed plan of the Course had, by applying to Mr. Wilson, at his house in Argyll-street, or to Mr. Thomas, Leicester-square; also in Windmill-street.

Dr. OSBORN's and Dr. CLARKE's Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.—The Lectures will in future be given only at Dr. Clarke's house, No. 1, New Burlington street, Piccadilly.—A Course will begin on Thursday, Oct. 4, at a quarter past ten o'clock, and the Lectures will be continued every day at that hour, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

On Monday, October the 4th, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Autumnal Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, will commence in Golden-square, by Mr. JOHN PEARSON, Surgeon of the Lock-hospital, and Asylum, and of the Public Dispensary.

On Friday, Oct. 1, Dr. DENNISON and Dr. SQUIRE will begin a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

On the first Tuesday evening in October and February, at eight o'clock precisely, Mr. BLAIR will commence a Course of Lectures on Anatomy and Animal Economy; for the information of scientific persons, amateurs of natural history, students in the liberal arts, and professional men in general.

On the first Friday evening in October and February, at six o'clock precisely, will commence a Course of Lectures on the Clinical Practice of Surgery; to be illustrated by the cases and operations which occur at the Bloomsbury Dispensary.—Terms of attendance, three guineas.—Further particulars may be learnt at Mr. Blair's house, No. 69, Great Russel street.

Mr. BROOKES's Autumnal Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, will commence about the beginning of October, at his Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street.

Dr. ROWLEY intends to give a Course of Lectures in Saville-row, on the Ancient and Modern Medicine, with Aphorisms for practice.

St. Mary-le-bone-Infirmary.—— Dr. HOOPER: on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Morbid Anatomy, and Materia Medica, in the following order:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at half past 6 in the evening, the Theory and Practice of Physic and Morbid Anatomy, in which the History, Causes, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Method of Cure of Diseases will be delivered, with the Appearances *post mortem*, illustrated by Preparations.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half past 7 in the morning, the Materia Medica, which embraces the History of all the Articles employed for the Cure of Diseases; the Mode of making their Preparations.

Mr. CARPUE, Surgeon to his Majesty's Forces, will commence his Anatomical Lectures at his Theatre, Broad-street, Golden-square, on Monday the 4th of October.—Mr. Carpue's method of teaching prevents him from taking more than ten pupils.—The terms are ten guineas entrance, and ten guineas when the pupil can demonstrate every part of the human body, and perform the operations in surgery.—(This includes the expence of subjects, &c.)—The Dissecting-room will open some time this month, if the weather permits.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Carpue, at his house, Leicester-square.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Number II. of Handell's Messiah, abridged and adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute or Violin, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. in the same Style as that in which he arranged Handel's Overtures.

WITH our opinion of the plan and execution of this work, so far as it could be formed from our sight of the first Number, the public are already acquainted. In the present Number we find the choruses—"O thou that tellest good tidings to Sion"—"For unto us a Child is born"—"Glory to God";—the pastoral symphony preceding the recitative—"There were Shepherds abiding in the Field;"—and the air—"Rejoice greatly;" in each of which the ingenious editor has exercised that judgment for which we have so long since given him credit.

Anthem for Easter, performed at Blackheath Chapel. Inscribed to the Rev. Dr. Towne, by W. H. Bird.

Mr. Bird, though evidently an inexperienced composer, has discovered, in his present production, a degree of fancy, which, if properly cultivated, may hereafter be displayed much to the advantage of his professional reputation. His ideas, however, at present, are injudiciously, and even wildly, arranged; his harmonies badly modulated, and his bass so ill chosen, as to betray an ignorance of some of the rules indispensable to legitimate composition.

A Fourth Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which are introduced the favourite Scotch Airs, "Lochaber and Duncan Gray." Composed by T. H. Butler.

Mr. Butler's excellent first movement to this sonata, together with the taste with which he has ornamented and augmented the subject-matter of the following movement, will render the composition a pleasing acquisition with piano-forte performers. The plan of introducing old and favourite airs in instrumental compositions, is a very eligible one; and when adopted with a success equal to the present, forms a strong recommendation with the generality of hearers.

"The Post Captain," sung by Mr. Incledon, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, and in his new Entertainment, called "Variety." Composed by W. Shield, Esq. The Words by Mr. Rannie.

"The Post Captain" is a song of so much novelty and spirit, as to be highly worthy the pen of its ingenious author. The passages are bold and characteristic, and run into each other with an ease which speaks a connected and well-digested train of ideas. The expression "Yoe, yoe," is given with a truth and force only equalled in this species of composition by Mr. Shield's "By the Deep, Nine," and the whole of the last five bars of the air possess a strength and propriety of character which alone would have been sufficient to recommend the song to all lovers of good vocal composition.

"O Happy Hours whilst I stray," written by a young Gentlemen. Set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Pedal-harp, and dedicated to the Miss Guests, of Brosely, in Shropshire, by John Guest, Bury St. Edmunds.

The melody of this song, though rather common-place, and somewhat monotonous, is not wholly without its claims to our praise. A pleasing smoothness, and tenderness of expression, aided by the effect of an *arpeggio* accompaniment, form a recommendation which do credit to Mr. Guest's taste and judgment, and which will, do doubt, promote its sale.

"The favourite Bird is soaring still," written by the Author of the "Farmer's Boy," set to Music by John Guest.

Much nature and simplicity pervade both the words and music of this little ballad, which, by the way, in conformity to the *burthen*, should have been entitled the "*Holiday*." The change of the *time* at the words "Yet so lightly on its Way," is judicious, and the concluding symphony leaves an agreeable impression on the ear.

Number

Number I. A favourite Overture for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin ad libitum. Compoſed by F. Kotzwara, Author of the "Battle of Prague."

In this overture, which comprizes three movements, we find many novel and ſtriking ideas. The opening movement is bold and ſpirited; the ſecond, ſmooth and graceful; and the third, lively and animating. Taken in the aggregate, it forms an excellent exerciſe for the inſtrument to which it is here adapted, and merits our recommendation.

"High o'er the Grave where Mary ſleeps," a favourite Ballad. The Poetry by Mr. Rannie. The Muſic compoſed by John Roſs, Eſq.

A ſoft pleaſing melancholy runs through this air, and greatly intereſts the ſenſible ear. The accompaniment is conceived with taſte, and the baſs is choſen with a judgment highly creditable to the compoſer. The words, which conſiſt of ſixteen lines, convey ſome tender ideas in ſmooth and eaſy verſification, and are in the true ſtyle of lyric poetry.

The "Sea Boy's Gratitude," a favourite Song, ſung with univerſal Applauſe by Mr. Incledon, in his New Entertainment called "Variety." Compoſed by J. Mazzinghi, Eſq.

The "Sea Boy's Gratitude" is expreſſed in pleaſing and natural ſtrains. Mr. Mazzinghi has written to the ſituation and character before him, and ſtrongly conveyed the ſentiment of the author. The ſong conſiſts of two verſes, to which the muſic, with ſome trifling variation, is repeated.

"Tho' formed in the humble Cot," a favourite Song ſung by Mrs. Bland, in the Opera of the Red-Croſs Knight. Compoſed by T. Attwood.

This is a pleaſing familiar air. The paſſages, though not particularly novel or ſtriking, are every where agreeable, and ariſe out of each other with nature and propriety. The accompaniment, which is ſometimes formed from the melody, and is ſometimes in *arpeggio*, is adjuſted with judgment, and greatly contributes to the general effect.

Two cheerful and two ſerious Glees, compoſed by J. Marſh, Eſq.

In the two firſt of theſe glees we find a good deal of that humour proper to the *catch*, and given in a *combination* of *parts* which evince conſiderable acquaintance with the general laws of harmony. The ſerious glee, or "Patriot's Prayer," is alſo adjuſted with an addreſs beſpeaking conſiderable experience in this ſpecies of compoſition. They are all written for three voices, and may be ſung by a baſs and two tenors; a baſs, tenor, and counter; or a baſs, tenor, and treble.

"Darling Sue," a favourite Song, ſung with univerſal Applauſe by Mr. Incledon, in his New Entertainment called "Variety." The Words by T. Dibdin. The Muſic compoſed by John Dovey.

"Darling Sue" is not altogether without attractions; but that they are ſufficient to juſtify her title, we cannot ſay—In a word, the melody, though broad and ſimple, wants that originality and *character* which form the chief merit of ſongs of this familiar deſcription.

"The Negro Mother," a Ballad ſet to Muſic, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Roſs, Eſq.

Mr. Roſs, the natural beauty of whoſe melody has ſo often excited our favourable notice, has acquitted himſelf with much taſte in the "Negro Mother."—The paſſages flow with eaſe, and the expreſſion is every where pathetic and juſt.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

☞ *As the liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only Liſt that can be uſeful to the public for purpoſes of general reference, it is requeſted that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Brief Memoirs of the late Rev. Samuel Wilton, D. D. Paſtor of the Church at the Welch Houſe, Little Eaſt Cheap, London.

BOTANY.

Faſciculus I. to be continued every four Months, of a Synopſis of the British Confervæ, containing twelve highly magnified Drawings, coloured from Nature, with Deſcriptions

ſcriptions, by Lewis Weſton Dillwyn, F. L. S.

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The Sixty-Third Letter: a Muſical Farce, as performing at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket. By Walley Chamberlain Oulton.

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An Abſtract of the Act lately paſſed for conſolidating the former Acts for the Redemption of the Land Tax, and for removing Doubts reſpecting the Rights of Perſons to Vote for Members of Parliament. With explanatory Notes and Obſervations on the Advantages reſulting from the Meaſure. By George Harriſon, Eſq.

The Trial at Large, Page *v* Travers and Way, reſpecting the Cargo of the Brig Jeſſe, at Bridport, before Mr. Juſtice Le Blanc and a Special Jury, in the Court of King's Bench, on the 30th of April, 1802.

MEDICAL.

Practical Information on St. Anthony's Fire, and on Erythematous Affections in general; as alſo on the Meaſles: in which new Modes of Treatment are communicated, by E. Peart, M. D. 8vo. 34 pages.

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The Aſiatic Annual Regiſter, for the Year 1801, Vol. III.

Report of the Proceedings during the late conteſted Election for the County of Middleſex; including the Addreſſes, Speeches, and other intereſting Particulars.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Aug. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheſes.

APPLETON, Tho. Wigan, dyer. (Gaſkell, Wigan
Bettger, Wm. Vauxhall, taylor. (Biggins, Inner Temple
Barker, Rich. Wellingborough, carrier. (Houſon and Son, Wellingborough
Brooks, Tho. Gainsborough, grocer. (Barber, Gray's inn
Beaumont, Wm. Francis, Mitre court, Cheapſide, wine-merchant. (Morgan, Bedford row
Brown, John, Goldſmith ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Willet and Anneſley, Finsbury ſquare
Bohemma, Rich. late of Penryn, now of London, maltſter. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Boulton, John, St. Martin's lane, upholder. (Mills, Ely place
Compton, Edward, Cholderton Lains, Amport, farmer. (Hodding, jun. New Sarum
Colombine, Francis, David Colombine, David Colombine, jun. and Peter Colombine, jun. Norwich, merchants. (Foſter, Son, Unthank, and Foſter, Norwich
Cartwright, John, Newton, Wakefield, dealer. (Sykes, New inn
Cannen, Methuſelah, Plymouth, grocer. (Wright and Bonill, Chancery lane
Crean, Edw. Margaret ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, carpenter, &c. (Carter and Sheffield, Great Freſcot ſtreet
Clark, Chriſtopher, Buckingham ſtreet, victualler. (Cockers, Naſſau ſtreet
Calderwood, John, Clarence place, Pentonville, wine-merchant. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Croſier, Henry, parish of Bridge, Kent, linen-weaver. (Barnes, Clifford's inn
Dennis, John Bertrand, St. Andrew's hill, Doctors Commons (Pullen, Fore ſtreet
Davis, Iſaac, and Moſes Solomon, Union court, merchants. (Walker, Coleman ſtreet
De Mendes, Abraham, Pavement, Moorfields, merchant. (Kirton, Manſell ſtreet
Eaſto, Rob. Weybread, Suffolk, butcher. (Carthew, Harleſton, Norfolk
Elliot, George, and George Pickard, Wood ſtreet, velvet ribbon and fancy-trimming manufacturers. (Stratton, Shoreditch
Froome, John, Bermondſey ſtreet, currier, &c. (Wilks, Roxton ſquare
Grant, John, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. (Greg-ſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Geddes, Alex. late of Capel court, now of Mark lane, merchant, partner with George Laing, of Demerara. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad ſtreet
Houlton, John, Digbeth, Birmingham, baker, &c. (Sedlow and Richardſon, Monument yard
Harvey, Henry Hill, Tokenhouſe yard, London, and Upper ſtreet, Iſlington, broker, &c. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin Friars
Hancock, George, Exeter, leather-breeches maker. (Terrell, Exeter
Hodges, Rich. Shrewsbury, druggiſt. (Johnſton, Temple
Hardy, Joſeph, Leadenhall ſtreet, ſilverſmith. (Walker, Coleman ſtreet
Hazelhurſt, William, Backhill, Hatton garden, engraver. (Phillipſon, Lower Holloway
Horton, Thos. Lawrence Pountney hill, dry-ſalter, &c. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare
Heald, Wm. Timothy, and Richard, Wakefield; Joſeph Heald, King ſtreet, London; and Rich. Foſter, Wakefield, merchants, under the firms of Healds and Co. in Wakefield, and Heald and Foſter, in London. (Palmer and Tomlinſons, Warnford court
Heale, John, Beckington, baker. (Batten and Anſtie, Temple
Holder, Wm. Compton, Roſs, ſcrivener. (Taylor, No. 3, Gray's inn
Jackſon, Thos. Manchester, ſilk-manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Jackman, James, Exeter, linen-draper. (Elandford and Sweet, Temple
Kegeler, Bernhard, Newport, linen-draper. (Dickenſon, &c.
Kendrick, John Simon, Birmingham, bellows-maker. (Mole, Birmingham
Lonſdale, Edward, York, linen-draper. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Lloyd, John, Woolwich, victualler. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter row
Laſt, John, All Saints, South Elmham, ſhopkeeper. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Marſhall, John, Workington, linen-draper. (Parry, Thavies inn
Maltby, Thos. and George, Size lane, merchants. (Willis, Warnford court
Nesbitt, Harriet Deborah, Louiſa Sophia Nesbitt, and Frances Nesbitt, Piccadilly, milliners. (Bremridge, Inner Temple
Naylor, Wm. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Blackſtock, Temple
Froder, John, ſen. Lancaſter, brewer. (Baldwin and Dowbiggin, Lancaſter
Froder, John, jun. Lancaſter, merchant. (Maſon and Wilſon, Lancaſter
Pontey, Wm. Sledmere, cornfactor, &c. (Galland, Kingſton, Hull
Richardſon, Thos. Manchester, merchant. (Milne, Temple
Rogerſon, Thos. Oxford ſtreet, linen-draper. (Richardſon, New inn
Statham, Wm. Birmingham. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Scott, Timothy, Coleman ſtreet, dealer. (Hoole, Moorfields
Sunderland, Wm. Wakefield, grocer. (Sykes, New inn
Smallwood, Wm. Greenfield ſtreet, Whitechapel, upholder. (Pearſon, Great Ormond ſtreet
Self, Stephen, Halesworth, corn-merchant. (Cuſade, Halesworth
Simpſon, Daniel, Broad ſtreet buildings, warehouſeman. (Hurd, Furnival's inn
Seaton, Wm. jun. Rettendon, Eſſex, farmer. (Tyrrell and Francis, Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall
Thomas, Thos. Strentham ſtreet, Bloomsbury, jeweller. (Gillham, Tooke's court
Whitly, Thos. Making place, Halifax, merchant. (Gleadhill, Lothbury
Warner, Avery, Marlborough, ſtocking-manufacturer. (Ward and Merriman, Marlbro'
Wrightſon, Thos. Doncaſter, mercer, &c. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Welton, Rich. Shepton Mallett, liquor-merchant. (Warry, New inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderſon, Chriſtopher, Beccles, ſhopkeeper. Sept. 10
Bellamy, James, and Albert de Valangin, Holborn, wine-merchants, Sept. 7
Blyth, Benj. Birmingham, woollen-draper, Aug. 28
Bird, Hawkins, Briſtol, tea-dealer, Sept. 7
Banner, Thos. P. New court, Crutched Friars, merchant, Aug. 25
Bamford, Samuel Paul, John Cooke, and James Francis Clifford, Tiverton, worſted-manufacturers, ſeparate eſtate of John Cooke, Sept. 7
Caſlon, Wm. Finsbury ſquare, letter-founder, Aug. 28
Clark, Robert, King ſtreet, Covent garden, linen-draper, Aug. 14
Charters, Thos. Hoyden ſquare, merchant, Sept 18
Child, Eleanor, South ſtreet, St. Lukes's, chapwoman, Aug 20
Corniſh, Peter, Taunton, cooper, &c. Aug. 20
Croſsley, John, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Aug. 25
Cartwright, Abel, Darlaston, baker, Aug. 23
Cuvalje, Abraham Zimon Doncker, Lancaſter, merchant, Aug. 24
Clarke, Rob and Geo. Grub ſtreet, horſe-dealers, Sept. 7
Croaſdell, Henry, Cecil ſtreet, taylor, Sept. 18
Cockayne, Nathaniel, Derby, baker, Sept. 18
Cartwright, Thos. Manchester, upholſterer, Sept. 13
Dale, Iſaac Roſs, Exeter, earthenware-man, Aug. 20
Dawſon, John, Hyde ſtreet, ſteel-manufacturer, Aug. 18
Dulau, Arnaud, Soho ſquare, bookſeller, Aug. 21
Edwards, Miles, Buſh lane, cotton-broker, Sept. 11
Elvey, John, jun. Malaſone, taylor, Sept. 11
Fogg, Rob. jun. New Bond ſtreet, china-man, Aug. 17
Figgins, John, Trowbridge, carpenter, Sept. 8

Greenaway, Mary and Francis, Caine, collar-makers, Aug. 16
Golding, James, ſen. and jun. Pudhill, clothiers, Aug. 25
Holmes, John, Newbold on Avon, lime-merchant, Sept. 13
Holmes, Wm. Otley, mercer, Aug. 23
Halloday, Wm. Watling ſtreet, warehouſeman, Sept. 7
Hudſon, Wm. Whitby, linen-draper, Aug. 23
Holland, Thos. (partner with Benjamin Miles) Bedfordbury, woollen-draper, Sept. 18
Hughes, Rob. Chandos ſtreet, woollen-draper, Aug. 24
Hodgkins, Daniel Liverpool, bruſh-maker, Sept. 13
Henderſon, Geo. Newcaſtle, corn-merchant, Aug. 25
Hughes, David, Liverpool, draper, Aug. 24
Harriſon, John, Sunderland, ſhip-owner, Sept. 6
Hunt, Humphrey, Briſtol, tea-dealer, Sept. 15
Jackſon, John, Lime ſtreet, wine-merchant, Oct. 5
Ibbett, John, Crown ſtreet, Finsbury ſquare, ſhoe-maker, Sept. 11
Jones, James, Kingſton upon Hull, grocer, Aug. 21
Jones, Hannah, Dolgoch, maltſter, Sept. 10
Jenkins, Griffith, Swanſea, tanner, Sept. 25
Kind, Peter, and Wm. Smith, Southampton, linen-drapers, Sept. 23
Kidd, Luke, Newcaſtle, flax-dreſſer, Aug. 26
Key, Wm. Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, man's-mercer, Aug. 28
Kirbey, Geo. Briſtol, tea-dealer, Sept. 15
Kemp, Thos. Knaresborough, flax-dreſſer, Sept. 8
Lodge, Frances, Pontefract, vintner, Aug. 23
Lea, Samuel, Kidderminſter, ſhag-weaver, Aug. 30
Moffatt, David, Fleet market, grocer, Aug. 14
Maſters, Wm. ſen. and jun. Greenwich, diſtillers, &c. Sept 7
Miller, James, Hammerſmith, wheelwright, Sept. 7
Martin, Rich. and James Bain, Fleet ſtreet, bookſellers, Nov. 5
Miller, Thos. and James Hulme, Manchester, dealers in weft, Sept. 11, joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Thos. Miller, Sept. 11
Martindale, John, St. James's ſtreet, wine-merchant, Oct. 9
Pitheathley, Rob. Taviſtock ſtreet, Covent garden, bookſeller, Aug. 28
Penny, Daviſon, jun. St. John, Wapping, ſhip-chandler, Aug. 14
Pedlar, Henry, Bath, woollen-draper, Aug. 24
Porter, Rich. jun. Derby, grocer, Sept 18
Richardſon, Peter, Portſea, bookſeller, Aug. 25
Roberts, Wm. Oſweſtry, ſhopkeeper, Sept. 7
Rudhall, Anthony, Bidminſter, baker, Sept. 3
Robinſon, Thos. Liverpool, timber-merchant, Sept. 25
Stubbs, John, Keighley, innkeeper, Aug. 16
Sing, Thos. Horden, Stockport, grocer, Sept. 20
Stapleton, James, Sadlers' Hall court, carpenter, Aug. 28
Skone, Wm. Briſtol, grocer, Sept. 2
Smith, Joſhua, and Adam Unſworth, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, Sept. 9
Stanley, John, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 8
Saule, John, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 10
Streater, Wm. Billinghurſt, miller, Sept. 17
Shorthoſe, Thos. Sculcoates, merchant, Sept. 14
Taylor, John, Maiden lane, Wood ſtreet, weaver, &c. Aug. 28
Tupper, John, Chicheſter, merchant, Aug. 21
Threlfall, James, and Robert Heſketh, corn-merchants, Sept. 14, at the Globe tavern, John ſtreet, Liverpool
Uther, John Wm. Bowling green lane, Clerkenwell, Aug. 28
Weir, Wm. and Thos. Hughes, Paternoſter row, bookſellers, Aug. 31
Wallis, James, Paternoſter row, bookſeller, Sept. 11
Wadley, Samuel, Cheltenham, dealer, Sept. 11
Wood, James, Manchester, machine-maker, Sept. 8
Walker, Francis, and John Thompſon, Sheffield, brewers, joint and ſeparate eſtates, Sept. 6
Wells, Wm. Kirton, ſhopkeeper, Sept. 10
Watſon, Horace, Little St. Helens, merchant, Aug. 28
Yeoman, Wm. Theobald's road, tallow-chandler, Aug. 14

LIST OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST *of the* MEMBERS *returned to ſerve in the ſecond* PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM, *for the ſeveral* COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, &c. *in* ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, *and* IRELAND, *alphabetically arranged.*

*** Thoſe marked thus (*) were not in the laſt Parliament. Thoſe marked thus (†) are new *for the reſpective places.* All the reſt are re-elected. The figure after the name ſhews in how many Parliaments the Member has ſerved. Thoſe marked thus (¶) are returned for more than one place.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe,(1)
Agmondeſham—T. D. T. Drake,(2) C. D. Gerrard,(1)
Alban's, St.—*Hon. J. W. Grimſtone, W. S. Poyntz, (1)
Aldborough, Suffolk—Sir J. Aubry, Bart.(7), *J. M'Mahon
Aldborough, Yorkſhire—Charles Duncombe, jun. (1), *John Sullivan
Andover—T. Aſhton Smith (1), *Hon. N. Fellowes
Angleſea—Hon. Arthur Paget (2)
Appleby—John Courtenay (5), *P. Francis
Arundel—*Lord Andover, *John Atkins
Aſhburton—*Sir Hugh Inglis, Walter Palk(1)
Ayleſbury—†James Dupre (1), *Robert Bent
Banbury—Dudley North (6)
Barnſtaple—†W. Devaynes (1), *Sir Edw. Pellew
Bath—Lord John Thynne (1), J. Palmer (1)
Beaumaris—Lord Newborough (1)
Bedfordſhire—Hon. H. A. St. John (5), J. Oſborne (2)
Bedford Town—Samuel Whitbread (2), *W. Lee Antoine
Bedwin—Sir R. Buxton (1), *N. Holland
Beeralſton—Ld. Louvaine (1), Col. W. Mitford (1)
Berkſhire—Geo. Vanſittart (4), Chas. Dundas (2)
Berwick—*Thomas Hall, †John Fordyce (1)
Beverley—*John Wharton, N. C. Burton(1)
Bewdley—Miles Peter Andrews (1)
Biſhop's Caſtle—Wm. Clive (6), *John Robinſon
Blechingly—*James Milnes, *J. B. Walſh
Bodwyn—†C. S. Lefevre (1), ¶*J. Dupre Porcher
Boroughbridge—Hon. J. Scott (1), *E. B. Portman
Boſſiney—†J. H. Addington (2), J. A. S. Wortley (1)
Boſton—*W. A. Maddock, Tho Fydell (2)
Brackley—John W. Egerton (6), Samuel Haynes (4)
Bramber—†G. Sutton (2), H. Joddrell (1)
Brecon County—Sir C. G. Morgan (6)
Brecon Town—Sir R. Saliſbury (1)
Bridgnorth—J. Whitmore (2), I. Hawkins Browne (6)
Bridgwater—G. Pocock (1), J. Allen (1)
Bridport—†Sir E. Nepean (1), G. Barclay(2)
Briſtol—Rt. Hon. C. Bragge (2), *Evan Baillie
Buckinghamſhire—Marquis Titchfield (2), Earl Temple (1)
Buckingham Town—Rt. Hon. T. Grenville (2), *Lord W. A. Proby

Callington

Callington—J. Inglet Fortescue (1), Paul Orchard (4)
Calne—*Lord Henry Petty, J. Jekyll (4)
Cambridgeshire—*Lord C. Manners, Rt. Hon. C. York (2)
Cambridge University—Rt. Hon. W. Pitt (5) Earl Euston (3)
Cambridge Town—Hon. E. Finch (4), Robert Manners (4)
Camelford—†R. Adair (1), *J. Fonblanque
Canterbury—Hon. G. Watson (1) *J. Baker
Cardiff—*Lord W. Stewart
Cardiganshire—T. Johnes (2)
Cardigan Town—Hon. J. Vaughan (1)
Carlisle—J. C. Curwen (2), †W. S. Stanhope (1)
Carmarthenshire—*Hamlyn Williams
Carmarthen Town—J. G. Phillips (1)
Carnarvonshire—Sir R. Williams (1)
Carnarvon Town—Hon. E. Paget (1)
Castle Rising—†P. I. Thellusson (2), C. Chester (2)
Cheshire—T. Cholmondeley (1), †W. Egerton (2)
Chester—Lord Belgrave (4), T. Grosvenor (2)
Chichester—Rt. Hon. T. Steele (5), G. W. Thomas (4)
Chippenham—*C. Brooke, J. Dawkins (4)
Christchurch—Rt. Hon. G. Rose (3), †W. Sturges (1)
Cirencester—Sir R. Preston (2), M. H. Beach (2)
Clithero—*Hon. John Cust, Hon. R. Curzon (1)
Cockermouth—*Robert Ward, *James Graham
Colchester—†J. Dennison (1), R. Thornton (4)
Corfe Castle—H. Banks (5), N. Bond (5)
Cornwall County—Sir W. Lemon (7), Francis Gregor (2)
Coventry—N. Jefferys (1), *W. F. Barlow.
Cricklade—T. Estcourt (2), Lord Porchester (2)
Cumberland—Sir H. Fletcher (7), J. Lowther (1)
Dartmouth—E. Bastard (5), *A. Howe Holdsworth
Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynne (2)
Denbigh Town—*Hon. F. West
Derbyshire—Lord G. Cavendish (6), E. M. Mundy (4)
Derby Town—Hon. G. Walpole (2), E. Coke (5)
Devizes—Rt. Hon. H. Addington (4), J. Smith (1)
Devonshire—Sir Lawrence Palk (4), J. P. Bastard (5)
Dorsetshire—W. M. Pitt (5), F. J. Brown (4)
Dorchester—F. Fane (2), C. Ashley (2)
Dover—J. Trevanion (5), J. S. Smith
Downton—Hon. E. Bouverie (2), *Hon. J. Ward
Droitwich—Sir E. Winnington (5) Hon. A. Foley (6)
Dunwich—Lord Huntingfield (3), S. Barne (1)
Durham County—Sir R. Milbanke (1), R. Burdon (2)
Durham City—R. J. Lambton (1), *Richard Wharton
East Looe—J. Buller (1), *E. Buller
Edmond's Bury, St.—Lord Hervey (1), *Lord C. Fitzroy
Essex—J. Bullock (6), *Eliah Harvey
Evesham—C. Thellusson (1), *Cr. Bruce
Exeter—Sir C Bamfylde (1), *J. Buller
Eye—Hon. W. Cornwallis (5), J. Cornwallis (1)
Flintshire—Sir T. Mostyn (1)
Flint Town—Watkin Williams (6)
Fowey—*R. P. Carew, E. Golding (1)
Gatton—†M. Wood (2), *J. Dashwood
Germain's, St.—*Lord Binning, *J. Langham
Glamorganshire—T. Windham (4)
Gloucestershire—Hon. G. Berkeley (5), Marquis of Worcester (1)
Gloucester City—J. Pitt (4), H. Howard (2)
Grampound—Sir C. Hawkins (1), †B. Hobhouse (1)
Grantham—*Sir W. E. Welby, *T. Thornton
Great Grimsby—A. Boucherett (1), *J. H. Loft
Grinstead (East)—†Sir H. Strachey (2), *D. Giles
Guildford—Lord Cranley (6), Hon. J. C. Norton (1)
Hampshire—Sir W. Heathcote (2), W. Chute (2)
Harwich—J. Robinson (5), *T. Myers
Haslemere—G. Wood (1), †R. Penn (1)
Hastings—†Lord Glenbervie (2), †G. W. Gunning (1)
Haverfordwest—Lord Kensington (10)
Helston—*Lord Fitzharris, *J. Penn
Herefordshire—*Sir G. Cornewall, *J. G. Cotterell
Hereford City—J. Scudamore (1), T. P. Symonds (1)
Hertfordshire—W. Plumer (8), *Hon. P. Lambe
Hertford Town—*Hon. G. S. Cowper, N. Calvert (3)
Heyden—C. A. Saville (1), †G. Johnstone (1)
Heytesbury—*Lord Kirkwall, *Rt. Hon. C. Abbot (2) ¶
Higham Ferrers—*F. F. Foljambe
Hindon—*T. Wallace, *J Pedley
Honiton—G. Shum (1), †Sir J. Honywood (1)
Horsham—*P. Rose, *E. Hilliard
Huntingdonshire—Lord Hinchinbrooke (2), Lord Montagu (1)
Huntingdon Town—J. Calvert (2), W. H. Fellows (4)
Hythe—*M. White, *T. Godfrey
Ilchester—*W. Punter, *T. Plummer
Ipswich—C. A. Crickett (4), Sir A. Hammond (1)
Ives, St.—W. Praed (5), *J. Raine
Kent—*F. Honywood, Sir W. Geary (1)
King's Lynn—Sir M. B. Foulkes (2), Hon. H. Walpole (5)
Kingston-upon-Hull—S. Thornton (4), *J. Staniforth
Knaresborough—Lord J. Townshend (4), J. Hare (5)

Lancashire

Lancaſhire—T. Stanley(6), J. Blackburne(4)
Lancaſter Town—*Marquis Douglas, John Dent (2)
Launceſton—J. Brogden (1), *R. H. A. Bennet
Leiceſterſhire—Sir E. C. Hartopp (1), G. A. L. Keck (2)
Leiceſter Town—S. Smith (4), T. Babington (1)
Leominſter—†J. Lubbock (1), *Hon. C. Kinnaird
Liſkeard—Hon. J. Eliot (5), †Hon. W. Eliot (2)
Leſtwithiel—H. Sloane (2), †W. Dickenſon, jun. (1)
Lewes—†Lord F. Oſborne (1), *H. Shelly
Lincolnſhire—Sir G. Heathcote (1), *C. Chaplin
Lincoln City—R. Elliſon(1), H. Sibthorp(1)
Litchfield—Sir J. Wrotteſley(1), T. Anſon(4)
Liverpool—Gen. Tarleton (2), Gen. Gaſcoigne (1)
London—H. C. Combe (1), *C. Price, W. Curtis (2), Sir J. Anderſon (2)
Ludlow—Hon R. Clive(2), R. Payne, Knt.(5)
Luggerſhall—Earl of Dalkeith (2), T. Everett (1)
Lyme Regis—Hon. T. Fane (4), Hon. H. Fane (7)
Lymington—W. Manning (2), Gen. H. Burrard (2)
Maidſtone—Sir M. Bloxham (4), *J. H. Durand
Maiden—J. H. Strutt (2), C. C. Weſtern(2)
Malmſbury—*C. Scott, *S. Scott
Malton—B. Cooke (1), Hon. C. L. Dundas (1)
Marlborough—Lord Bruce (1), *J. Leigh
Marlow—T. Williams (2), O. Williams (1)
Maw's, St.—†Rt. Hon. W. Windham(4), Sir W. Young (4)
Michael, St.—*R. Dallas, *R. S. Ainſlie
Merionethſhire—Sir R. W. Vaughan (2)
Midhurſt—G. Smith (1), *S. Smith
Middleſex—G. Byng (2), Sir F. Burdett(1)
Milburne Port—Lord Paget (2), *H. Leyceſter
Minehead—J. F. Luttrell (6), *J. Patteſon
Monmouthſhire—Gen. J. Rooke (4), C. Morgan (1)
Monmouth Town—†Lord C. Somerſet (1)
Montgomeryſhire—C. W. W. Wynn (1)
Montgomery Town—W. Keene (7)
Morpeth—Lord Morpeth (2), *W. Ord
Newark—*Admiral Sir C. M. Pole, †T. M. Sutton (5)
Newcaſtle-under-Lyne—E. W. Bootle (2), *Sir R. Lawley
Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne—Sir M. Ridley (7), C. Brandling (4)
Newport, Cornwall—J. Richardſon (1), W. Northey (1)
Newport, Hants—†J. Blackburn (1), *R. G. Kerr
Newton, Lancaſhire—T. Brooke (4), P. Patten (1)
Newton, Hants—*Sir R. Barclay, *C. Chapman
Norfolk—T. W. Coke (4), Sir J. Aſtley (1)
Northallerton—H. Pierſe (6), Hon. E. Laſcelles (2)
Northamptonſhire—F. Dickins (4), W. R. Cartwright (1)
Northampton Town—Hon. S. Percival (2), Hon. E. Bouverie (2)
Northumberland—Hon. C. Grey (4), Col. T. Beaumont (2)
Norwich—*R. Fellowes, †W. Smith (4)
Nottinghamſhire—Lord W. Bentinck (1), Hon. E. Pierrepoint (1)
Nottingham Town—Sir J. B. Warren (1), *J. Birch
Oakhampton—J. Strange (1), *H. Holland, jun.
Orford—Lord R. S. Conway (2), *J. Trail
Oxfordſhire—Lord F. A. Spencer (1), J. Fane (1)
Oxford City—*A. Wright, F. Burton (5)
Oxford Univerſity—Sir W. Dolben (6), Rt. Hon. Sir W. Scott (2)
Pembrokeſhire—Lord Milford (4)
Pembroke Town—Hugh Barlow (6)
Penrhyn—†Sir S. Luſhington (2), *Sir J. Nicholl
Peterborough—Dr. F. Lawrence (1), †W. Elliot (1)
Petersfield—H. Jolliffe (1), *Mr. Serj. W. Beſt
Plymouth—Sir W. Elford (1), *P. Langmead
Plympton—†E. Goulding (1)¶, P. Metcalfe (1)
Pontefract—J. Smyth (5), *R. Benyon
Poole—J. Jeffery (1), G. Garland (1)
Portſmouth—Hon. T. Erſkine (2), Cap. J. Markham (1)
Preſton—Lord Stanley (1), *J. Horrocks
Queenſborough—*J. Prinſep, *G. P. Moore
Radnor County—W. Wilkins (1)
Radnor Town—R. Price (1)
Reading—F. Anneſley (6), †C. S. Lefevre (1)¶
Retford (Eaſt)—*R. Cranford, *J. Jaffray
Richmond, Yorkſhire—*Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, A. Shakeſpeare (1)
Ripon—Sir J. Graham (1), J. Heathcote (1)
Rocheſter—*Sir W. S. Smith, *J. Hulks
Romney (New)—J. W. Willett (1), *M. Lopez
Rutlandſhire—*N. Noel, *Lord Carberry
Rye—Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury (2), *T. D. Lamb
Ryegate—Hon. J. S. Yorke (2), Hon. J. S. Cocks (5)
Salop County—Sir R. Hill (5), J. K. Powell(4)
Saltaſh—*M. Ruſſell, *R. Deverell
Sandwich—Sir P. Stevens (2), Sir H. Mann(2)
Sarum (New)—W. Huſſey (8), †Lord Folkſtone (1)
Sarum (Old)—†N. Vanſittart (1) †H. Alexander
Scarborough—Hon. E. Phipps (2) *Lord R. Manners

Seaford

Seaford—C. Rose Ellis (2) *R. J. Sullivan
Shaftesbury—*E. L. Loveden, *Rob. Hurst
Shorcham—Sir Cecil Bishopp (1) *T. Shelley
Shrewsbury—Sir Wm. Pulteney (7) Hon. W. Hill (1)
Somersetshire—W. G. Langston (2) William Dickenson (1)
SouthamptonTown—G.H.Rose (2) J.Amyatt (6)
Southwark—Henry Thornton (5) George Tierney (1)
Staffordshire—Lord G. L. Gower (2) Sir E. Littleton (4)
Stafford Town—R. B. Sheridan (5) Hon. E. Monckton (5)
Stamford—Gen. J. Leland (1) Lieut.Gen.A. Bertie (1)
Steyning—J. Martin Lloyd (1) *R. Hurst
Stockbridge—*J.F.Barham, Col.G.Porter (1)
Sudbury—*Sir J. C. Hippesley, *J. Pytches
Suffolk—Lord Brome (1) Sir T.C.Bunbury (7)
Surry—Lord W. Russell (4) Sir J. Frederick (2)
Sussex—Gen. C. Lennox (2) John Fuller (1)
Tamworth—Sir Robert Peele (2) †Gen. W. Loftus (1)
Tavistock—Lord R. Spencer (1) Gen. Fitzpatrick (7)
Taunton—Wm. Moreland (1) John Hammett (5)
Tewkesbury—Jas.Martin (6) Christ.Codrington (1)
Thetford—John Harrison (2) *Thos.Creevey
Thirske—Sir G. P.Turner (4) *W. Frankland
Tiverton Rt. Hon. D. Ryder (4) Hon. R. Ryder (2)
Totnes—†Wm. Adams (1) *J. B. Burland
Tregony—*Marquis of Blandford, *Charles Cockerell
Truro—Leveson Gower (1) J. Lemon (1)
Wallingford—Sir Fran. Sykes (5) *W. Lewis Hughes
Wareham—J. Calcraft (1) †A. Strahan (1)
Warwickshire—Sir G. A. W. S. Evelyn (5) *D. S. Dugdale.
Warwick Town—*C. Mills, *Lord Broke
Wells—C. Tudway (2) C. W. Taylor (1)
Wendover—†Rt. Hon. C. Long (4) *Hon. J. Smith
Wenlock—Cecil Forrester (2) Hon. J. Simpson (2)
Weobly—Lord G. Thynne (2) *J.F.Thomas
Westbury—*W. Baldwin, †C. Smith (1)
West Looe—*Js. Buller, *Tho. Smith
Westminster—Hon. C. J.Fox (7) Lord Gardner (1)
Westmoreland—Sir M. Le Fleming (6) J. Lowther (6)
Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis—Sir J. Pulteney (4) G. Steward (2) W. Garthore (1) *C. Adams
Whitchurch—W. Townshend (1) W. Broderick (1)
Wigan—*R. H. Leigh *John Hodson
Wilton—V. Fitzwilliam (4) Hon. J. Spencer (1)
Wiltshire—A. Goddard (7) H. P. Wyndham (2)
Winchelsea—*Rob.Ladbrooke, *Wm.Moffat
Winchester—Sir R. Gamon (4) †Sir H.Mildmay (1)
Windsor—*J. Williams, Hon. R. F. Greville (1)
Woodstock—Sir H. Dashwood (4) †C. Abbot (2)
Worcestershire—E. Foley (7) W. Lygon (6)
Worcester City—A. Robarts (1) *J. Scott
Wootton Bassett—*Hon. H. St. John, *R. Williams, jun.
Wycombe (Chipping)—Sir J. Dashwood (1) †Sir F. Baring (2)
Yarmouth, Norfolk—*Sir T. Trowbridge, *T. Jervis
Yarmouth, Hants—J. C. Jervoise (6) *J. P. Murray
Yorkshire—W.Wilberforce (5) H.Lascelles (1)
York City—Sir W.Milner (2) †L.Dundas (2)

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire—James Ferguson (4)
Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, Montrose, Brechin, & Inverbervie — *James Farquhar
Ayrshire—Col. Wm. Fullarton (1)
Argyleshire—Lord J. D. E. H. Campbell (1)
Banffshire—Right Hon. Sir W. Grant (2)
Berwickshire—George Baillie (1)
Buteshire and Caithness — †Sir John Sinclair (2)
Clackmananshire and Kinross — * W. Douglas, *M'Lean Clephane
Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther-Easter, Pittenweem, and Anstruther-Wester — Gen. Alex. Campbell (2)
Culross Dunfermling, Innerkeithing, Queen-Ferry, and Stirling — *Sir John Henderson *Alex. Cochran
Cupar, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew, and Forfar — David Scott (2)
Dumbartonshire—James Colquhoun, jun. (1)
Dumbarton, Rutherglen, Glasgow, and Renfrew — *Alexander Houston
Dumfriesshire—Sir Robert Lawrie (6)
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Kircudbright, Lochmaben, and Annan — Hon. Charles Hope (2) ¶
Edinburghshire—Robert Dundas (2)
Edinburgh City—Right Hon. H. Dundas (6)
Elginshire—James Brodie (1)
Fifeshire—Sir Wm. Erskine (1)
Forfarshire—Sir David Carnegie (1)
Haddingtonshire—Hon. Col. C. Hope (1) ¶
Invernesshire—*Charles Grant

Inverneſs, Nairn, Forres, and Fortroſe } *A. P. Cumming Gordon
Irvine, Air, Rothſay, Invérary, and Campbelltown } John Campbell (2)
Kincardineſhire---Sir John Stuart (1)
Kintore, Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Invercurie } *Col. Francis W. Grant
Kirkcudbright, & Stewartry } Patrick Heron (2)
Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, Bruntiſland, and Dyſart } Sir J. St. Clair Erſkine (5)
Lanarkſhire---*Lord A. Hamilton
Lauder, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Jedburgh } †Hon. Tho. Maitland (2)
Linlithgowſhire---Hon. Chas. Alex. Hope (1)
Nairnſhire, & Cromarty } *Gen. Alex. M'Kenzie
Orkney and Shetland } Capt. Rob. Honyman (1)
Peebleſhire---James Montgomery (1)
Perthſhire---Col. Thomas Graham (2)
Renfrewſhire---†William M'Dowall (2)
Roſsſhire---Sir Charles Roſs (4)
Roxburghſhire---Sir George Douglas (4)
Selkirkſhire---*John Rutherford
Selkirk, Lanark, Peebles, and Linlithgow } *Col. Wm. Dickſon
Stirlingſhire---*Capt. Charles Elphinſtone
Stranrawer, Wigtown, Whitehorn, and New Galloway } *Spalding Gordon
Sutherlandſhire---†Right Hon. W. Dundas (2)
Wigtownſhire---*Andrew M'Dowall
Kirkwall, Tain, Dingwall, Dornock, and Wick } *John Charles Villiers (5)

IRELAND.

Antrim County---*Hon. J. O'Neil, E. A. M'Naughton
Armagh County---Hon. A. Acheſon, *Hon. H. Caulfield
Armagh Town---Patrick Duigenan
Athlone---William Handcock
Bandon Bridge---Sir Broderick Chinnery
Belfaſt---Edward May
Carrickfergus---*Lord Spencer Chicheſter
Caſhel---Right Hon. W. Wickham
Carlow Co.---*D. Latouche, *G. O. Bagenal
Carlow Town---*C. Montague Ormſby.
Cavan County---Nath. Sneyd, F. Saunderſon
Clare County---*Sir E. O'Brien, Hon. F. N. Burton
Clonmell---William Bagwell
Cork County---Lord Boyle, R. H. Fitzgerald
Cork City---M. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinſon
Coleraine---*Walter Jones
Donegall County---Lord Sudley, *Sir James Stewart
Down County---Lord Caſtlereagh, F. Savage
Downpatrick---*Counſellor Haythorn
Drogheda---Edward Hardman
Dublin County---H. Hamilton, F. J. Faulkener
Dublin City---J. C. Beresford, †J. Latouche
Dublin College---Hon. George Knox
Dundalk---*Richard Archdall
Dungannon---Hon. John Knox
Dungarvon---*William Green
Ennis---*James Fitzgerald
Enniſkillen---Hon. A. Cole Hamilton
Fermanagh County---Lord Cole, Mervyn Archdall
Galway County---Hon. R. Trench, R. Martin
Galway Town---J. Brabazon Ponſonby
Kerry County---M. Fitzgerald, Js. Croſbie
Kildare County---*Lord R. Fitzgerald, *Rob. Latouche
Kilkenny County---Right Hon. W. B. Ponſonby, Hon. J. Butler
Kilkenny City---*Hon. Charles Butler
King's County---Sir L. Parſons, *T. Bernard
Kinſale---†James C. Rowley
Leitrim County---Lord Clements, *P. Latouche, jun.
Limerick County---*C. S. Oliver, W. Odell
Limerick City---Charles Vereker
Liſburne---†Earl of Yarmouth
Londonderry County---*Lord G. Beresford, Hon. C. T. Stewart
Londonderry City---Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill
Longford County---*Hon. T. Newcomen, Sir T. Featherſtone
Louth County---Right Hon. J. Foſter, W. C. Forteſcue
Mallow---*Denham Jephſon
Mayo County---Hon. H. A. Dillon, Hon. D. Browne
Meath County---Sir M. Somerville, *T. Bligh
Monaghan County---R. Dawſon, C. P. Leſlie
Newry---Right Hon. Iſaac Corry
Portarlington---*Henry Parnell
Queen's County---*Hon. W. W. Pole, *Sir E. Coote
Roſcommon County---*Hon. E. King, Arthur French
Roſs (New)---*Charles Tottenham, jun.
Sligo County---Charles O'Hara, J. E. Cowper
Sligo Town---Owen Wynne
Tipperary County---Lord F. Mathew, John Bagwell
Tralee---Right Hon. George Canning
Tyrone County---Jas. Stewart, Right Hon. J. Stewart
Waterford County---Right Hon. J. Beresford, †Edward Lee
Waterford City---Wm. Congreve Alcock
Weſtmeath County---G. H. Rochfort, Wm. Smith
Wexford County---Lord Loftus, Abel Ram
Wexford Town---*R. N. Furneſs
Wicklow County---W. H. Hume, Geo. Ponſonby
Youghall---John Keane

N. B. The projected changes in the Germanic empire, and other events of the laſt month, will appear in our next.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Mr. Garnerin's firſt Voyage.—This aërial tour took place from Ranelagh Gardens, on Monday, June 28. At eleven o'clock, M. Garnerin began the chemical operations neceſſary for the production of the inflammable gas. At five, he and Captain Sowden took their ſeats, the weather being tempeſtuous, and ſome ſhowers of rain falling, when the balloon, firſt making the tour of the Gardens, aſcended majeſtically and rapidly into the regions of the air, paſſing, in an eaſterly direction, over the Cities of Weſtminſter and London: here the balloon began to deſcend; M. Garnerin, therefore, threw out ſome ballaſt, and it roſe immediately with great rapidity, and carried the travellers over the Cathedral of St. Paul. During all this time, the whole metropolis was diſtinctly ſeen by the aëronauts, whoſe balloon was equally viſible to the inhabitants of the metropolis. Their deſcent was attended by very diſagreeable circumſtances, on account of the continued violence of the wind. About half an hour had elapſed ſince their aſcent, when M. Garnerin opened the *ſoupape* or ſucker of the balloon, and deſcended through black and cold clouds; their courſe was, at that time, carrying them towards the ſea. As ſoon as they had approached ſufficiently near the earth, they threw out their anchor and cable. The balloon, when it firſt touched the ground, rebounded with conſiderable violence, and the guſts of wind dragged them over fields and hedges, and drove them againſt trees, which tore their hands and cloaths, and conſiderably bruiſed them, and it was not until ſome minutes had elapſed, that it took a ſteady hold in a thicket, and not until Captain Sowden had received a ſevere blow on the back part of his head. The balloon, however, was now torn in the lower part, the cords broke, and the boat broke. The place where M. Garnerin and Captain Sowden landed was on a common, four miles beyond Colcheſter, and ſixty from Ranelagh.

Garnerin's ſecond Voyage.—M. Garnerin again advertiſed to aſcend in a balloon from Lord's Cricket-ground, on Saturday, July 3, and to deſcend in a parachûte. When the day arrived, the weather proved ſo boiſterous, that M. Garnerin was obliged to defer his voyage. A conſiderable degree of diſapprobation having been expreſſed by the multitude at M. Garnerin's not aſcending, he, on Sunday, publicly advertiſed, that he would aſcend on Monday, although the weather ſhould not prove favourable, and although it might be impoſſible to attempt the deſcent by the parachute. About twelve o'clock, the operation for filling the balloon commenced. At half paſt three, M. Garnerin arrived on the ground, as did likewiſe, about a quarter paſt four, the Prince of Wales, with the Ducheſs of Devonſhire on his right arm, and Lady Morpeth on his left, followed by Lord and Lady Beſborough, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lord and Lady Cholmondeley, Lord Holland, Lord Stanhope, Mr. Erſkine, and other perſons of diſtinction, &c. &c. About half paſt four, M. Garnerin dreſſed himſelf in a jacket in which he always makes his aërial excurſions; he then took a tumbler of rum and water and took his ſeat, Mr. Locker, his companion in this voyage, having juſt before taken his. About a quarter before five, the laſt rope, which held the balloon, was cut, and the balloon aſcended in a moſt ſteady and majeſtic ſtyle, taking its courſe towards Highgate—it was out of ſight in two minutes. The very unfavourable weather had induced M. Garnerin to give up his intention of diſplaying the promiſed experiment of the parachute. The motion, though very rapid, was perfectly imperceptible to the travellers, and neither of them could diſtinguiſh ſounds above the elevation of three or four thouſand feet. After they had been about five minutes on their voyage, M. Garnerin propoſed to deſcend, and accordingly he opened the valve. The deſcent was very rapid, occaſioned by the force of the wind, rather than the ſpecific gravity of the machine, and the re-bound, on touching the earth, bore them up again, with great velocity, to the height of 150 or 200 feet. In re-deſcending, they ſtruck againſt a tree, the ſhock of which gave M. Garnerin a ſevere blow on the back: but, ſeveral of the peaſantry being at hand, the travellers alighted from the car, in perfect ſafety, in a field belonging to Mr. Owen, at Chingford, in Eſſex.

On Tueſday, Auguſt 10, the intrepid Garnerin again aſcended from Vauxhall Gardens, accompanied by Madame Garnerin and a Mr. Glaſsford. The balloon was the ſame in which M. Garnerin made his preceding voyage from Lord's Cricket-ground. Without the Gardens, it is computed, that 300,000 perſons were collected, and, at an early hour, ſeveral thouſands could not procure admiſſion into the gardens. Scarcely a breath of air moved, and the aëronauts remained at a conſiderable height, nearly over the ſpot from whence they aſcended. In about ten minutes, M. Garnerin let fall a ſmall parachute, to which was ſuſpended a cat. At a quarter paſt eight o'clock, the aëronauts deſcended in Lord Roſslyn's Paddock, on the top of Hampſtead Hill. This deſcent of the parachute was gradual, and the cat, with his

little

little vehicle, fell ſafely in a garden. As ſoon as M. Garnerin had reached an elevation of 400 yards, he ſet at liberty a pigeon carrier, which immediately took an unſettled direction, and ſeemed wandering, for a time; it appeared, however, afterwards, that he returned to his neſt at night.

Account of the number of veſſels, with the amount of their tonnage, which have been annually built and regiſtered in the ſeveral ports of Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the empire, between the 5th of January, 1789, and the 5th of January, 1802.

Years.	*Veſſels.*	*Tons.*
1789	827	10,090
1790	725	68,695
1791	766	68,940
1792	821	78,120
1793	100	7585
1794	714	66,021
1795	719	72,181
1796	823	94,972
1797	756	86,242
1798	833	89,319
1799	858	98,044
1800	1041	134,188
1801	1065	122,593

On Thurſday, July 22, an unfortunate accident happened at the Weſt India Docks, at Blackwall:—In conſequence of the wind and tide ſetting in ſhore at the ſame time, ſome of the ballaſt was driven away, and the water ruſhing in from the Thames, all the labourers working at that ſpot (five in number) were drowned. The water was pumped off the next morning, and the bodies were taken up. The docks have not ſuffered any material injury. Eleven more labourers were miſſing, beſides Mr. Buff, brother to the principal engineer.—*A deſcription of the above Docks, and an account of the opening, &c. &c. will appear in our next.*

Married.] At Pancras, the Rev. E. Wigley, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Hale, of Guildford-ſtreet.

The Rev. G. Bailey, of Hatfield, to Miſs Warwick, of Ryde, Herts.

Mr. Thornton, of Piccadilly, to Miſs Hill, of Broad-ſtreet.

Mr. C. F. Rahtert, of Great St. Thomas Apoſtle, to Miſs S. Davis, ſecond daughter of the late R. Davis, eſq. of Norwood.

Mr. G. Skidmore, of Holborn, to Miſs Ruſſell, of Peckham.

Mr. W. Sells, to Miſs Willats, both of Cripplegate.

The Duke of St. Alban's, to Miſs Manners, ſiſter to Sir William Manners.

At Greenwich, W. F. Payley, eſq. of Stokelake, Devonſhire, to Miſs A. Nicholſon, third daughter of the late W. Nicholſon, eſq. of Chatham.

At St. James's Church, J. Scott, eſq. to Miſs Monroe, only daughter of the late Dr. Donald Monroe, of Argyle-ſtreet.

T. Howard, eſq. of Park-ſtreet, to Miſs Smith, of Kingſbury.

Mr. S. Lening, jun. of Kennington, to Miſs F. Bine, youngeſt daughter of the late F. Bine, eſq. of Kingſton-upon-Hull.

At Mary-le-bonne, Lieut. J. Thompſon, of the royal navy, to Miſs Hamiul, daughter of D. Hamiul, eſq. of Bryanſtone-ſtreet.

The Hon. Lord H. Stuart, third ſon of the Marquis of Bute, to the Right Hon. Lady Gertrude Villiers, daughter and ſole heireſs to the late Earl of Grandiſon, of Park-lane.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, ſecond ſon of Lord Walſingham, to Miſs North, fourth daughter of the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

The Rev. James Simpkinſon, rector of St. Peter-le-poor, to Miſs Vaux, daughter of Edward Vaux, eſq. of Auſtin-friars.

At Mary-le-bonne, T. Foley, eſq. of Albemarle, in Carmarthenſhire, South Wales, to the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Fitzgerald, ſiſter to the Duke of Leinſter.

The Rev. R. Harvey, A. M. vicar of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miſs L. Hay, of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

Died.] Of a brain-fever, Lieutenant-Col. Blair, who joined Mr. Baker, of Portman-ſquare, in an unſucceſsful oppoſition to the preſent members for Maldon, in Eſſex.

Mr. Richards, of Holborn-hill, father of the Stationer's Company.

In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, in her 85th year, Mrs. A. Fothergill, ſiſter of the late Dr. Fothergill.

Aged 78, G. A. Cook, eſq. ſixty-four years gentleman-uſher daily waiter to his preſent Majeſty and the late King George II.

The Rev. Dr. Lewes, rector of Ewell, in Surrey, &c.; his eſtates, worth about 1000l. per annum, devolve to his brother, Sir Watkin Lewes.

At her houſe, in Glouceſter Place, Lady Johnſtone, wife of Sir William Johnſtone, bart.

The Rev. R. Pitt, late of Groſvenor-ſtreet.

At his houſe, at Hammerſmith, G. Stevenſon, eſq.

At Dean's Yard, Weſtminſter, aged 62, Mr. G. Slernaker, one of the oldeſt officers of the collegiate church.

In Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the late W. Lawrence, eſq. of Kirkby Fleetham, Yorkſhire.

Mrs. Reid, wife of A. Reid, eſq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

W. Evatt, eſq. one of the clerks of the Houſe of Commons.

Mr. Varley, of the York Hotel, Bridge-ſtreet.

Mr. Gurney, of Peele's Coffee-Houſe, Fleet-ſtreet.

Mr. Randall, proprietor of the Dock-yard, Deptford; in a fit of inſanity, he precipitated himſelf from a two-pair of ſtairs back window. He had returned home viſibly depreſ-

fed in mind, from the circumſtance of a turbulent ſpirit being manifeſted among his workmen, from one of whom he had received a violent blow.

July 31, died at Hackney, aged ſix years and nine months, Thomas Williams Malkin. A more particular account of this extraordinary child will appear in our next month's Magazine.

At Twickenham, at Lady Mendip's houſe, in her 71ſt year, Lucy, Dowager Viſcounteſs Clifden; her ladyſhip was firſt married to the Hon. H. Boyle Walſingham, ſon of the late Earl of Shannon.

J. Billing, ſaleſman, of Smithfield; he ſuddenly dropped down and expired inſtantly, in the road at Stoney Stratford, Bucks.

After an illneſs of two months, the Right Hon. Earl Groſvenor; his health being very weak, his lordſhip reſided at a houſe at Earl's Court, Kenſington. By his death, one of the largeſt properties in the country deſcends to his eldeſt ſon, Lord Belgrave. The late Earl was a great ſportſman, and likewiſe the oldeſt alderman of the corporation of Leiceſter. He was the ſon of Sir Robert Groſvenor, and was raiſed to the rank of peer in 1761, and created an earl in 1784. He was born in June, 1731.

At her ſon's Houſe (Captain H. Amiel), Engleſield Green, Surrey, aged 84, Mrs. Ch. Amiel, chiefly remarkable for her ſufferings and loſſes during the American war.

In Orchard-ſtreet, Lieutenant-Col. Fitzgerald.

In his 60th year, T. Ellis, eſq. of Palatine Houſe, Stoke Newington.

Lieutenant-general Spry, of the corps of royal engineers; he lived but a very ſhort time to enjoy his promotion, about which he had expreſſed more than common anxiety. His death was unfortunately occaſioned by catching a cold, while attending the aſcenſion of a balloon.

Major Lofton, of the Bucks Militia.

On Friday, the 6th of Auguſt, in the 71ſt year of his age, at his houſe in Cheapſide, where he had reſided near forty years, Mr. Samuel Laurence, hoſier. He was interred in Bunhill Fields. Mr. Laurence was one of the numerous deſcendants of the Rev. Mr. Philip Henry, a man, whoſe unaffected piety, and genuine and primitive ſimplicity, were an honour to the age he lived in, and whoſe conduct, as a miniſter of the Goſpel, exhibited a fair example to all thoſe in the ſame ſituation.

At Barnes, Surrey, Miſs Catherine Hudſon, daughter of the late Gen. Hudſon.

In conſequence of a fever, ariſing from a ſevere cold, aged about 75, Mr. Abel Jenkins, an eminent attorney of New Inn, generally and deſervedly reſpected.

Mr. J. Atkins, a coachmaker, one of the ſufferers by the pulling down of the huſtings at Covent Garden, which (to the diſgrace of the populace), being conſidered as legal plunder, were ſo haſtily demoliſhed, as to cruſh ſeveral perſons under their ruins.

At Brompton, in her 27th year, Miſs Sophia Colſton, daughter of the late Rev. Alex. Colſton, of Filkins Hall, Oxford. This beautiful woman fell a victim to a conſumption, and has left the whole of her fortune to a young lady, who had, for ſeveral years, attended her as a travelling companion, and for whom ſhe entertained a more than ſiſterly attachment.

At Dulwich, John Rix, eſq. many years accomptant-general in the exciſe-office.

In York-place, Portman-ſquare, the wife of George Brett, eſq.

Miſs Ireland, of Bond-ſtreet.

At Roxley, in Hertfordſhire, Mr. Robert Thew, hiſtorical engraver to the Prince of Wales. He was born in Yorkſhire, about the year 1758, and was a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, which had but little cultivation, as his education was almoſt entirely neglected. He was apprenticed to a cooper, and which trade he afterwards for ſome time followed; he then applied himſelf to the ſtudy of optics, and made a very curious camera obſcura, on a new principle, which gained him the patronage of the Marquis of Carmarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds); at about the age of twenty-eight, happening to ſee an engraver at work, though he had never practiſed drawing, he got a copper-plate, and engraved an old woman's head, from a painting by Gerard Dowe, which firſt attempt was ſo extraordinary, that, on the recommendation of Charles Fox, the Ducheſs of Devonſhire, and Lady Duncannon, he was appointed hiſtorical engraver to the Prince of Wales. In the year 1788, the Marquis of Carmarthen wrote him a recommendatory letter to Alderman Boydell, who immediately offered him 300 guineas to engrave a plate from Northcote's picture of King Edward V. taking leave of his brother, the Duke of York. He has ſince engraved for Boydell, a number of capital plates from the Shakeſpeare Gallery, and from the paintings by Sir J. Reynolds, Shee, Weſtall, Smirke, Fuſeli, Northcote, Peters, &c. and which are very extraordinary ſpecimens of graphic excellence. Mr. Thew was an artiſt whoſe works have been highly and deſervedly approved by the connoiſſeur, and, as ſuch, well received by the public. Of Boydell's Shakeſpeare, *nineteen* of the large plates are from his hand. The purſuit of engraving he never attempted till the age of ſix or ſeven and twenty; and then, without any inſtruction, and depending ſolely on native genius, aided by an intenſe application, he ſuddenly arrived at the zenith of excellence in the art. Almoſt at the outſet of his career, he became connected with Meſſrs. Boydells, by extenſive engagements on their Shakeſpeare, a work which will long bear ample teſtimony to his

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rare merit and talents. The diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of his practice conſiſted in moſt faithfully exhibiting the true ſpirit and ſtyle of each maſter; a moſt minute accuracy, a certain poliſh, and exquiſite delicacy of manner; with the appropriate character given to all objects, while a mildneſs of tone, and perfect harmony, pervaded the whole piece. The Cardinal Wolſey entering Leiceſter Abbey, from Weſtall, is certainly the greateſt effort of his ſkill, and is, by many of the beſt informed connoiſſeurs and artiſts, held to be a firſt-rate ſpecimen in that ſtyle of engraving. The proprietors have not failed to avail themſelves of that circumſtance, a proof impreſſion being charged double the price of any other in the whole work.

In London, the perſon called by the name of M. De Verdion, well-known about the ſtreets of the metropolis for a number of years paſt, generally wearing a little bag-wig, and a large cocked hat, and carrying an umbrella. This ſingular character died of a cancer in the breaſt, being, it appears, a female, though ſhe always wore a maſculine habit. According to certain papers found in her apartment, ſhe was a natural daughter of a former King of Pruſſia, and came to England with Madame Schwellenberg, lately deceaſed, miſtreſs of the robes to her Majeſty. It is remarkable, that, though ſhe was in the conſtant habit of ſacrificing copiouſly to Bacchus, ſhe never inadvertently revealed the ſecret of her ſex. She was once in poſſeſſion of property to the amount of 8000l. which, truſting in the hands of a foreign banker, who failed, ſhe entirely loſt. She has ſince ſubſiſted by teaching foreign languages. In her lodgings, a number of valuable ſuits of cloaths have been found, in which ſhe uſed, till within theſe few years, to attend at court, on gala days, in the male character, having never been known in any other, ſince her reſidence in this country, except to her patroneſs; her external form was, however, ſuch as almoſt to have occaſioned a ſuſpicion as to her ſex. The *enſemble* of her figure, when decorated in its uſual paraphernalia, was ſingular and ſtriking, if not whimſically groteſque.

At his houſe in Crown-court, Weſtminſter, by ſhooting himſelf with a piſtol, Mr. Lewis Hertzlett, a king's meſſenger. He left the ſecretary of ſtate's office about half paſt one o'clock, ſaying he was going to dinner; but he had not been at home many minutes, before he went into the back-parlour, where he effected his purpoſe, by placing the muzzle of the piſtol to his throat; the bullet went through the upper-jaw, and lodged in the ſkull. The report alarmed his wife and daughter, who were in an upper apartment. On entering the room, the unhappy man was reſting his elbow on the table, with his hand to his head, when his wife ſaid, "What is the matter?" The inſtant ſhe had ſpoken thoſe words, he fell off the chair, and died inſtantaneouſly. It was not till then that ſhe perceived the blood, which flowed copiouſly from his neck, &c. The neighbourhood was alarmed by the ſervant; and, when aſſiſtance came, the wife and her daughter were found in convulſion fits. With care and aſſiſtance, they were ſoon reſtored, and carried into a neighbour's houſe. On ſearching the pockets of the deceaſed, a loaded piſtol was found. A jury was ſummoned in the evening, when it appeared that he had often been heard to ſay he would ſhoot himſelf, and uſe various other irrational ſpeeches and acts, which induced the jury to bring in a verdict of *lunacy*. He was upwards of ſixty years of age, a native of Switzerland, and had filled his place many years very reſpectably.

Thomas Harrington, eſq. of Waltham-hall, Eſſex. Walking in the Green Park, St. James's, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, he ſuddenly dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and, in a few minutes after, expired in the arms of a gentleman, whoſe humanity had led him to his aſſiſtance. Mr. Harrington was the author of ſeveral medical tracts. With very diſtinguiſhed talents, he poſſeſſed an uncommon ſuavity of manners, and benevolence of heart; and has left a diſconſolate widow, and a large circle of friends.

At her houſe in Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the Hon. Jane Parker. This lady was of the ancient family of Cæſar, in Hertfordſhire, and had for her firſt huſband Sir Charles Dormer Cottrell, maſter of the ceremonies at St. James's, to whom ſhe bore the preſent Sir Clement Dormer Cottrell, and a daughter, who died young. Her ſecond huſband was the late Hon. Lieutenant-general George Lane Parker, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, who died without iſſue. Throughout the preſent reign, even after the diminution of the bloom of youth, this lady was one of the fineſt women in the Britiſh court; and the amiableneſs of her character in private life did as much honour to her heart and principles, as her carriage in the great world did to her temper and education.

[*Further Particulars of the late Dr. Mayo, whoſe death was announced in a former Number.*—The late Dr. Mayo was a native of Hereford, and was educated at Brazen-noſe College, Oxford, which preſented him to the living of St. George's. Dr. Mayo was a divine of that claſs, which, though it enjoys not all the celebrity that adorned ſome others, perhaps excels all in real utility, that is to ſay, *he was a good pariſh-prieſt*. He was a man of great experience in that particular branch of his profeſſion, having been, for ſome time, curate of Stratford-le-Bow, then ten years curate of Whitechapel, then ten years curate of Spitalfields, before he entered upon

upon the living of St. George in the East, where he resided about thirty-eight years. Dr. Mayo had a peculiar, but by no means an unimpressive, mode of preaching, in his earlier years; but his labours were not confined to the pulpit merely. He was the instructor of the young, in the catechetical way; the reclaimer of the dissolute; the grave rebuker of the blasphemer; the admoniſher of those who had reached the gradation of unthinking levity in the scale of offence, and were tottering on the brink of vice. He was the comforter of the sick, and cheriſher of those who languiſhed under the depreſſions of poverty. He administered the aids of religion to those who were passing from time to eternity; and often, by the side of the grave, *exerted a vigour beyond the routine of duty*, whilst he taught those who attended on the interment of their friends to prepare for their latter end. He was particularly kind to the Negroes, and uninstructed men of colour, who, employed generally on board of ſhip, occaſionally resided in his pariſh, which is full of sea-faring people. Perhaps no clergyman in England ever baptiſed so many black men and Mulattoes. The attachment of these poor people to him was very great. Several of them never came into the port of London without waiting upon him, by way of testifying the reſpect in which they held him. Dr. Mayo was a magiſtrate for the county of Middleſex, and performed the functions of that office, in his parochial relations, with great attention. The zealous care with which he watched over the charity-ſchools in his pariſh was very becoming. One of them is a ſchool of high character; we mean Raine's Hoſpital, into which young girls are transplanted out of the ordinary parochial ſchool, and are taught all sorts of useful houſehold work; and then, after having lived five years in ſervice, and bringing testimonials of their good behaviour, are entitled to draw lots for a marriage-portion of 100l. and are married to ſome induſtrious mechanic, a member of the church of England. Dr. Mayo was treaſurer of this excellent foundation. On May-day (1801), in the preſence of a numerous aſſemblage of the truſtees and others, among whom were both the Members of Parliament for the county of Middleſex, he delivered a purſe, containing 100l. to one of the young women, who had been married by him that morning, whilſt another ſtood by, who had juſt drawn a prize of a ſimilar portion. The good old man gave the new-married pair a ſuitable charge, in a moſt affectionate way. His infirmities, it is true, impeded his ſpeech not a little; he ſeemed to feel it was the laſt he ſhould make on ſuch an occaſion; but, there was an eloquence in his very pauſes, and ſomething ſo touching in the tears which trickled down his cheeks, that they muſt have had hearts of ſtone who could hear them unmoved. Never man was happier in all his domeſtic relations. His children were all provided for in his life time. He was a faithful ſteward for them. His ambition was to educate his children at his own coſt, without breaking in upon what was to come to them. His eldeſt ſon is a reſpectable phyſician, ſettled at Doncaſter, and was, before he quitted London, phyſician to the Middleſex-hoſpital. His younger ſon is well-known to the learned world, Mr. Charles Mayo, the late Profeſſor of the Anglo-Saxon tongue in the Univerſity of Oxford, the firſt appointed profeſſor upon Dr. Rawlinſon's foundation. Both theſe gentlemen were Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. Dr. Mayo was a man of true frugality; but, as his frugality never ſunk into parſimony, ſo it was, in ſome meaſure, ſubſervient to his generoſity. He has walked, with no ſmall perſonal inconvenience to himſelf, through the ſtreets of London, to ſave the expence of a hackney-coach; but then he gave to the ſon, the orphan ſon, of a clergyman, before he reached home, the half-crown which he ſaved. No man better underſtood the economy of charity. There are few public charities to which he was not a contributor, from Chriſt's Hoſpital downward. His known probity procured him the office of executor to many. Many have acknowledged the ſervices he has done them in quality of truſtee and guardian. The management of the property which he held in truſt for others, often called him to the Bank of England. He has been thought to be buſied there on his own account; but, whenever this has been objectingly hinted to him, he anſwered only with a ſmile. A ſmile he had, of peculiar benignity. He was a man of great good-humour, and often indulged in a ſpecies of chaſtened pleaſantry; but his delight was in that ſort of wit which diſtinguiſhed ſome great men at the beginning of the laſt age, punning. Dr. South himſelf was not fonder of a pun than Dr. Mayo. He was bleſſed with a long ſeries of uninterrupted health. Rainy days, or inclement ſeaſons, never ſtopped him in the career of duty. He was a pariſh-prieſt of the old-ſchool, of the ſchool which bred John Waring, curate of Spitalfields and Biſhopſgate, and, laſt, clerk in orders at St. James's, Piccadilly; Mr. Hallings, the curate of Aldgate, late Secretary to the Society for Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge; Dr. Markham, late rector of Whitechapel; Mr. Southgate, the curate of St. Giles's; and Mr. Richards, the curate of St. Sepulchre's. Dr. Mayo was in politics a Tory. His religious principles were truly ORTHODOX.]

PRO-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Sometime ago a ſubſcription was entered into, for the purpoſe of improving the Infirmary at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, and adding conſiderably to its ſize. The plan was ſuggeſted by that learned and eminent phyſician Dr. Clark, and has been carried on principally under his direction, aſſiſted by a committee of gentlemen belonging to the town and neighbourhood. The whole is now nearly finiſhed, and it promiſes to be one of the moſt complete hoſpitals in the kingdom. Unfortunately, however, a diſpute has ariſen concerning the appropriation of one part of the new building, which may, for a time, leſſen the uſefulneſs of this moſt excellent charity. At one end of the new building has been erected a ſpacious and well-ventilated fever-houſe, with a diſtinct entrance, offices, and airing ground (no way communicating with the other parts of the Infirmary) for the purpoſe of receiving ſuch patients as might labour under infectious diſorders in the hoſpital. As this fever-houſe, however, is ſufficiently large to be uſed as a houſe of recovery for contagious diſeaſes, both in this town and neighbourhood, it was propoſed to open it for that purpoſe. The plan ſuggeſted was, that the reſpective pariſhes ſhould be allowed to remove infected perſons from their own confined habitations to this fever-houſe, where, however, they were to defray every expence incurred by their maintenance, without any charge upon the funds of the hoſpital. Unexpectedly ſeveral reſpectable medical gentlemen, connected with the hoſpital, oppoſed this, from a humane, no doubt, but miſtaken, dread of contagion; and the propoſal was, a few weeks ago, rejected by a majority of the governors of the hoſpital. This oppoſition, though its preſent effects are to be lamented, will, in the end, produce the moſt ſalutary effects; and, like the firſt prejudices againſt the common and cow-pox inoculation, tend to ſpread the knowledge of uſeful diſcoveries, and improve the condition of mankind. Dr. Clark has been, by it, induced to devote much time to the important ſubject of contagion, and is about to lay before the public a collection of facts and opinions, furniſhed by very many of the firſt phyſicians and ſurgeons in this kingdom, which will put the ſafety of fever-houſes, connected with hoſpitals, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt. As to the utility of ſuch inſtitutions, there cannot be, amongſt thoſe accuſtomed to obſerve the condition of the poor, the ſlighteſt difference in opinion. And it is not, perhaps, too much to ſay, that cheap and practicable means of curing, and preventing the ſpread of contagion, will leſſen the evils of poverty more effectually than all other charitable ſchemes united.

At the cloſe of the election for the City of Durham, after a ſevere conteſt, which lay principally between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wharton (the latter of whom very unexpectedly became ſucceſsful) the numbers, on being announced, ſtood as follow: Mr. Lambton, 530; Mr. Wharton, 517; and Mr. Taylor, 498. The two former gentlemen were, of courſe, declared duly elected.

Among the many improvements which are gradually making for the extenſion and convenience of the harbour of Sunderland, is a new dry dock, to be erected on the North ſide of the water, near the bridge. It is already begun, and promiſes to be of very conſiderable utility to the ſhipping of that port. It will be hewn out of the ſolid ſtone, and of courſe will be completed at an enormous expence.

His Lordſhip, the Biſhop of Durham, has lately ſubſcribed the ſum of 100l. to the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Newcaſtle, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a permanent lectureſhip on the various branches of natural and experimental philoſophy.

At the late election for the county of Durham, Sir Ralph Milbanke and Rowland Burdon, eſq. were returned without oppoſition; Sir Henry Vane having, on Mr. Burdon's being almoſt unanimouſly ſolicited to continue one of its repreſentatives, (in ſpight of his ardent wiſhes for retirement) declined his pretenſions.

The John and Margaret, Captain Jameſon, of Newcaſtle, and the Everetta, Captain Boſwell, arrived lately at Shields from Davis's Streights, the former with 12, and the latter with 15 fiſh. They left Davis's Streights on the 20th of June.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Scott, engineer, of Belford, to Mrs. J. Taylor, of the North Shore.

In London, Dr. Trotter, phyſician, now of this town (Newcaſtle) late phyſician to the fleet, to Miſs Everitt, only daughter of the late Captain Everitt, who was killed in an engagement with a French frigate, called La Prudente, in 1799.

Mr.

Mr. T. Wray, of Alnwick, to Mrs. C. Harriſon, daughter of Mrs. Henzell, of the White Hart inn —Mr. W. Brown, to Mrs. S. Gates, widow of Mr. J. Gates, formerly a hatter.—Mr T. Buſtin, of Chapel, in Weardale, to Miſs Slater.

At Berwick, Mr. W. Young, inſurance-broker, of London, to Miſs J. Tanner, ſecond daughter of Mr. W. Tanner, cooper.

Mr. R. Southern, merchant, to Miſs J. Worthy, both of Hartlepool.

At Sunderland, Mr. C. Hull, of Monkwearmouth-ſhore, to Miſs J. Cole, of the White Lion inn.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 102, Mrs. Alice Carr, mother-in-law of Mr. D. Mathews, tin-man.

Mr. Amos Barnes, plumber. He was found dead on the north turnpike-road, about two miles from the town. His horſe had fallen with him, and afterwards dragged him, as he had two violent contuſions on the back part of his head, his hand being much torn, and his coat rent up the back, as were alſo his breeches. His watch and money were found upon him.

Mr. Morton, maltſter.—Aged 20, Miſs I. Thornton, formerly of Haydon-bridge.—Mrs. Moffit, wife of Mr. Moffit, butcher.

In Gateſhead, Mrs. Norris, wife of Mr. Norris, pipe-maker.

In Durham, aged 80, Mr. J. Daviſon, auctioneer.—In her 83d year, Mrs. Wilkinſon, relict of Mr. R. Wilkinſon, innkeeper.

At Hexham, aged 63, Mrs. J. Pearſon.

At North Shields, aged 102, Mrs. J. Elliott.

At Seaham, Mrs. Henry.

In London, Mr. R. Watſon, ſadler, of Stockton.

At Branthwaite, aged 86, Mr. J. Head.

At Kingſton, in Jamaica, on the 11th of April laſt, aged 25, Mr. W. Taylor, jun. of Whitley.

Mr. C. Scott, ſurgeon, of Jedburgh, in Scotland. Returning from St. Boſwell's Fair, in company with ſeveral of his acquaintance, his horſe came down with him upon the road, and in conſequence of the fall, his ſkull was fractured. The operation of trepanning the ſkull was performed, in three different places, but the wound unhappily proved mortal. Mr. Scott was a young man of an amiable diſpoſition.

In her 24th year, Miſs Pemberton, daughter of R. Pemberton, eſq. of Weſt Boldon.

At Elwick, in the county of Durham, Mr. W. Shadforth.

At Teignmouth, in Devonſhire, where ſhe went for the recovery of her health, aged 17, Miſs Jud. Collingwood, eldeſt daughter of H. Collingwood, eſq. of Lilburn Tower, Northumberland.

At Wooler, aged 37, Mr. J. Coſſar, ſmith and farrier.

On his paſſage home from Davis's Streights, aged 43, Captain Jac. Jameſon, of the John and Margaret Greenland ſhip, of Newcaſtle. His remains were brought home and interred at Wall's End. He had made 16 ſucceſsful voyages to the above-named fiſhery.

In London, Captain W. Lindſay, of South Shields. He was found dead in his cabin, to which he had retired in apparently good health.

At Cawſey Park, the ſeat of his ſon-in-law, Col. Ogle, aged 88, Mr. T. Dunn, formerly an innkeeper, in Morpeth.

At Eymouth, near Berwick, in his 85th year, Mr. J. Cameron, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 58, T. Younhuſband, eſq. of Tughill Hall, Northumberland.

Mr. J. Lee, ſhoe-maker, of Kelſo, who dropped down in the ſtreet, and almoſt inſtantly expired. This perſon, at the age of 55, unable to reſiſt either his natural military ardour, or the extravagant bounties then offered for the enliſting of ſoldiers, had enliſted in the Scotch Brigade, and ſerved ſeveral years at the Cape of Good Hope, but was ſent home upon the regiment being ordered to India. He was a man of ſtrong natural parts, and poſſeſſed a very remarkable vein of original humour, the remembrance of which, connected with the ſuddenneſs of his exit, might tempt his friends to exclaim, "We could have better ſpared a better man."

Suddenly, in his chapel, the Rev. Mr. Turner, miniſter of a Roman Catholic congregation at Morpeth; a worthy man, who deſerves to be noticed in this record of his death, for the mildneſs of his temper, the ſimplicity of his heart, his extreme candour and benevolence, for his readineſs to ſerve his friends, and his calm good ſenſe and integrity; he was the enemy of no man, and had no enemies; yet if he was without thoſe paſſions which give a ſtrong expreſſion to the character, he was without the vices that attend them. Though unknown to the world, he was very highly eſteemed by all with whom he was acquainted; and, in a word, he might, with great propriety, be ſaid to be, in all reſpects, a Nathaniel indeed—a Chriſtian without guile or diſguiſe.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is obſerved, in one of the Cumberland papers, that it was 64 years, on the 4th of Auguſt laſt, ſince the firſt waggons were put upon the rail-roads at or near the town of Whitehaven. They were firſt *launched* (if the expreſſion may be uſed) from Harrithwaite and Woodhouſe; and their movement, which, at that time, was conſidered as only *leſs than magic*, was hailed by the acclamations, not only

only of all the inhabitants which the town then contained, but by people from every part of the adjoining county, to whom it furniſhed a ſpectacle of unbounded aſtoniſhment and delight.

The total number of admiſſions at the Cockermouth Diſpenſary, ſince the firſt inſtitution of that excellent charity, Feb. 1, 1785, have been 6168. The patients recommended and regiſtered, during the laſt year (commencing at the 31ſt of July, 1801) were 167; midwifery caſes, 23; trivial incidents, 75; total, 265: of the regiſtered patients there have been diſmiſſed, cured, 144; relieved, 6; dead, 8; and remaining upon the books, 9; total, 167.

An Act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the Boat Pool, at Darley, in the Glenkenns, to the port and town of Kircudbright, received the royal aſſent, a little time previous to the diſſolution of the late Parliament.

It is intended ſpeedily to rebuild Ouſebridge, in the county of Cumberland.

Married.] Mr. Kay, Independent miniſter, of Kendal, to Miſs Whitehead, of Halifax.

At Egremont, Mr. J. Bell, ſhoemaker, of Whitehaven, to Miſs M. Benn, late of Black How

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Wells, painter, to Miſs H. Rothery.

Died.] At Carliſle, in his 54th year, J. Ferguſon, eſq. manufacturer.—Aged 53, Mrs. M. Routledge, wife of Mr. J. Routledge, gardener.—Mrs. Milburn—Aged 55, Mrs. Atkinſon, widow of Mr. Edm. Atkinſon, tanner.—Aged 28, Mrs. A. Milbourn, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Whitehaven, aged 63. Mr. S. Falkner, potter.—Very ſuddenly, in the prime of life, Mrs. Mac Maſter, wife of Captain Mac Maſter.

At Workington, Mr. J. Carter, of the Wheatſheaf public-houſe.

In the Iſland of Jerſey, July 3, before he had completed his 23d year, after an illneſs of only five days, Captain W. Satterthwaite, of the 43d regiment, youngeſt ſon of J. C. Satterthwaite, eſq. of Papcaſtle, in Cumberland.

At Penrith, in the prime of life, Miſs Morland, milliner.

At Harrington, at the copperas-works, in her 19th year, Miſs M. Peele.

At Dumfries, J. Brown, eſq. of Millhead.

At Burgh-upon-Sands, aged 72, Mr. J. Hodgſon.

At Branthwaite, aged 88, Mr. J. Head.

At Belmont, near Hawſkead, Mrs. Braithwaite, wife of the Rev. R. Braithwaite, prebendary of Llandaff, &c. and mother of E. Lamplugh, eſq. of Iſton Hall, Cumberland.

At Henſingham, aged 72, Mrs. E. Sudden, widow of the late Mr. P. Sudden, ſeedſman.

In the Weſt Indies, Captain Porteus, of the ſhip Alliance, belonging to Whitehaven.

Lately, at Egremont, having nearly completed his 86th year, Mr. J. Caſſon, barber; one of the keeneſt hunters that has lived in the world ſince the days of Nimrod, but all his chaces, it ſeems, were pedeſtrian. "The hares (ſays a humorous writer, in one of the Cumberland papers) may blow a joyful *mort* on this occaſion, and proclaim a *jubilee*, for ſo fatal an enemy their race has never known. In the *ſeaſon*, they adminiſtered to his amuſement in the field, and ſupplied the chief comforts of his table, throughout the year. With him, ſhambles were a ſuperfluous appendage to a market, and, as Boniface, in the Beaux Stratagem, ſays of his *ale*, this ſingular perſonage might be ſaid, "to eat his *hare*, to drink his *hare*, and to ſleep upon his *hare*." Though his fee for ſhaving never exceeded a *penny*, yet, by an extraordinary economy, he had amaſſed a conſiderable property, ſaid to be upwards of 7000l. notwithſtanding the annual expence of a game-certificate, an expence, however, which, in his caſe, was juſtifiable, upon the ſtricteſt principles of frugality. He continued to handle his razor, till ſuperſeded by the great ſhaver, Death. To the above account, given by one correſpondent, it is added by another, and with great appearance of juſtice, "that the late Mr. Caſſon was of ſporting memory, but by no means of ſportive memory. He regularly took out a game-certificate, ever ſince the Act paſſed relative to ſuch licence: he always entered four game-dogs; paid both the government and parochial taxes promptly and cheerfully; and made to the commiſſioners of the income-tax a very fair and liberal return of his income. Although a *keen* ſportſman, he never injured any man, either in the purſuit of his favourite diverſion, nor, as is believed, in any other way. He had ſeveral tenants, farmers, but he never advanced their rents. He loſt ſeveral ſums, at different times, but however fond of money the world might ſuppoſe him to be, there was nothing in gain powerful enough to induce him to ſeek legal redreſs in ſuch matters. He had been a ſportſman from his youth, but indulged his paſſion for the field, merely as an amuſement; for no man was more liberal of his game." In ſhort, though a perſon of ſuch a character might paſs for an oddity among his neighbours, it is not denied by any, that he was an inoffenſive, friendly, honeſt man.

Of a dropſy, Mrs. Barwick, of Buſh Gill Head, near Wigton.

At Maryport, Mr. W. Wild, ſail-maker.

At Wigton, Mrs. D. Wilſon, mother of Mr. N. Brough, ſteward to Sir F. F. Vane, bart.—Mr. J. Hayton, butcher.

At Kirk Oſwald, aged 88, Mrs. Brown.

At Brampton, Mr. Moſes, ſen. of Tarnhouſe; his death was occaſioned by accidentally falling out of a widow.

YORKSHIRE.

The following ſhips have lately arrived at

Hull, from the Greenland whale-fiſhery:—the Emperor, Elliſon, Molly, Elizabeth, and Dwiner, with 16 fiſh each; the Symmetry, with 14; the Munificence, with 11; the Hunter and Lottery with 9 each; the Fanny 8; the Cato, Adventure, and Ariel, with 7 each; the Truelove, New Manchester, and Minerva, 6 each; the John, Maria, and Manchester, with 5 each; the Sarah and Elizabeth, with 12; Earl Fauconberg, with 10; North Briton, 9; Eggington, 8; Samuel, Blenheim, and Lynx, 6 each; and Traveller, 2 only.

A new navigable canal has been lately opened from the river Hull to the town of Leven, in Holderneſs.

Married.] Mr. S. Linging, jun. of Kennington, London, to Miſs F. Bine, youngeſt daughter of the late F. Bine, eſq. of Hull.—E. Poor, eſq. of Weſt End Cottage, to Mrs. Lypyeatt, relict of the Rev. J. Lipyeatt, rector of Wath, near Barnſley.—Mr. Maſon, attorney, of Bradford, to Miſs J. Barber, of Clockhouſe, near Bradford.

At York, Mr. J. Nutt, comb-manufacturer, to Miſs Howgate.

Mr. Burton, merchant, of Wakefield, to Miſs Metcalf, daughter of the late Rev. G. Metcalf, rector of Croſton, &c.—C. Maris, eſq. lieutenant in the Eaſt Suffolk Militia, to Miſs Weddal, of Bank Houſe, near Selby. Mr. Liſter, jun. attorney, to Miſs Waterworth, both of Scarboro'.

At Kirkleatham, in the North Riding, Mr. Pearſon, to Miſs Mowbray.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Staniforth, taylor, to Mrs. King, widow of the late Mr. King, liquor-merchant.—R. Sneyd, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Cooke, daughter of G. Cooke Yarborough, eſq. of Streetthorpe, near Doncaſter.

At Hull, Mr. J. Sheriff, to Miſs A. Sugden.

At Leeds, R. Liſle, eſq. Captain in the 19th regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs Roper.—Mr. Flintoff, merchant, to Miſs Nevins.—Mr. Halliley, of Dewſbury, to Miſs Grainger.

Died.] At York, aged 48, Mr. T. Jackſon, whiteſmith, of Hull.—Aged 66, Mrs. Fleming, wife of Captain J. Fleming.—Aged 31, Mrs. Dopkin, wife of Mr. J. Dopkin, merchant.

At Hull, aged 39, Mr. S. Stickney, baker, and one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Aged 80, Mr. P. P. Dobbins.

At Leeds, aged 21, Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. A. Whitehead, woolſtapler.—Miſs S. Liveſay, daughter of Mr. J. Liveſay, clothdreſſer.—Mr. Weſton, of the Croſs Keys inn.

At Thirſk, Miſs A. Laſcelles, ſecond daughter of the late J. C. Laſcelles, eſq.

At Whitby, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. W. Barker, maſter of the Ann brig.

At Wakefield, Mr. Mathewman, woolſtapler.

At Rotherham, Mr. Wilkinſon, corn-merchant. In the act of alighting from his gig, he unfortunately broke his leg; a mortification enſued, and in three days he was a corpſe.

At Beverley, aged 75, N. Twigg, eſq. formerly of Hull.—Aged 73, Mr. M. Merrington, formerly groom to the late Hugh Bethell, eſq. of Riſe, and at that time a noted jockey on the turf.

At Kirby Moorſide, in her 36th year, Mrs. C. Liſter, wife of Mr. W. Liſter, attorney.

At Barwick, in Elmet, in her 78th year, Mrs. A. Poſkit, widow.

At Halifax, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. Rawdon Briggs.

At Methley, Mr. Simmonds, land-ſurveyor, and clerk to the truſtees of the turnpike road leading from Wakefield to Aberford.

At Otley, Mrs. Snell, relict of the late Mr. Snell, attorney.

LANCASHIRE.

The taſte, judgment, and liberality of the inhabitants of Liverpool has been lately diſplayed, in the erection of a ſuperb and elegant building, to be denominated the Lyceum, conſiſting of a magnificent coffee-room, library, reading-room or leſſer library, and other neceſſary appendages. The coffee-room is univerſally allowed to be unrivalled, with reſpect to ſize, ſituation, elegance and convenience. It is an oblong of nearly ſeventy feet by thirty-eight, with a receſs on the ſide oppoſite the window, of forty-ſix feet by ten. Its height is in due proportion to its other dimenſions, being thirty-one feet from the floor to the centre of the building. The library is a rotunda of forty-five feet diameter, and about forty in height, finiſhed with a dome, and lighted only by a central ſky-light. The reading-room or leſſer library is thirty-three feet by twenty-one, and over it is a committee-room of like dimenſions. The principal front to Bold-ſtreet is in extent 133 feet. The above building is conſidered by profeſſional men as, in many reſpects, the firſt architectural ornament of Liverpool, there being a chaſteneſs, ſimplicity, and majeſty, in the whole deſign, both external and internal, and the workmanſhip throughout is executed in a ſtyle and manner, which reflects the higheſt credit on the contractor.

Married.] At Winwick, Mr. J. Bate, lieutenant in the late Royal Lancaſhire Volunteers, to Miſs Travers of Warrington.

At Preſtwich, Mr. R. Knowles, aged 70, to Miſs Kennedy, aged 25; this is the 4th time the bridegroom has approached the ſacred altar of Hymen.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Orford, mathematical inſtrument-maker, to Miſs Atherton.—Mr. J. Frankland, attorney, to Miſs C. Preſton.—Captain Liveſley, of the ſhip Molly, to Miſs Croft.

Mr.

Mr. T. Hartray, of London, to Miss Blackburn.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Newberry, to Miss A. Lees.—Mr. J. Andrew, to Miss M. Royle.

Lately, at Castletown, Isle of Man, after a courtship of about twenty years, Mr. J. Redfern, to Miss E. Corrin.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Bradshaw, linen-draper, to Miss A. West, milliner.

T. Fenton, jun. esq. of Fieldhead, near Hawkshead, to Miss M. Kirby, of Thwaite.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. T. Griffiths, draper, and the youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. Medley.—In the bloom of youth, Miss A. Freeland.—Mrs. Owen.—Mrs. Parr, wife of Mr. J. Parr, merchant.—Mr. Molyneux, shoemaker.—In her 63d year, Mrs. Hulton, relict of the late W. Hulton, esq. of Hulton Park.—Aged 82, Mrs. E. Parkinson, formerly of Kirkham.—Mr. W. Staniforth, engraver.—Mr. J. Durning.—W. Ford, esq. late of the island of Jamaica.—Aged 17, Miss A. Mercer.—Mr. E. Newsham, attorney.—Aged 60, Mr. P. Denny, merchant.—Aged 42, Mrs. Bates.—Mr. R. Holmes.

At Kirkdale, aged 62, Mrs. A. Smith, widow; a woman greatly and deservedly respected for the goodness of her heart, as well as for the innocence, simplicity, and uniform rectitude of her life.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Docker.—J. Cririe, esq.—Mr. G. Brown, merchant.

At Salford, Mrs. Walmsley.

At Warrington, in his twentieth year, Mr. T. D. Lee, son of the late Mr. Brunton Lee.

On the 29th of March last, at Bonne, on the coast of Africa, Captain Kitt, of the ship Agnes, of Liverpool.

At Prescot, aged 77, Mrs. Southern.—Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. T. Spencer, jun.

In a very advanced age, at Seathwaite, near Ulverstone, the Rev. G. Walker, upwards of 60 years curate of that chapel; this venerable man continued to discharge the duties of his sacred function till within the last 4 years, when his sight failing, his office was supplied by another clergyman. Mr. Walker, upon a small stipend, with great industry and economy, brought up a large family in a very decent manner, giving to one of his sons, since deceased, an academic education, and living contented, in his retired situation, without a wish to change it. He was beloved by his family, and respected by all who knew him.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Bold, wife of Mr. Bold, surgeon.

Mr. W. Bispham, of Toxteth Park, formerly a hat-manufacturer, of Liverpool.—Mrs. Mayor, of Freckleton.

At Sparth, near Blackburn, aged 92, Mr. J. Butterworth.

Advanced in years, Mrs. H. Preston, shopkeeper, of Ailham-lane, near Cockerham; she was a sort of *hypochondriac solitaire*, living always by herself, and was found dead in her bed, by her neighbours, who also discovered gold, bank-notes, and bonds, to a very considerable amount, in different parts of the shop.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Bellis, grocer, to Miss Edwards, daughter of the late Mr. Edwards, hatter.—Mr. Lewis, cabinet-maker, to Miss Bellis.

Mr. Roberts, sugar-baker, of Chester, to Miss Stoakes, of Oswestry,—Mr. Hulley, surgeon, of Frodsham, to Miss Bennett, of Great Saughall.—H. Care, esq. of Norley Bank, to Miss J. Cobbett, of Darnhall.

J. Jones, esq. of Pickhill, in the county of Denbigh, to Miss J. Moore, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

At Frandley, near Nantwich, at the Quaker's Meeting House, Mr. J. Robinson, of Manchester, to Miss M. Nield, of Tabley.

At Tattenhall, Mr. J. Harrison, manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss M. Wright.

Died.] Mr. S. Savile, of Macclesfield.

In his 71st year, Mr. J. Hughes, sen. of Handbridge, near Chester; gardener, and seedsman, and likewise a celebrated florist.

At Denbigh, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. Edwards, post-master.

At Boughton, near Chester, Mrs. Oliver, Mother of the late Rev. P. Oliver.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Skidmore, of Bakewell, to Miss F. Smith, of Didsbury.—Mr. T. Perkins, jun. of Ulfthorpe, Leicestershire, to Miss M. Bond, of Willey Field.

In London, the Rev. R. Burrow Turbutt, rector of Morton, in this county, to Miss Sharpe, only daughter of B. Sharpe, esq. banker, of Fleet-street, London; and, at the same time, J. R. Sharpe, esq. of Tibshelf, to Miss M. E. Turbutt, second daughter of W. Turbutt, esq. of Ogston Hall, also in this county.

Died.] At Derby, aged 29, Mr. W. Walker, brush-manufacturer.—Aged 79, Mrs. Moore, relict of the late Mr. M. Moore, coachmaker.

At Matlock, aged 73, Mr. J. Wright.—Aged 59, Mrs. Sales, of Spondon.—After a few minutes illness, Mrs. M. Cowley, wife of Mr. T. Cowley, of King's Newton.—Mr. J. Brown, of Swadlingcote.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. T. Kelk, to Miss Smart.—Mr. Saunders, shoe-maker, to Miss M. Dudley.—Mr. H. Millett, miniature-painter, to Miss M. Beardmore Allen.—Mr. D. Parley, plumber and glazier, to Miss S. Rogers.

At Mansfield, Mr. H. Hollins, of Pleasley, to Miss Blagg.—Mr. B. Robinson, printer and bookseller, to Miss Frost, daughter of Mr. J. Frost, auctioneer.

At Bingham, Mr. Blagg, farmer, of Scarrington, to Miss Whyman.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Knowles, a widow lady.—In the county jail, aged 63, Mr. J. Slaney, a debtor, from Retford.

At Eaſt Retford, aged 57, Mr. R. Dixon, many years engineer to the Cheſterfield Canal Company.

At Farndon, near Newark, aged 68, Mr. Rippon, an opulent farmer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On account of the two ſpires of the Lincoln Cathedral having been conſidered in a dangerous ſtate, it is in agitation to decapitate the towers of theſe their very ponderous burdens. If it is eſſential, it muſt doubtleſs be done; however, the antiquarian may repine at the leaſt prominent part of this venerable pile being removed, or its grandeur diminiſhed; much more ſo great an addition to the beauty of the cathedral, as the two ſpires.—*Great Tom o'Lincoln* is to be rung no more! The full ſwing of four tons and a half is found to injure the tower where he hangs: he has accordingly been chained and rivetted down, "ſo that (as the Lincolnſhire papers expreſs it) inſtead of the full bold mouthful he has been uſed to ſend forth, he is enjoined in future merely to wag his tongue!"

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. B. Anderſon, to Mrs. Wetherall.

At Ancaſter, Mr. W. Corcroft, to Mrs. A. Toynbee.—Mr. G. Mimmack, farmer and grazier, of Holbeach Horn, aged 63, to Miſs Woodward, of Sleaford, aged 20.

At Haxey, M. Jones, eſq. of Lancaſter, to Miſs Etherington, only daughter and heireſs to the late R. Etherington, eſq. of Gainſborough.

At Sleaford, Mr. Davie, ſtave-merchant, of London, to Miſs Squire.

At Stamford, Mr. J. Butt, draper, to Miſs Barrett, ſiſter to Mr. Barrett, tea-dealer.—Mr. Wrench, to Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. Dolphin, officer of exciſe, of Ancaſter, to Mrs. Hooper, of Great Ponton.—Captain Gardiner, of the royal navy, to Mrs. T. Jackſon, of Stamford.

At Louth, Mr. Curtis, horſe-dealer, to Mrs. Skidbrooke; the bride had been a ſolitary widow *near fifteen weeks!*

T. Green, eſq. of Turrell's Hall, Eſſex, to Miſs Bromhead, of Uffington, near Stamford.

Died.] At Boſton, ſuddenly, Mrs. Bycroft, relict of the late Mr. J. Bycroft, ironmonger.—Mr. Burden, ironmonger.

At Stamford, Mr. R. Cooke, grocer, one of the capital burgeſſes of the corporation.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Elwood, wife of Mr. Elwood, grocer.

Aged 29, Mr. H. Paddiſon, of Ingleby, near Lincoln, ſteward to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire; Mr. Paddiſon was taken ill of a fever only three days before his death.

Aged 65, Mrs. Lowley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Lowley, of Oakham.

At Sleaford, aged 72, James Ferdinando la Poldro Comandro, a foreigner; in the early part of his life, he had lived in affluent circumſtances, but had been much reduced previouſly to his death.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

It is creditable to the literary ſpirit of the county of Leiceſter, that Mr. Combe, an active bookſeller of Leiceſter, has been encouraged to take the elegant building lately erected in Leiceſter for an hotel, and to occupy it as a bookſeller's-ſhop, library, and news-room.

Of all the late conteſted elections, not one was ſo ſharp while it laſted as that of Leiceſter; it cloſed, however, though not without animoſity, yet with perfect good-will on all ſides. Mr. M'Carthy finding, at the cloſe of the fourth day's poll, from the circumſtance of his late arrival, notwithſtanding the popular enthuſiaſm in his favour, that he was not likely to have a final majority, declined his pretenſions in ſo handſome a manner, as to draw forth the thanks of Mr. Babington, the approbation of the Court, and the repeated plaudits of the people. Mr. M'Carthy, however, has announced his intention, by public advertiſement, to avail himſelf of the firſt opportunity to offer himſelf again as a candidate for the borough of Leiceſter.

Married.] W. Chandler, eſq. of Gilmorton, to Miſs Gamble, daughter of Mr. J. Gamble, attorney, of Willoughby Waterleſs.

At Hathern, near Loughborough, Mr. Powell, of Loughborough, to Miſs Pollard.

At Melton Mowbray, W. Underwood, eſq. of Thorpe Arnold, to Miſs Marriott.—Mr. Worthington, attorney, of Lutterworth, to Miſs Burdet, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Burdet, of Gilmorton.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Woodward, druggiſt, to Miſs Daft.—R. Marriott, eſq. of Colteſbach, in this county, to Miſs J. E. Harris, of Rugby.

Died.] At Leiceſter, the 5th inſtant, in the 57th year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Arnald, D. D. formerly Sub-Preceptor to the Prince of Wales, one of the Canons of Windſor, and Precentor of Lichfield, ſon of the Rev. Richard Arnald, late Rector of Thurcaſton, in Leiceſterſhire.

At Harborough, aged 38, Mrs. E. A. Blount.

At Market Boſworth, Mr. J. Mann.

At Leiceſter Grange, near Hinckley, Mrs. Foſter, widow of J. Foſter, eſq. and youngeſt daughter of Dr. Kerr, of Northampton.

At Debdale, near Gumley, in her 23d year, Mrs. Johnſon.

At Eaſt Bourne, in Suſſex, Miſs Louiſa Hudſon, youngeſt daughter of Sir C. Grave Hudſon, bart. of Wanlip.

Mr. W. Smart, jun. of Redmile, near Belvoir-caſtle.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 66, Mr. T. Lovatt, wine-merchant.

At Newcaſtle, ſuddenly, aged 63, Mrs. Brown, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Brown.

Mr.

—Mr. J. Cope, late partner in a banking-houſe, and formerly a clerk in the houſe of Meſſrs. Taylor and Lloyd, of Birmingham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Baddeley, of the Star-and-Garter public-houſe.—Mrs. Pounteney.—Suddenly, Mrs. Hewitt.

W. Howard, eſq. of Stockwall-end, Tettenhall.—Mr. J. Woolley, of Hamſtall.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Wallis S. Spender, fourth ſon of Mr. J. Spender, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Worthington, relict of the late Mr. Worthington, brewer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Wilkes, to Miſs A. Bilſon.—Mr. S. Armfield, to Miſs H. Barnes.—Mr. Harris, factor, to Miſs Anſell, ſecond daughter to Mr. Anſell, grocer.—Mr A. Whitaker, to Miſs K. Parſons.—Mr. S. Hope Demies, of Oxford, to Miſs E. Deane.—Mr. J. Banks, of London, to Miſs M. R. Waſdell.

At the Quakers' meeting-houſe, Mr. J. Lovell, to Miſs E. Gibbons.—Mr. J. Lloyd, 2d ſon of C. Lloyd, eſq. banker, of Birmingham, to Miſs Hart, daughter of F. Hart, eſq. of Nottingham.—Mr. F. Charles, ſurgeon, to Miſs M. Burman, daughter to Mr. T. Burman, ſurgeon, both of Henley in Arden.—Mr. Townſend, attorney, of Rugby, to Miſs B. Fox, of Dunton.—Mr. C. Bruce, of Coventry, to Miſs M. Smart, of Stivichall.

At Swanſea, the Rev. R. Kennedy, A.M. Lecturer of St. Paul's-chapel, in Birmingham, to Miſs Hall, daughter of the late Mr. Hall, engraver.—J. Hathaway Turbitt, eſq. of Pillerton-houſe, to Miſs Bartlett, of Snowhill, Glouceſterſhire.

Died] At Birmingham, in his 67th year, Mr. G. Hollington Barker, F. A. S. formerly an eminent attorney; in his public character, upright, intelligent, and able; and in his private, an active exemplar of the domeſtic virtues.

Mr. J. Wallis, ſen. late an eminent carrier from this town to London, but who had retired from buſineſs ſeveral years.

Aged 26, Mr. J. Phillips.—Mr. W. Tutin, ſpoon-manufacturer.—Miſs Hadley.—Aged 77, Mrs. Bailey.—Mrs. Pinfield.—Aged 67, Mrs. Rickhards, relict of the late Mr. J. Rickhards, attorney.

At Coventry, Mrs. Dickinſon.

At Aſton, in her 68th year, Mrs. E. Potter, widow, formerly of Alum-rock.—Mr. J. Hawkes, ſen. of Handſworth-common, formerly of Birmingham.—Suddenly, aged 66, Mrs. M. Aſhborn, wife of Mr. T. Aſhborn, baſket-maker, of Alveſton, near Stratford-upon-Avon. Her death was unfortunately occaſioned by a fall of a tree, as ſhe was returning from the funeral of a brother-in-law.

At Rugby, Mrs. Duffkin. Her death was occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Wildblood, of Kinton, to Miſs Birch, of Oſbaſton.—Mr. Marſton, of China Longville, to Miſs E. Colley, of the Oak-inn, Welſhpool.

At Shrewſbury, J. Peele, eſq. to Miſs De Courcy, of the Mount.—Mr. Tibby, to Mrs. Woodall.—Mr. J. Stanton, cutler and gun-maker, of Oſweſtry, to Miſs M. Poole, of Hinton.

At Elleſmere, Mr. J. Wood, of the Newnes, to Miſs Norris, of Tetchell.

At Denbigh, Mr. J. Roberts, to Mrs. Hughes, grocer.—J. G. Scott, eſq. of Betton, to Miſs Morſe, of Drayton Green, Middleſex.—Mr. Roebuck, of Onley Woodnock, near Huddersfield, Yorkſhire, to Miſs M. Maddox, of Cantlop, in this county.—Mr. R. Jones, brazier, of Carnarvon, to Mrs. Crayregg, of Bontnewydd.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. C. Waring, ſiſter of the late Dr. Waring, of Pleyley.—Mr. J. Pugh, of the Wheat-Sheaf-public-houſe.—Mrs. Upton, of the White-Lion-inn.—Mr. Baugh, late a confectioner of this town. He was unfortunately among the ſufferers at the melancholy accident which took place July 23d, at the Weſt-India-docks, Blackwall, London. His body has not yet been found, and ſtill remains in the mereileſs torrent.

Mr. T. Hughes, brother to Mrs. Davies, of the Caſtle-gates.

At Porkington, Mrs. Owen, 2d daughter and co heireſs of the late W. Owen, eſq. an excellent lady, deſervedly and ſincerely lamented by her relations and friends, and by numbers of the poor, being of a moſt humane, friendly, and charitable diſpoſition.—She has left her large fortune to her ſiſter, Mrs. Ormſby, and to her niece, with kind tokens of her affection to her neareſt relations.

At Rockwardine, Mrs. Noneley, widow, late of Noneley.

At Church Stretton, at the Talbot-inn, immediately after wantonly drinking a large quantity of unmixed ſpirits, Mr. F. Hick, the noted Stretton barber.

At Millihope-hall, in his 21ſt year, Mr. R. Eaſthope.

At Steddon-hall, Miſs Hazlewood, daughter of the late Mr. E. Hazlewood, mercer, of Bridgnorth.

In the beginning of May laſt, at the iſland of St. Helena, on his paſſage from Madras to England, Mr. J. Molyneux Slaney, 2d ſon of the late R. Slaney, eſq. of Shiffnal, in this county.

Mr. J. Heath, younger brother to Mr. Heath, of Quarry-place.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Harris, an opulent farmer of Horſham, in Martley-pariſh, to Miſs Trueman,

man, daughter of Mr. Trueman, architect, of Worcester.—Mr. W. Smallpiece, of Kidderminster, to Miss Ridley, of Tenbury.

Died.] At Upton-upon-Severn, Miss Brown, daughter of the late Rev. J. Brown, rector of Pirton.—In her 71st year, Mrs. M. Butler, relict of J. Butler, gent. late of Worcester.

Near London, T. W. Adams, esq. son of W. Adams, esq. late of Overbury, in this county.

Of an ulcerated sore throat, Mr. J. Haynes, of Rowney-green.

At Kidderminster, of a paralytic stroke, aged 57, Mr. W. Butler, leather-dresser and wool-stapler.

At Redditch, Mr. W. Redding.

At Dunclent, near Kidderminster, aged 75, after an active life, spent in the constant exercise of charity, benevolence, and hospitality, T. Pratt, gent. In the distribution of a handsome fortune, among other bequests, are the following:—To the school at Stone, 100l.; to the poor of Stone, 10l.; to the poor of Chaddesley, 10l.; to the poor of Kidderminster, 10l.; and to the charity-school at Kidderminster, 50l.

Mrs. Holland, of Wickhamford, near Evesham.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. Ede, goldsmith, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss A. Coleman, late of Leominster, in this county.

At Ross, Mr. J. Aveline, surgeon, to Miss M. Prosser.—Mr. C. Blakeway, to Miss Bonatt, youngest daughter of Mr. Bonatt.

At Leominster, the Rev. Mr. Mills, of Ross, to Miss Duppa.

At Chepstow, Mr. F. Smart, of the island of Jamaica, to Miss E. Smart.

At the Quaker's meeting-house, Leominster, Mr. J. Jenkins, of Bromyard, to Miss A. Gillett.

Died.] At Leominster, Mr. Brown, schoolmaster.—Mr. G. Bird, of the Old Gore-inn, near Ross.—Lately, at his house in the Vineyards, aged 79, Mr. H. Durham.

At Haverfordwest, South Wales, A. Clibborne, esq.

At Ragland, Monmouthshire, in his 58th year, C. Morgan, esq.—Mr. Thomas, papermaker, of St. Weonards, in this county.

At Tarrington, at his brother's house, in his 80th year, R. Edwards, esq.

At the Moore, near Hereford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Cook, widow of the late H. Cook, esq. formerly High Sheriff of this county.

At Kington, Mrs. Barrell, wife of Mr. Barrell, bookseller, of Leominster.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The works of that very magnificent undertaking, the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, (which promises incalculable advantages to the city and neighbourhood of Gloucester, and is on a larger scale than any canal in this kingdom, being intended for ships), will recommence next spring.

Married.] Mr. R. Frankum, of Little Badminton, aged 69, to Miss Walker, of Tetbury, a beautiful young lady, aged 20.

At Tetbury, Mr. Freeth, to Mrs. Grose.—Mr. W. Trinder, of Monmouth, to Miss Jones, of Stanton.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Hancock, watch-maker.—Mrs. Charlton, wife of Mr. Charlton, grocer.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Kingsbury, widow of the late Mr. Kingsbury, wool-comber.—Mrs. Austin, of Vobster.

At Hadnock-house, near Monmouth, in his 62d year, the Rev. P. Griffin, L. L. D. Vicar of Warnford, Hants.—Mrs. Parsons, wife of J. Parsons, esq. of West Camel.—Miss Combe, of Farnshill.

In the prime of life, at Dingwood-park, Mr. Gorges Dobyns Yate, a deserving and amiable young man.

Mr. J. Pearce, an eminent grazier of Tortworth; his death was occasioned by inadvertently falling down stairs backwards, which dislocated his neck.

Mr. J. Long, farmer, of St. Briavels.

At Newnham, universally regretted, Mr. Surgeon, mercer.—Mr. Taylor, of Thornbury.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] T. Cartwright Slack, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, London, to Miss J. Newell, second daughter of the Rev. S. Newell, Rector of Ickford.

At Swerford, Mr. W. Irons, of Showell, to Mrs. Harbridge, widow, of Rollright Combs.

At Oxford, Mr. P. Hicks, grocer, of Holywell, to Miss Joy.

At Dailsford, Mr. T. Wells, butcher, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Pen. Paine.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 84, after a long life of usefulness, Mrs. Sadler, mother of Mr. Sadler, confectioner.

At her lodgings in the High-street, in her 87th year, Mrs. Dixon, relict of Dr. Dixon, late principal of St. Edmund's-hall.—Mr. W. Beezeley, barge-master.—Aged 20, Mr. R. Kimberly.

At Littlemore, aged 55, Mrs. Hawkins, relict of the late Rev. T. Hawkins, formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Garsington, Mrs. Denton, widow of the late Mr. S. Denton, watchmaker, in Oxford.—Very suddenly, as she was returning from Littlemore on horseback, Mrs. Palmer, an eminent midwife, of Oxford.

At Broadwell, in his 68th year, Mr. N. Short, farmer, who, having acquired a competent fortune with an unblemished character, had retired from business only a few months since, to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*. He was exemplary in his moral conduct and attendance upon religious duties, and highly endeared to his numerous friends and acquaintance by his unaffected simplicity of manners and irreproachable integrity; though many have been more conspicuous for their rank and station,

tion in life, yet none were more distinguished by the real favours of Providence, being blessed with constant health, cheerful spirits, and a tranquil, unambitious mind.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, BUCKS, &c.

Married.] At Oundle, Mr. A. Tirrell, grocer, of Bringhurst, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Holditch.

At Aylesbury, Bucks, J. Rose, esq. to Miss Hayward.—J. Weir, esq. of Stone Deane, Bucks, to Mrs. Dickenson, of Broughton-house, Worcestershire.

In London, the Rev. C. Child, of Uppingham, to Miss Thompson, of Chelsea.

Died.] At Northampton, R. Rogers, esq.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Desborough, lady of Lieut. Colonel Desborough, of the Royal Marines.

At Daventry, aged 86, Mrs. Wyment.

Near Bath, Mrs. Judd, wife of Mr Judd, surgeon and apothecary, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Towcester, suddenly, aged 52, Mr. W. Adams, carrier.—Mr. W. York, eldest son of Mr. York, attorney, of Thrapston.—Mrs. Ashby, relict of G. Ashby, esq. of Haselbeach.

At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, R. Winter, esq.

At Kimbolton, in his 64th year, W Geary, esq. late of Bushmead-priory, many years Justice of the peace for the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford.

Aged 33, Mr. Wood, draper, of Stilton, Huntingdonshire.

At Castle Thorpe, in her 102d year, Mrs. M. Savage. She had enjoyed, during life, an almost uninterrupted good state of health, and, when indisposed, would never suffer any medical assistance to be called in on her account; all her faculties continued perfect to the last, and, till within a few days of her death, she could walk about, and read common print without spectacles.

At Appledon, Bucks, in her 80th year, Mrs. Williams, relict of the Rev. E. Williams, late Rector of Chastleton, Oxford.

At Middle Claydon, Bucks, in his 71st year, Mr. R. Stevens, sen. and about a fortnight after, in his 36th year, Mr. J. Stephens, second son of the above.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, Mrs. Jennings, widow of the Rev. I. Jennings.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Lynn, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Kenny.

Mr. H. Shepherd, of Warham, to Miss Cubitt, only daughter of R. Cubitt, Gent. of North Basham.

At Wells, aged 81, Mrs. M. Gardiner, relict of the late Capt. F. Gardiner.

At Crimpleham, Mr. J. Clarke, a considerable farmer and grazier, to Miss Hanslip, of Downham Market.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Thomlinson, relict of the late Rev. R. Thomlinson, of Cley.—In his 81st year, R. Peele, esq. alderman of this city, sheriff in 1772, and mayor in 1775.—In his 67th year, Mr. W. Martin, formerly a manufacturer in this city. Aged 18, Mr. B. Back.—Aged 50, Mr. N. Walker, hair-preparer.—Aged 60, Mr. W. Hall, gardener.

At Lynn, aged 21, Mrs. Wardell, wife of Mr. J. Wardell, butcher.

At Thetford, Mrs. Woods, wife of Mr. C. Woods, brewer.

In his 85th year, H. Collett, esq. of Westerfield, near Ipswich, clerk of the peace for this county, to which office he was appointed in 1748.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Todd, of Woodbridge, to Miss Blaxhall, of Eyke.—J. Sykes, esq. of London, to Miss Oliver, of Sudbury.—Mr. Wade, miller, of Whepstead, to Miss Smith, of Hawsted, near Bury.—Mr. J. Grout, of Swaffling, to Miss Swain, of Woodbridge.

Died.] At Yoxford, the Hon. Fr. A. Davy, wife of E. Davy, esq. and aunt of the present Lord Carberry.

At Bury, aged 75, Mr. W. Yardley, formerly a butcher, but who had retired from business some years.—In his 19th year, Mr. R. Beck.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Enshaw, governor of the House of Industry.

Aged 61, Mr. J. Kemble, an opulent farmer at Rendon.—Lady Johnston, wife of Sir W. Johnston, Bart. and the last survivor of the family of Nicholas Bacon, esq. of Shrubland Hall, in this county. Aged 60, Mr. T. Evans, of Mildenhall.—Mrs. F. Gates, many years a faithful servant in the household of the Duke of Grafton, at Euston.

At Sotterley Hall, Aged 68, Mrs. Barne, relict of M. Barne, esq. and daughter of the late G. Thornhill, esq. of Diddington, in Huntindonshire.

[*Supplementary Account of the late Rev. Rob. E. Garnham, see our last Magazine, p* 80 *and* 90. —"His benevolence was best known to his more intimate friends, and nothing but his death releases the hand which writes this short memoir from the restriction of private confidence on this particular subject. It was in the course of our unreserved correspondence, immediately after the failure of a bank at Bury, in 1797, which involved his father and *himself* in no inconsiderable loss, that he wrote, in reply to what I had proposed to him upon that occasion, ... but it will not be in my power to accept the very friendly invitation, till after the next dividend. Upon the bankruptcy taking place, I determined, if possible, not to fail in any one of the little douceurs I was in the habit of bestowing, in the eleemosynary way, to a few persons with whose necessities I am acquainted; and as it is impossible to lose the best part of a year's income, without making retrenchments *somewhere*, I was prompt in deciding, that the abridgement should be in *personal* gratifications; of which, the greatest I certainly esteem, that of presenting myself before my London friends."]

ESSEX

ESSEX.

At a late meeting held at Weathersfield, in this county, July 26th, Mr. J. Taylor in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, to establish, in future, an annual meeting, for the purpose of inspecting the growth of hops. At the above meeting, yearly pockets sold from 129s. to 134s. 6d.—Upon the growth, 134s. to 140s.

Married.] At Colchester, W. Smythies esq. eldest son of the late F. Smythies, esq. to Miss Gr. Richards —Mr. J. Philips, aged 76, to Mrs. S. Word, aged 69. The tender couple were very handsomely attended to and from church, by a great number of their relations and friends.

J. Johnson Richardson, esq. of Weeley Hall, in this county, to Miss Car. Watford, fourth daughter to the late Mr. A. Watford, in the county of Cambridge.—J. Pycroft, jun. esq. of Oak Hall, to Miss Stephenson, of Wanstead.—At Wivenhoe, F. Grellett, esq of London, to Miss E. Sage.

Died.] At Colchester, in her 93d year, Mrs. Smythies, relict of the late Rev. Palmer. S. —Mrs. Walford, wife of Mr. T. Walford, upholsterer.—Aged 49, Mr. Wolfe, chinaman.—In his 20th year, Mr. R. Vince, son of Mr. J. Vince, of London.

At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Pain, shoemaker.

KENT.

Among other judicious improvements and alterations which have lately taken place at Margate, for the better accommodation of the sea-bathers, an elegant stone embankment (not a jetty) extending from the pier to Garner's Library, at the bottom of the High-street, has been commenced, and is now about half finished. When completed, it will form a most convenient and delightful promenade.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Ellis, printer, to Miss M. Grove.—Mr. Miles, of the Fountain inn, to Mrs. Ratcliffe.—Mr. Tribe, jun. to Miss R. Seaton, both of Maidstone.—Mr. J. Major, surgeon, to Miss M. Major, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Major, of Folkestone —The Rev. H. M. Say, of Ashford, to Miss Stoddard, of Boxley.

At Lullingstone Castle, Lieut-col. Twysden, of the King's infantry, to Miss A. Dyke, second daughter of Sir J. D. Dyke, bart.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 69, Mrs. Nichols.—Mr. Pettman, a carrier.—Mr. Crothell of the Chequers public-house.

At Maidstone, Mr. Peale.—Aged 74, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. B. Martin, sadler.

At Dover, Mrs. Ismay, relict of Mr. J. Ismay, of London, and eldest daughter of the late J. Lade, esq. many years alderman of Canterbury.—Miss E. Russell, daughter of Mr. T. Russell, victualler.—Mr. L. Ashmere, son of Captain J. Ashmere.

At Folkstone, aged 62, Mr. T. Major.

At Deal, Mrs. Barton, of the Black Horse public-house.—Mr. W. Gammon, many years a warden of the fellowship of pilots at this place.

At Chatham, Mrs. Dadd, widow of Mr. G. Dadd, rope-maker.

At Ashford, aged 71, Mrs. Boys.

At Sandwich, in his 67th year, H. Addison, esq. banker.

At Chilham, J. Baker, esq. formerly of Deal.

At Wingham, Mr. Chandler, grocer.

At Upton, in the Isle of Thanet, Mrs. Goodbane.

At Sandgate, Mr. Peale, of Maidstone.

At Barton Court, near Minchin Hampton, Mrs. H. Flint, late of Ashford, in this county.—In his 65th year, Mr. J. Woodruff, of Fordwich, one of the senior jurats, and formerly mayor of that ancient corporation.

In his 83d year, the Rev. C. Clarke, formerly rector of St. Philip's, Charlestown, South Carolina, and late rector of Horstly, in this county, justly considered as a profound scholar, and a man of great philanthropy; he was, likewise, an able and zealous advocate for the theological doctrines of universal love and universal restitution, which his voluminous publications testify.

In Bedford-row, London, the lady of the Rev. T. Heathcote, rector of Stone, in this county; she was the youngest daughter of the late Sir T. Parker, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

At Sandwich, J. Dilnot, esq. many years justice of peace for this county, and chairman of the commission of sewers for East Kent.

SUSSEX.

Some considerable improvements are making at the select and admired watering-place of Little Hampton, the ground being already marked out for building a marine crescent and a hot-bath. Mr. East's new library is also a great addition to the place.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. R. Pope, to Miss Mullins.—Mr. Broadbridge, of Boxgrove, to Miss E. Caffin.

At Lewes, Mr. Willard, brewer, to Miss Dunstone, daughter of Mr. Dunstone, postmaster.

At Brighton, Captain Wingfield, master of the Military Academy at Deptford, to Miss Green.

Died.] In the Cliff, near Lewes, Mr. Tooth, farrier.

Mrs. Wood, wife of H. Wood, esq. of Henfield.

At Hoathly Hill, W. Clifford, esq —Mrs. Weeks, wife of Mr. Weeks, surgeon, at Hurstperpoint, near Lewes.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married] Mr. Parsons, of the Star and Garter inn, in Andover, to Miss Marmin, of Cirencester.—Captain Stair Douglas, of the navy, to Miss Payne, of Stubbington House. —J. Dewes, esq. of the 28th regiment, to Miss J. Ridge, fourth daughter of the late T. Ridge, esq. of Kilmiston.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Rolfe, an eminent butcher, to Miss Bishop.

G. Bur-

G. Burdett, esq. Captain in the navy, to Miss Whitelocke, daughter of Major-general Whitelocke, Governor of the garrison at Portsmouth.

Died.] At Winchester, aged 76, Mr. P. Fussel, many years organist of the Cathedral and College.—Mrs Emmerson, wife of Captain Emmerson, of the 16th regiment of light dragoons.

At Southampton, Mrs. Hookey, relict of Mr. G. G. Hookey, stone-mason and auctioneer.

At Fareham, Mr. H. Reeks, attorney.

At Lymington, Mrs. Salter, mistress of the poor-house; a situation in which she always conducted herself with great propriety.

At Preston Candover, aged 80, Mrs. Basset, late of Nutley.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Swindon, M. Goulding, esq. to Mrs. Whipman.—The Rev. W. Bayley, fellow of New College, Oxon, to Miss L. Goodenough, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Goodenough, vicar.

J. H. Everett, esq. eldest son of T. Everett, esq. of Biddlesdon House, to Miss Cooke, eldest daughter of the late Major Cooke.

At Corsham, Mr. J. Banning, son to Mr. T. Banning, clothier, to Mrs. Milsom, widow.—Mr. W. Finch, of Laverstock, near Salisbury, to Miss Noves, of Westover, near Andover.

At Salisbury, Mr. W. Millard, of Bristol, to Miss Lee, formerly of West Chollerton, in this county.—T. Calley, esq. of Burdro' Park, to Miss E. A. Keck, of Salthrop House.

The Rev. J. Edwards, master of the free-grammar-school, Marlboro', to Miss Brind, of Wanboro'.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Lucas.—Mrs. White.—Mrs. Allam, wife of W. Allam, esq.

At Chippenham, in her 73d year, Mrs. E. Warne.—In her 60th year, Mrs. South, relict of T. South, esq. late of Donhead St. Andrews, and sister to T. Horner, esq. of Mells Park.

At Hartham Park, near Chippenham, the seat of Sir C. Mallet, T. Cruso, esq. formerly of Lynn, in Norfolk, late surgeon on the Bombay Establishment near 30 years.

Aged 24, Miss J. Elling, of Sutton Veney, near Warminster, and in five days after, aged 20, her brother, Mr. W. Elling.—Aged 86, Mr. Knight, a respectable farmer at Norton Bavant, near Warminster.—Mrs. Whitmarsh, wife of Mr. W. Whitmarsh, grocer, of Wilton.—Mrs. Ainsworth, of Clarendon Park, near Salisbury.

At her son's house, at Rushall, aged 70, Mrs. Peck.

BERKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to establish either an infirmary or county-hospital, or else a dispensary, in the town of Reading, (as recommended by Dr. Thomas, physician,) for affording effectual assistance and relief to the sick and diseased poor.

Married.] At Arbourfield, the Rev. H. Hodgkinson, rector, to Miss Courtup, of Reading.

In London, Mr. R. G. Lee, attorney, to Miss Cowderoy, of Brimpton, in this county.

At Windsor, the Rev. T. Carter, of Eton College, to Miss Proctor.—Mr. W. Walker, of Newbury, to Miss A. Wallis, of Reading.

At Reading, Mr. Hobbs, sadler, to Miss Hannington.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Willats.—A. Reeve, esq.

At Abingdon, Mr. T. Collins.

At Hungerford, Mr. J. Banister, sadler; an excellent neighbour, a convivial companion, and truly good-natured, honest man.

At Sunning-hill, Mr. R. Street. He had lived 30 years in the family of R. Neville, esq. as cook, and was always much respected for his faithful services.

Mrs. Searle, of Sheep-bridge-mills, Swallowfield.

At Seaford, in Sussex, Mrs. E. Micklem, of Reading.—Mr. W. Allnutt, farmer, of Berrin's-hill, in the parish of Ipsden.

At Stanner's-hill, in Chobsham parish, aged 74, Mr. J. Fladgate; a man endowed by nature with an excellent understanding, as well as with various other powers of mind, which were at once a source of instruction and entertainment, to his numerous friends and acquaintance.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shenley, Herts, H. Shepherd, esq. of Frome, to Miss Winter.

Died.] At Bath, aged 79, Mr. H. Durham. Aged 80, Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late T. Johnson, esq. of Woolley, near Bradford.

At Clifton, of a pulmonary complaint, Miss E. Downing, 2d daughter of the Rev. Mr. Downing, prebendary of Ely; a young lady, highly conspicuous for the elegance of her manners, and the beauty of her person, but still more so, for the truly feminine and Christian graces of meekness and humility.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Blandford, Mr. J. Shorto, of Southampton, to Miss Norton.

At West Stower, Mr. Bussey, plumber and glazier, of Shaston, to Miss Coombs.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Harvey, wife of the Rev. Mr. Harvey, a Dissenting Minister, late of this town.—Mr. J. Vowell, a grocer and wine-merchant.—Miss Wood, of Milborne, St. Andrews, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wood, Rector.

At Starcross, W. Strode, esq. of Nuneham-park, near Plympton, he is succeeded in his beautiful estate by his brother, the Rev. R. Strode.

At Frome St. Quintin, Mrs. M. Shepperd.—Mr. J. Snook, of Shaston, gardener and Blandford carrier; inadvertently falling from a cart-load of hay in his hay-field, he dislocated his neck, and died on the spot.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Squire, ſoap-boiler, of Exeter, to Miſs M. Sowden, of Whitſtone.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Straw, maſter of the Elephant-inn, to Miſs E. Manley, of Barnſtaple.—The Rev. J. Lane Kitſon, to Miſs Georgina Buller, youngeſt daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Buller, Biſhop of this dioceſe.—Mr. S. Soper, cabinet-maker, to Miſs E. Manning.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 88, Mrs. E. Clarke, widow, a lady of great reſpectability, and very extenſive charity. By profeſſion through life ſhe was a Proteſtant Diſſenter; to an ardent zeal for freedom of enquiry and religious liberty, ſhe united a modeſt, unaffected candour. In converſation, whatever were the ſubjects, ſhe was cool and temperate, but yet ever open and ingenuous; calmneſs and equanimity apparently proceeding from the brighteſt Chriſtian proſpects, might be traced in her countenance and manner, even when growing bodily infirmities marked the rapid and certain approach of death.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ONE of the moſt remarkable events influencing the ſtate of commerce, which have taken place laſt month, is the diminution in the prices of the ſtock of our public debts of all denominations. That diminution is the moſt ſtriking in the diſcount at which the *Omnium*, or total allowance from Government for every 100l. of the new loan, is now on ſale in the Stock Exchange, a diſcount of not leſs than 11 per cent. The 3 per Cents have fallen to 68½. Many failures have taken place among the money-dealers; and various engagements, for both real and fictitious ſales of ſtock, remain on the part of thoſe by whom the ſtock was to be received, without fulfilment. For this fluctuation in the price of our ſtocks, various cauſes are plauſibly aſſigned. The bargain with the Miniſters for the loans were, in the eagerneſs of the money-dealers to out-bid one another, concluded on conditions too unfavourable to the lenders. A number of the richeſt dealers in money and ſtocks, and of thoſe who do the moſt buſineſs, were offended that the negotiation of the loan ſhould not have been otherwiſe managed, and have, therefore, as is believed, regulated their tranſactions, as much as poſſible, in a manner to make the bargains for the loans to turn out ſeriouſly diſadvantageous. The ſtate of the Continent is now ſuch as partly to occaſion ſtill a good deal of money to be withdrawn from the Britiſh Funds, which was depoſited in them during the war, or before it broke out, and, in part, to hinder money from being brought hither, which, in a different condition of affairs on the Continent, would ſtill have continued to be laid out here in the purchaſe of ſtock. The circumſtances of this, as an election-year, too, have neceſſarily occaſioned large ſales of ſtock, for the ſupply of Bank of England notes to be laid out over the country; and much money is now expended in purchaſes of land, in adventures of trade, in colonial ſpeculations, and in eſtabliſhments of manufacture, which would otherwiſe have been employed in the Funds. Beſides, for theſe few weeks, much money has been withheld from purchaſes in the ſtocks, merely on account of the extreme uncertainty and alarm which prevail in regard to the fluctuations and the depreſſion which, it is ſuppoſed, that theſe may ſtill continue, about this time, to undergo.

It appears from the reports of the French Miniſter of Police, that there are now in Paris not fewer than 16,000 viſitors from Britain and Ireland. Theſe perſons may be eſtimated to expend, one with another, each ten ſhillings ſterling a day, of money drawn from this country. Thus, the ſum of Engliſh money which is now transferred to France, at the capital alone, is not leſs than 8000l. ſterling a day. No wonder, then, that the exchange with Paris ſhould be, as it now is, 6 pence in the pound ſterling againſt London. The commercial treaty between Britain and France, is believed to be in a train of negotiation. By accounts of the 25th of June laſt, which have been received in Paris from St. Domingo, it appears that Port Cape François, Port Republicain, Cayes, and Jacmel, the four principal harbours of that iſland, are declared free ports to all French ſhips for the importation of any goods of whatſoever nature, as alſo for the exportation of all goods but ſugar, coffee, taffia, and rum. A duty of about 6 per cent. is impoſed on all ſorts of proviſions imported by foreigners, and a duty of about 12 per cent. on any other goods which foreigners ſhall bring into the ports of the iſland. The duty on coffee exported is to be, to Frenchmen, about 6 per cent.—to foreigners, about 12 per cent. On raw ſugars, the duties are to foreigners, about 6 per cent—to Frenchmen exporting the commodity in French ſhips, only 3 per cent. The beſt clayed ſugar is now ſold at Cape François at 5l. 10s. ſterling per cwt. The price of the beſt raw ſugar is, at the ſame place, 2l. 7s. 10d. ſterling per cwt.

In the ſix firſt months of the preſent year, the Dey of Algiers has piratically exacted from the trade of the different nations of Europe, in the Mediterranean Sea, the value of 2,918,500 piaſtres.

An alarm has been excited among the merchants of Bourdeaux, leſt the re-eſtabliſhment of the free navigation of the Scheldt, and of the commercial proſperity of Antwerp, ſhould injure the trade between Bourdeaux and the French colonies in the Weſt Indies. From the elucidations which have been publiſhed in France upon this ſubject, we learn, that the ſaked

butter

butter and falted beef of the cargoes fhipped from Bourdeaux for the Weft Indies, have been hitherto procured chiefly from Ireland.

From a memoir lately prefented by the Council of Trade at Marfeilles to the French Miniſter for Internal Affairs, it appears, that in the ten years immediately preceding the Revolution, the total exports from France to all the different emporia of the Levant, and to Barbary, were equal to the value of 8,460,927l. ſterling; that the value of the imports purchaſed with thoſe exports, and brought home in return, in the ſame period of time, was not leſs than 13,035,510l. ſterling; and that the average yearly gain of France upon its Levant and Barbary trade, from the year 1778 to 1788, was, therefore, not leſs than about 50,000l. ſterling. The Dutch trade to the Levant and Barbary was not, during the ſame time, above one-eighth part as much as that of the French. The Venetian trade to the ſame places was equal only to about a ſixteenth part of the French trade. The Engliſh trade to the Levant and Barbary, ſo conſiderable in the time of Charles and James the Second, was but juſt equal to that of Venice. Woollen-cloth of the manufacture of the province of Languedoc, was the principal article of exportation in this part of the French trade, the French Government aſpires to engroſs, by new efforts and regulations, the whole commerce of the Mediterranean Sea.

It is believed that the new Commercial Treaty between Britain and France, will certainly ſtipulate a diminution of the duties which are now levied in this country upon claret, and other French wines.

The commercial intercourſe between the Auſtrian and the Turkiſh dominions, overland, and acroſs the Danube, which had been long interrupted, or rendered exceedingly inſecure by the war with the rebellious Pachas, has been lately renewed in perfect ſafety. It favours the conveyance of Britiſh goods into Turkey; as a great part of thoſe of our manufactures which are ſold at the German fairs, paſſes ultimately by land into that country.

The Bank of Amſterdam is re-eſtabliſhed in full activity. A new Company, conſiſting of five perſons, has been inſtituted at Amſterdam, under the authority of the Dutch Government, which has for its object to proſecute the South Whale-fiſhery from the Cape of Good Hope.

The ſales at the late fairs in Germany, in which Engliſh manufactures ſo much ſurpaſſed all foreign competition, have acted moſt favourably upon the ſtate of our cotton manufactures in every part of this country. Many new works are in a train of erection: as many workmen as can poſſibly be obtained, are every where hired. Thoſe works which were, in the beginning of the late war, abandoned, have been again put into full activity. Cotton-wool, which has been lately low in the market, begins to riſe in price. The orders are, in ſpite of the invidious commercial oppoſition of France, from almoſt every part of the Continent of Europe, from the Mediterranean, and from America and the Weſt Indies. A vaſt quantity of new capital will, hence, be ſunk in new eſtabliſhments for the manufacture of cotton: and improving ingenuity will now be applied much more earneſtly than ever before, to perfect every part in the proceſſes of ſpinning, weaving, and bleaching, and to abridge the labour, ſo that we may ſtill be able to bring our goods into the market at a ſmaller expence than can any of our competitors.

The iron-works in every part of the country have equally begun to be conducted with new ſpirit and proſperity, in conſequence of the peace. The demand for almoſt all ſorts of manufactures of iron, is faſt increaſing; and in the preparation of ſteel, the iron-maſters of this country are rapidly attaining to a ſkill unequalled in any other part of the world: hands are ſcarce to be obtained in ſufficient numbers for the demands at the iron-works.

The New Docks at Blackwall were opened on Friday laſt for the reception of ſhipping. The ſum of 400,000l. has been ſubſcribed as a ſtock to be employed in making a canal on the North ſide of London, from the baſon of the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington, to the London Docks at Wapping. The canal between Glaſgow and Leith is now in ſuch progreſs towards its final execution, that there remains no doubt but the trade of North Britain will ſoon have the full advantage of it.

Furs, ſuch as are uſed by the hatters, are about 40 per cent. higher in price than they were a twelvemonth ſince.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our laſt, the ſtate of the ſeaſon has been remarkably fine, both for the purpoſes of filling, ripening, and cutting the crops. In many of the midland and more ſouthern diſtricts, much of the wheat and barley crops have been already cut and ſecured. The oats are alſo nearly in a ſtate of ripeneſs for being cut. The crops we have already occaſionally obſerved, turn out unuſually good and abundant.

Old grain, however, ſtill keeps up in price.—Average price of corn, &c. for England and Wales, in the week ending Aug. 14.—Wheat, 63s.; rye, 42s.; barley, 33s. 10d.; oats, 20s. 9d.; beans, 35s. 7d.; peaſe, 38s. 2d.

The pea-crops, in many diſtricts, have alſo been already ſecured; but, on the drier deſcriptions of ſoil, they are probably not ſo full or abundant as was expected, the great dryneſs and heat of the weather having been unfavourable for them.

The ravages of the black fly have, in many places, been ſo injurious to the beans as to reduce them to middling crops.

The hay-harveſt is moſtly finiſhed in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, and in thoſe of the north it is conſiderably advanced. The prices of old hay keep up.—At Whitechapel Market, hay 5l. 5s. to 7l. 10s.; clover, 7l. to 8l. 8s.; ſtraw, 1l. 18s. to 2s. 6s.—At St. James's Market, Aug. 21, hay 3l. 16s. to 7l. 17.; ſtraw, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 9s. 6d.

The want of rain has operated unfavourably for the rouens, or after crops of hay, the young graſſes, in many places, ſeeming to die away by the great heat and dryneſs of the ſeaſon; of courſe, except rain ſoon falls, there will be but very light crops.

The paſture lands, eſpecially thoſe of the drier and more elevated kinds, are likewiſe in want of rain, the herbage, in many places, falling off by the drought. The low-paſtures are, however, in a more flouriſhing condition.

Turnips appear well in general, though, in ſome places, rather patchy.

Live ſtock of almoſt every kind, begin to be more plentiful, though the prices ſtill keep high.—Smithfield Market, Aug. 23, beef 4s. to 5s.; mutton, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 5s. to 6s. 9d.; lamb, 5s. to 6s.—Newgate and Leadenhall Market, beef, 3s. 4s. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; pork, 5s. to 6s.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Hogs are alſo more plentiful. Horſes of the good ſaddle-kind ſtill dear.

In ſome of the cyder diſtricts the fruit turns out more abundant than was at firſt ſuppoſed.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of July, to the 24th of Sept. 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.05. Aug. 14, Wind W.
Loweſt 29.55. Aug. 24, Wind S.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 28 hundredths of an inch. { In the morning of the 25th of Aug. the mercury ſtood at 29.88, at the ſame hour on the 26th, it was fallen 29.60

Thermometer.

Higheſt 81° Aug. 9 and 17, Wind W.
Loweſt 43° Aug. 13, Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 17°. { Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning of the 12th inſt. the thermometer was 60; at the ſame time, on the 13th, it was only at 43°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.211 inches in depth.

The ſtate of the atmoſphere, with regard to its denſity, has been remarkably equal; but once has the variation in twenty-four hours been more than two-tenths of an inch, and frequently, for ſeveral days together, it has neither riſen nor fallen ſo much as this.

From the 25th of July to the 2d of Auguſt, the weather continued very cold for the ſeaſon; and, it is worth remarking, that, from the 16th of June to the third of Auguſt, the thermometer was never once ſo high as 76°, which is called ſummer-heat: ſince that period, however, a finer ſeries of harveſt weather was never known: ſeven days the glaſs has been as high, or even ſomething higher, than 80, and, on eight others, it has been equal to, or beyond, ſummer heat.

It is confidently ſaid, that the cuckow was heard in the neighbourhood of Hampſtead, at the commencement of the fair weather in this month.

On the 11th inſtant, the mercury in the barometer was a little depreſſed, previouſly to a very heavy rain in the night, after which the mercury immediately began to riſe; and early in the morning of the 13th, we witneſſed a pretty ſevere white froſt.

The wind has been chiefly in the weſt; but, for ſeveral ſucceſſive days it was changeable, following the courſe of the ſun, being in the eaſt early in the morning, and changing quickly to the weſt, by the ſouth.

With the exception of a trifling ſhower or two, which are ſcarcely deſerving of notice, there may be reckoned twenty-five days without rain ſince the laſt Report, fourteen of which have been very brilliant.

We obſerved more lightning on the evening of the 23d inſtant, than we had ſeen the whole ſummer, but it was not accompanied with thunder.

N. B. In our two next Numbers we ſhall give copies of the Ancient Planiſphere and Zodiac contained in Denon's ſplendid Travels in Egypt. Amidſt the hundred and fifty intereſting prints with which this artiſt's book is embelliſhed, theſe repreſentations of the Planiſphere and Zodiac are, unqueſtionably, the moſt intereſting, we have therefore ſelected them as ſuitable ornaments of the Monthly Magazine.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 92.] OCTOBER 1, 1802. [No. 3, of Vol. 14.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Wiſh to diſcuſs with the reſpect due to a name to which ASTRONOMY is much indebted, the propriety of introducing a *new order* of bodies into the vocabulary of that ſcience, under the appellation of *Aſteroids*, and the principle on which the two *celeſtial Bodies* diſcovered by Profeſſor *Piazzi* and Dr. *Olbers* are propoſed to be thus characteriſed.

If the diſtinction be not plainly *neceſſary* and founded on facts, I apprehend it moſt clearly ought not to be admitted.

Now, to try whether it be neceſſary or not, we have to enquire whether theſe two bodies have no proper place aſſignable to them in aſtronomical deſcription under the forms already in uſe.

A *Planet*, I think, is underſtood to be a *body revolving round a Sun as its centre in an ellipſis not very greatly deviating from a circle*; and accordingly capable of being ſeen, when its orbit has been once aſcertained, in ſome part of every revolution, either by the eye or with a teleſcope, and uſually in the whole of it.

A *Comet*, I apprehend, is a body revolving in an ellipſis, very greatly deviating from a circle, and if returning (which both analogy and obſervation appear to indicate) ſo liable to perturbation, and ſo long for the moſt part in its period, and having generally ſo ſhort a part of its orbit within reach of obſervation, and paſſing that part of it with ſuch velocity, and ſo obliquely, for the moſt part, to the paths of the ordinary planets, that it may eaſily revolve without being obſerved at all.

The other circumſtance of its being accompanied with a diffuſed light or *coma*, though it originally gave the name, is not univerſal of comets.

May it not be inferred therefore, that a body revolving round the ſun, if with great eccentricity and obliquity, ſo as to *cut* the orbits of the other planets or ſome of them, may be accounted a *comet*; and if revolving with moderate eccentricity and obliquity, ſo as not to cut the orbit of any planet, a *planet*—A difference derived from its lying out of the *limits* of the *Zodiac* ſeems not ſufficient: the limits having been aſſigned by the early Aſtronomers, with mere reference to the obſervation of eclipſes of the *Sun* and *Moon*; whence the Zodiac is alſo termed the *Ecliptic*.

A difference of *magnitude* can hardly exclude a celeſtial body from the order of *planets*: much leſs can it place it as an *Aſteröid*, if on account of its ſmallneſs it is diſputed whether to call it a planet. The difference of the magnitude of the planets is great and various: but the greateſt of them is comparatively as nothing to a *fixed Star*. Indeed a large planet between *Mars* and *Jupiter* was greatly improbable, as it would much have diſturbed *Mars*. Names of *ſimilitude*, as LINNÆUS has obſerved, are too vague to be well ſuited to ſcience. Even if in this inſtance a new name were required, this would be no ſlight objection to the choice of the name, and beſide, how ſlight the ſimilitude? It conſiſts merely in reſemblance to a *teleſcopic* ſtar. But ſome *comets* have had the ſame reſemblance: ſome of the *ſatellites* of Jupiter and Saturn have this reſemblance: and the *Herſchelian Planet* itſelf. The points of diſſimilitude between a ſmall body ſhining by reflected light and revolving round a ſun, and a fixed ſtar or ſun, are incomparably greater than the ſingle point of reſemblance; faint and imperfect as it is in that ſolitary particular itſelf.

The *Piazzi* ſeems to have every claim to the title of a *planet*.

The ſmall revolving body diſcovered by Dr. *Olbers* ſeems to anſwer better to the idea of a *comet*.

1. By the very great eccentricity and obliquity of its orbit.

2. By its *interſecting* the orbit of the *Piazzi planet*.

3. By its very ſmall diſtance, if an ordinary planet of the ſyſtem, from the *Piazzi*: a circumſtance incompatible with the beautiful harmony of diſtances, ſuggeſted by *Bode*, and with which the Piazzi ſo well agrees. The maxim that names in ſcience are not lightly to be multiplied, *Nomina non ſunt temere multiplicanda*, ſeems moſt forcibly to apply here.

We ſhould ſee very clear and determi-

nate differences, before we admit other Bodies in Astronomy than FIXT STARS, primary and secondary *planets*, and *comets*.

I can hardly dwell on the observation, that the *Piazzi* would not fill its place between *Mars* and *Jupiter* with sufficient dignity as a *planet*.

Much better our immortal MILTON:

——— that great
Infers not excellence ———
P. L. b. viii.

And otherwise ill-fares it with the *Herschelian planet*, only about the tenth of the magnitude of *Jupiter*.

I am Your's, &c.
C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the number of your Magazine for February 1801. page 52, is some account of an ancient monument, which is there called "the *celebrated Carnac* on the coast of Vannes." And the account further states that it is "of the same kind with Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain." This notice, and the description of it, said to be by "a *Traveller* in Brittany" excited considerable curiosity, and I anxiously expected further particulars of it, either through the medium of your interesting literary journal, or the traveller alluded to. I have hitherto been disappointed, and have sought in vain for information concerning it among several Antiquaries. Allow me therefore to call the attention of your readers to *this subject*, and we may yet hope to obtain some satisfactory account of it, or of any similar monument, whether situated on the continent or in any of the British isles. It is a subject *highly interesting* and curious, and though all published accounts are replete with chimerical hypotheses and ambiguous descriptions concerning the origin, uses, and history of these mysterious monuments, yet this mystery should stimulate us to nice and critical investigation.

If the before-mentioned monument be that object of *celebrity* which we are led to expect by the account, it is rather singular that the acute and learned Mr. Pinkerton did not, in the course of his multifarious reading for his new geographical work, find some satisfactory particulars of it, and not be obliged to refer to an anonymous traveller. In the first volume of his "Modern Geography" page 252, he says, "In Picardy, and other parts possessed by the Belgæ, there are *circles* and other monuments of the kind which we call Druidic. Near the town of Carnac, on the coast of Vannes, in Bretagne, there is a grand monument of this kind, far exceeding Stonehenge, if the account be not *exaggerated*, which says that there are about 4000 stones, many as high as eighteen or twenty feet, disposed in the form of a quincunx of eleven rows.—Monthly Magazine, February 1801."

I am more particularly curious concerning this subject from having lately examined several Druidical relics in Cornwall, and being now engaged in the investigation of that *wonderful and stupendous remain* of Druidical ceremony at AVEBURY, in the county of Wilts: some particulars and description of which I purpose to submit to the public in the course of the ensuing winter, in the *Third and last Volume* of the BEAUTIES *of* WILTSHIRE.

I have lately received a letter from an ingenious and learned foreigner, giving some account of a Druidical structure, consisting of *upright stones with imposts*. It is situated in the parish of Duteil, about four leagues from Rennes, and is distinguished by the appellation of *La Roche-aux-fées*.

Query—Is not this the same monument before referred to, in your Magazine? and is not the account exaggerated? Should this meet the eye of any gentleman who has visited those places, he will confer a favour on your readers by stating every particular he knows of them, or of any other similar monuments; and to none will it prove *more interesting* than to

Yours, &c.
J. BRITTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the preservation of substances from putrefaction is a matter of very general importance, the following queries may perhaps be allowed a place in your Magazine—

1st. What effect will follow on placing a quantity of meat, or any other substance liable to the putrefactive fermentation, *in vacuo*, at the same time extracting, as far as possible, from the article the air contained in it?

2d. How far will the placing it in oxygen, or in fixed air, retard or accelerate the progress of putrefaction?

3d. Whether the condensation of either of these airs, or of common atmospheric air, will not be attended with a particular effect in preserving some substances, liable

to putrefaction? And whether the higher the degree of condensation is carried, the effect will be more complete?

4th. What advantages may arise from the application of common antiseptics, under any of the circumstances suggested?

I am doubtful whether the whole of these questions have been made the subject of experiments; and the investigation may tend to throw some light on the Antiseptic principle. I should be glad to see them satisfactorily answered.

Portsmouth, Yours, &c.
Sept. 12th. 1802 W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Monthly Retrospect which you take of the fine arts, sufficiently evinces the interest you feel in their cultivation, I am confident that you will not refuse admission to a few observations on what appears to me to be a considerable obstacle to their improvement in this country.

The public are acquainted with the institution under the name of the Royal Academy, which has for its object the professional instruction of young artists: but the public are not acquainted with the neglect, which in the earliest, and consequently the most important, class of this academy threatens to freeze the genial current of genius in its outset.

This neglect is in what is called the Antique Academy. Royal munificence has filled this room with the most exquisite and valuable casts, and has provided a master, whose business it is to overlook and correct the drawings of those students who are employed in imitating them. Unfortunately for himself and his pupils, the Academician who at present has the honour to hold this situation, is so enfeebled by age, that for a long time he has been unable to perform his duty, and has been under the necessity of confining himself to his own private apartment. Far be it from me to wish to wound the feelings of any individual, much more of one whom years and abilities render respectable; but surely it is highly improper that near a hundred young men, at the most critical period of their lives, should be debarred from that assistance and direction, which they have a right to receive, and without which they cannot be expected to excel.

The time must be fully in the recollection of some gentlemen who now stand foremost in the ranks of the art, when an able and indefatigable instructor regularly exerted his talents in forwarding the endeavours of the young students. From him, merit received praise, carelessness reproof, and uncertainty advice; and the emulation thus excited produced the happiest effects. Indeed to this very circumstance the eminence of the gentlemen alluded to is owing, since it is well known that in the school of the antique the foundation must be laid for future proficiency in the arts.

The encouragement which the chief of a neighbouring nation gives to the arts should make those who are solicitous that in this respect we may not be rivalled, anxiously remove every impediment to the progress of the young artist—what I have pointed out is a very serious one, and we have only to hope that they who have the power to obviate it, likewise possess the inclination. A STUDENT *in the*
Sept. 6th. 1802. ANTIQUE ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of your Monthly Magazine you have favoured the public with M. Favieux's process for dying wool in the grease of a permanent blue. Having made three repeated trials with different waters, and wools of different quality and cleanliness, without being able to obtain a deeper dye than a light sky-blue and that extremely uneven, some locks not having taken the least tint, I cannot but suppose there must be some omission in the receipt, as given in your Magazine, or that M. Favieux has thought proper to conceal part of the process. By inserting this in your next, should the mistake not originate with your copyist, you will oblige a constant subscriber.

Frome, R.
Sept. 11th, 1802.

P. S. I made the first trial with a low English wool and pump-water: it boiled near four hours, and the wool remained in the liquor all night; the colour from this trial was by far the deepest, but it washed out very much in soap-suds. The second trial was with a Spanish wool and soft well-water: the dye obtained, very light and uneven. The third trial was with Spanish wool scoured; and, notwithstanding I put just double the quantity of indigo and let the wool remain in the boiling liquor five hours, the wool was but barely tinged.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* LEIPZIG COMMERCIAL FAIR. 1802.

(Continued from page 100, *No.* 91.*)*

French Silks, &c.

BESIDES a considerable quantity of woollen-cloth, the manufacture of which is at present greatly encouraged in France, and for the amelioration of which large quantities of the finest Spanish wool have been bought up, and the most ap-

proved Engliſh machinery introduced; three principal articles of merchandiſe are ſent from France to the Leipzig-fair, viz. ſilks, laces, and faſhionable articles of dreſs and decoration: The ſale of French ſilks was again ſo great, that in a few days the ware rooms of the principal dealers were emptied. Inſtead of the ſtriped ſilk ſtuffs, which at the Michaelmas-fair were ſo eagerly bought up for the Northern markets, the plain ſorts were declared to be the order of the day by the ever changeable humour of Faſhion. The great demand, and the unfavourableneſs of the weather for the ſilk-worms in the ſouth of France and in Piedmont, raiſed the prices greatly above what they were the preceding year. To theſe cauſes of the dearneſs of ſilks may be added, that the wounds inflicted by the Revolution on the ſilk-manufacturers were not yet completely healed; for, as we are informed in the Prefect Verniac's "Phyſico-political Deſcription of the Department of the Rhone," the number of looms in Lyons amounted, in 1788, to 14,782 (of which, however, only 9335 were worked); but at preſent there are only 7000; conſequently 2335 leſs than at the before-mentioned period. The merchants, however, were not deterred from purchaſing upon ſpeculation. Many ſingle Ruſſian dealers ſent off packages worth more than 100,000 dollars, one half being paid for in ready money, and the other obtained upon credit. The importation of theſe and other French manufactures was now the greater into Ruſſia, as in the latter years of the reign of Catherine, and during the whole of that of Paul, they had been prohibited; and it is much more hazardous to attempt ſmuggling forbidden goods into Ruſſia than into many other countries. Hence there aroſe at length ſuch a dearth of theſe articles, that in Peterſburg, Moſcow, and other cities, all the antiquated lumber of the ſhops was eagerly bought up by the ladies of faſhion. In the bookſellers' ſhops the prohibitory edict of Paul produced ſimilar effects: many a duſt-covered volume, which had for years lain quietly on the ſhelf, was, for want of more palatable food, eagerly devoured by the famiſhed literati. Only one Moſcow merchant had forgotten to appear at the fair, and make up his payments. This was the only caſe of inſolvency which made any noiſe; except ſome that occurred among the bookſellers. But, from the great extent of credit given to the dealers from the North, and from the great quantity of goods that have been poured into Poland and Ruſſia, it may be apprehended that this one will ſoon be increaſed to a ſcore. The finer kinds of lace, points, &c. were above twenty per cent. dearer than laſt year. It was fortunate for the numerous dealers, who had come from France and the Netherlands, that the people of fortune and diſtinction are fond of wearing lace-veil, and the like articles of dreſs, as, from the great expence, they cannot herein eaſily be ſo aped by their inferiors. The coarſer ſorts of lace, the manufacture of which procures bread to hundreds of poor women and children in Saxony and Bohemia, the Duchy of Berg, and other parts of Germany, likewiſe found a favourable market, and the merchants who brought them on ſpeculation to Leipzig had no reaſon to be diſſatisfied with their journey to the fair. Of the Engliſh ſilk-blond laces conſiderable quantities were bought to be ſent to Italy and France, where the milliners uſe them for trimming the faſhionable gauze and crape dreſſes.

Whole caravans of dealers in trinkets, fancy-dreſs-makers, &c. had arrived from the banks of the Seine. Their tempting booths glittered with rich aſſortments of Sêve-porcelaine, jewellery, and little neat nick-nackeries, to which the French workmen give a tempting elegance and ſhewy appearance that has not yet been attained by any other nation. Large quantities of the French porcelaine-ware, pendulum clocks in porcelaine caſes, &c. were purchaſed by the merchants from the north: but none was allowed to be uſed by the ſubjects of the Elector of Saxony, who iſſued this prohibition for the purpoſe of encouraging his own manufactory. The French *Marchandes des Modes* tempted the German ladies with ſo great a variety of attractive dreſſes, of ſilks of the moſt bright and faſhionable colours, and fine flowered muſlins, that their choice was divided between them and the beautiful Engliſh printed calicoes.

The German merchants again ſhewed at this fair how little they are actuated by that national pride which animates the Engliſh. In many of the beſt-furniſhed ware rooms, the productions of the German manufacturers were unbluſhingly called Engliſh, and, in ſome inſtances, they even put to them the names and marks of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Engliſh artiſts and manufacturers. In ſeveral places of Germany there are ſkilful gold and ſilverſmiths, platers, ſaddlers, manufacturers of poliſhed ſteel wares, and of ſtraw and chip-hats, whoſe productions, nearly equal to thoſe of the Engliſh, were ſold as ſuch at very high

high prices in the ware-rooms of the wholesale dealers, who assume an English firm; but the manufacturers themselves receive very little encouragement. Of various kinds of perfumery, likewise, large quantities have of late been sent from France to the Leipzig-fair; whence it would appear that Peuchet must be misinformed, when he asserts, in his *Dictionnaire de la Géographie Commerçante*, that the consumption of these articles so is great among his sweet-scented countrymen, that but an inconsiderable part can be spared for exportation.

Linen, Birmingham Wares, &c.—It has been acknowledged by a Minister of State in a debate in Parliament, that in two branches of manufacture, silk and linen, the English must for the present give up all pretensions to monopoly; and in fact, the linen-merchants from Silesia, Bohemia, Lusatia, and Biekfeld found a more favourable market this year than for some time past; as, in addition to the business usually transacted at the Leipzig-fair, the channels of communication with Spain and Portugal were again opened by the peace. Large quantities of yarn, however, are still sent to Britain every week from Lusatia and Silesia. If England loses a little by the competition of the linen-manufacturers of Germany, she amply reimbursed herself by the vast sums she drew from that country for patent-saddles, stirrups, snuffers, shoe-buckles, buttons, and a thousand various articles, useful and ornamental, from the great toy-shop of Europe—Birmingham. Though the Germans possess many of the materials of a superior quality, and the wages of the workmen be much lower, they have never been able to rival the English in these articles, whose superiority is generally ascribed to the use of powerful machinery, and the great division of labour. In the manufacture of fire-arms, too, the English bore away the prize of excellence from their French and German competitors. A gun made by Prosser, in London, with one of his patent locks, was sold for 18 guineas. Presle had brought from Paris a good assortment from the celebrated manufactory at Versailles. It is well known that great encouragement is given to this manufactory by the French Government, and that all the barrels must be proved in the presence of the Commissary of the Police, who stamps those that have stood the test. Still, however, a competent judge, after a careful examination of the merits of both, would prefer the well-finished workmanship of the English gunsmith to the splendidly-ornamented production of the French. Several manufacturers of arms from Suhl and Schlingen, &c. attended the fair again, after an absence of many years. Their loud complaints of the decay of their business since the cessation of hostilities, reminded us of the comedy of Aristophanes, entitled "*The Peace*," where the sword-cutlers and manufacturers of warlike instruments retire with their heads hanging down and looks full of sadness, while on the opposite side of the stage the basket makers and scythe-smiths are entering with loud expressions of joy. Some of them, however, have successfully turned their industry into another channel. Thus J. W. Kummer, of Suhl, exhibited for sale at the fair a large assortment of files, cut with machines, which were allowed by competent judges to be nearly equal to the English in beauty and durability, though sold at far more reasonable prices.

Leather.—It has been remarked, that the number of dealers in leather from the Palatinate and the Rhine decreases every year; as the finer sorts of white and chamois leather which are manufactured in that part of Germany, are evidently in danger of being beat out of the market by the English satin-leather, of which the shoes of ladies and gentlemen of fashion are now generally made in Saxony. Shoemakers from every country-town of any note, within a circumference of 60 and more miles, flocked to the fair to lay in a stock of English materials; and the German leather-dressers were under the necessity of giving English names and English marks to their goods. The leather-manufactories of the Moravian Brethren in Lusatia, however, confidently enter into a competition with the English, as they are conducted entirely on the plan of the latter. The dealers in the stronger sorts of leather from Bremen and Stetin did a great deal of business at the fair. But still, from the immense quantities and great variety of articles for shoemakers, saddlers, coachmakers, &c. and, from the comparatively low prices they were sold at, it was evident that the English were making a great progress towards beating their opponents out of the market. Large assortments of English gloves, and leather caps, especially such as are rendered water-proof by the patent process of Mr. Walker, likewise met with a ready sale.

Horse-market.—The number of horses here offered for sale was estimated at above 5000; but this number was too small to supply those who wished to become purchasers. A more than usual proportion

was ſent to the countries on the Rhine and Neckar, probably to ſupply the loſſes ſuſtained by the war. For ſtate and parade the law of Faſhion has long decreed the preference to the Mecklenburgh-breed; and above 1500 ſtrong coach-horſes were bought at very high prices by the agents of the nobility of Vienna. It was obſerved, however, that by an injudicious mixture with Engliſh ſtallions, this breed has loſt much of its ſtrength and ſtateline-ſs. A Mr. Flöthe, from Mecklenburg, had received a cargo of horſes from England, and moſt of them were ſold at from 80 to 100 Louis-d'ors.—Adjoining to the horſe-market are the ſmall boulevards of Leipzig, which was covered with booths and various exhibitions, ſuch as are to be met with at every fair, and which it would be a tedious taſk to enumerate or deſcribe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW individuals are perhaps altogether uninfluenced in the purſuits throughout life by a deſire for poſthumous fame: in aſſerting, therefore, the claim of the illuſtrious dead to diſcoveries made by them, whether in the arts or ſciences, we not only diſcharge a debt due to ſuch meritorious benefactors of mankind, but afford a freſh ſtimulus for exertion to thoſe who would wiſh to purſue the ſame honourable career.

No diſcovery, perhaps, of importance was ever promulgated in any department of ſcience, without attempts having been made to deny to the author of it the merit oforiginality. Such was the caſe reſpecting the circulation of the blood, by the celebrated Harvey; ſuch alſo, we are concerned to obſerve, at preſent, is the caſe with regard to the reſpective diſcoveries of vaccine-inoculation, as a preventive of the ſmall-pox, and the efficacy of acid fumigations in deſtroying contagion.

Although it has been repeatedly ſtated, in different periodical publications, as well as in the Preface to the Tranſlation of Guyton Morveau's Treatiſe on the Means of Purifying Infected Air, that the late Dr. James Johnſtone, of Worceſter, well-known by his Phyſiological Inquiry into the Uſes of the Ganglions of the Nerves, was the firſt to employ the vapour of the muriatic-acid as a corrective of febrile contagion; yet, as the French Government ſeems ſtill to claim the merit of that diſcovery for a diſtinguiſhed chemiſt of their own country, in oppoſition to that of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, without the moſt diſtant alluſion whatever to the name of Dr. Johnſtone, I beg leave, through the medium of your uſeful Miſcellany, in juſtice to the memory of this moſt ingenious phyſician, to ſtate the foundation on which he is regarded by myſelf, in common with many others, as having been the firſt to diſcover and record the uſe of acid fumigations for the deſtruction and neutralization of contagious virus.

In the report made to the Conſuls of the French Republic by the Miniſter of the Interior, Chaptal, on this ſubject, and in the work of Morveau, above-mentioned, we find, that the firſt experiment of the French chemiſt to aſcertain the efficacy of acid fumigations was not inſtituted until 1773, ſeventeen years after the ſame proceſs had been ſucceſsfully employed by Dr. Johnſtone for correcting the contagion of a very malignant fever, which appeared at Kidderminſter in 1756. Dr. Johnſtone publiſhed ſo early as 1758 an Account of this Fever and the Mode of Fumigation employed by him, which is exactly the ſame as that afterwards recommended by Morveau.

In this Treatiſe, page 50, he obſerves, that "the neceſſity of changing the air in a ſick-room by ſucceſſive ventilation ariſes from the deſtruction of a certain property in that fluid, by breathing, which renders it afterwards noxious. Likewiſe from the atmoſphere being filled with the excrementitious ſteams which fly off from the patient's body continually, and which putrify in a ſtagnant unrenewed air, and render it truly poiſonous, a *pabulum morbi*, rather than of life."

And again, at page 51, "The ſteams of vinegar will preſerve the air free from putrefaction, &c. Theſe are the moſt commodious, if not the moſt uſeful, methods of medicating the air; thoſe, however, who prefer the mineral acids may order brimſtone to be burnt, or may raiſe the marine acid very eaſily, by putting a certain quantity of common ſalt into a veſſel kept heated; if to this a ſmall quantity of oil of vitriol is added from time to time, the air will be filled with a thick, white, acid ſteam," &c.

While, however, we think it juſt to reſtore to the firſt diſcoverer that portion of merit ſo juſtly due to him, we would not wiſh to be underſtood as endeavouring to deprive the French chemiſt of all claim whatever to originality. Many important diſcoveries have, it is well known, been made, both in the arts and ſciences, by the exertions of individuals

in

in different countries, without the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of unfair conduct on either ſide: of the truth of this poſition, the diſcovery of the identity of lightning with the electrical fluid, which was made about the ſame period, by Dr. Franklin in America, and a gentleman in France; as well as that of oxygen-gas, by Mr. Scheele, and Dr. Prieſtley, afford remarkable examples. If then we may reaſon from theſe facts to the ſubject in queſtion, it muſt be obvious, that the ſtriking coincidence between the proceſs of Guyton, and that recommended by Dr. Johnſtone, is inſufficient of itſelf, unleſs ſupported by other evidence, to invalidate the claim of the former to originality, or to eſtabliſh a complete proof that he derived his knowledge of that proceſs from this country.

We would not indeed abſolutely affirm, ſince we cannot know, that the French chemiſt had never, in his reſearches, received a reflected ray of light from the work of Dr. Johnſtone; but againſt ſuch a mere poſſibility the internal evidence diſplayed in the peculiar features of M. Guyton's Treatiſe on this ſubject muſt be allowed to militate with conſiderable force. Beſides, when we take into conſideration, that the proceſs of Dr. Johnſtone ſeems, in a great meaſure, to have been neglected, even by his own countrymen, and that, moreover, at the period when Morveau promulgated the ſame proceſs, for the purification of vitiated air, the properties of the muriatic-acid-gas, in a very peculiar manner, engaged the attention of the chemical world; no doubt can, we think, be entertained, that this ingenious chemiſt acted from his own reaſoning alone, and was altogether unacquainted with the previous employment of the ſame means by the Engliſh phyſician. But, whatever difference of opinion may prevail reſpecting this point, it cannot be denied, that to M. Guyton we are indebted for having fully eſtabliſhed the efficacy of muriatic fumigations, by a variety of well-conducted and deciſive experiments.

On the whole, the diſcovery reſpecting the power of the mineral acids in a ſtate of vapour, to prevent or controul the deſtructive agency of contagion, appears to us ſo important, and fraught with ſo many benefits to ſociety at large, that we conſider not only the individual to whom we owe the original ſuggeſtion, but alſo thoſe who have been more eſpecially inſtrumental in introducing it into general practice, as well intitled to the gratitude of mankind. Whatever ſhare, therefore, the labours of his predeceſſors may be ſuppoſed to have had in directing the views of Dr. Smyth to the employment of the nitric-acid-vapour for deſtroying the contagion of infectious fevers, he is certainly deſerving of the higheſt praiſe from his countrymen, for the laudable attention with which he proſecuted his inveſtigation of this intereſting ſubject, as well as for the indefatigable zeal with which he has laboured to introduce this ſalutary practice into our ſhips and hoſpitals: for, although the muriatic muſt be admitted to poſſeſs advantages, which render it ſuperior to the nitric acid, not only from its greater expanſibility and more powerful action, but from the eaſe and ſafety with which it may be applied in all caſes whatever; yet the antiſeptic powers of both are ſo very powerful, that either of them, it ſhould ſeem, may be employed with the greateſt confidence of ſucceſs, in every ſituation where the virulence of infection cannot be ſubdued by the common methods of ventilation and cleanlineſs.

Public ignorance reſpecting the manner in which contagion is propagated, and of the means neceſſary to be purſued in order to check, and effectually put a ſtop to, its progreſs, has hitherto greatly contributed to augment the fatality of infectious diſorders. It were therefore much to be wiſhed, that the higher ranks of ſociety, who have the means of information in their power, would endeavour to diffuſe a more general knowledge of the methods which experience has ſanctioned as moſt effectual in guarding againſt infection, or of deſtroying it, where it has been once introduced. The poor, as being more expoſed to the cauſes productive of febrile contagion, are generally indeed the firſt to ſuffer from its influence: but the evil does not always terminate here; for, as ſparks of contagion frequently fly off, diſeaſe may be thus communicated to the families of the rich, among whom otherwiſe it would not have been produced. Since then, it appears, that the welfare of the rich is cloſely connected with the proſperity of the poor; motives of ſelf-preſervation ſhould operate on the former, independently of a principle of benevolence, to relieve the wants and alleviate the miſeries to which a ſtate of extreme indigence is unavoidably expoſed.

—"Tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet:
Et neglecta ſolent incendia ſumere vires."

St. Pancras, R. HALL.
Sept. 8, 1802.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have inserted in page 136 of your Magazine for September a trifle that I sent you "To Peace." There is one line rendered, by the mis-printing, such nonsense, that I cannot refrain from noticing it. Instead of

"Protectress! ah, less *potent* than benign!"

you will find

"Protectress! ah, less *patient*—"

One or two friends, to whom the verses were first read at a monthly meeting, say, that merely taking notice of the mistake among the *errata* in a future number, would not redeem the credit of the writer, as the lines would never be read in connection with them, and think they should be reprinted. You will perhaps not think them deserving such attention.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NONE of your readers conversant with French history or romance can forget the celebrated *Raoul de Coucy*, whose unfortunate amours with the fair *Gabrielle de Vergi* are recorded by various writers in prose and verse. Even most English readers will recollect that the youthful hero having been mortally wounded in the Holy-land (about the latter end of the twelfth century), directed his squire to embalm his heart and take it to his mistress; but the jealous husband having surprised the squire on his return to France, caused the heart to be dressed by his cook and served up at dinner to the lady, who, on discovering what she had eaten, resolved to starve herself to death.———

It is not many years since a poor curate of a little village near St. Quintin, in Picardy, was fortunate enough to prove, by dint of researches and a compilation of indisputable documents, that he was lineally descended from the illustrious family of *de Coucy*. The French genealogists examined his pretensions, the filiation was acknowledged at court, the curate obtained a rich abbey, his nephews became Seigneurs, Colonels, &c. &c. and the ancient estates were restored to the name. The pedigree of this family, the portraits of the unfortunate lovers abovementioned, several curious songs in the old dialect, with the original music, are given in a beautiful little volume, printed at Paris in 1781, and entitled "*Mémoires Historiques sur Raoul de Coucy.*" This work, which I believe is rare, was lately given to me by a French lady, whose nephew claims descent from a family once possessed of ample territories.—Having heard that the present government of France has reinstated several *ci-devant* nobles in their patrimonial estates (among others the newspapers mention the Duke of Richmond, formerly *Duc d'Aubigne*); and stimulated by the example of the poor curate *de Coucy*, he has enquired of me (and I take the liberty of referring him to some of your correspondents) whether, 1st. There is easy access to the genealogical manuscripts in the public libraries of Paris? 2d. Whether most or a great number of the heraldic MSS were not destroyed in the first fury of the revolution? 3d. Whether collections exist of all the patronymic names of the Nobles, Seigneurs, Chatelains, &c. 4th. Whether there exists such a work as shews, alphabetically (in the manner of our Edmonson's Heraldry, said to contain fifty thousand coats of arms), the names and armorial bearings of the principal families? 5th. Whether manuscript records exist, which, like our *Visitation Books*, mention the nobleſse and gentry inhabiting the different provinces and districts of France, the names of their seats, their arms, pedigrees, &c. &c. and 6th. What lists or records exist containing the names of Seigneurs or proprietors of land in France, during the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

An answer to these questions will be esteemed as an essential favour, by

Sir, Your obedient servant,

Sept. 10th, 1802. D. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to be informed whether the improved edition of Dr. Harwood's View of the Classics in Alphabetical Order, announced in your Magazine for July, 1800, as intended for publication by a bookseller in London, known to the public by a compendious History of the Art of Printing, is yet published, or whether the Introduction by Dibdin, mentioned in your last month's Magazine, is to be considered as such re-publication. If it is not, I should wish to know to what bookseller we are to be indebted for it; and whether there is any probability of its speedy appearance from the press. By inserting these queries for solution by some of your readers you will oblige Yours, &c.

Sept. 14th, 1802. P. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT BRITISH PROVERBS.

AMONG the various ancient British remains, the adages and moral maxims are to be considered as some of the most curious and important, because they help, in a high degree, to explain many things in history, and to fill up the picture of the primitive inhabitants of this island, of whose character the world has hitherto scarcely obtained a faint outline. Of these venerable memorials of the exertions of the human faculties under peculiar circumstances, and in times far removed from us, I have now before me upwards of twelve thousand under different forms of expression, either of proverbs, moral maxims, or philosophical aphorisms. Out of these I have selected a few for translation, which I take the liberty of sending for insertion in your valuable Miscellany, supposing that they may interest many of your readers:

PROVERBS.

Arv doeth pwyll, arv ynvyd dur

The weapon of the wise is reason, the weapon of the fool is steel.

A garo glôd cared ai dirper.

He that loves fame let him love what deserves it.

Arv glew yn ei galon.

The weapon of the brave is in his heart.

A ennyg ymlazau neud ofeiriad y diawl.

He that instigates battles is surely the priest of the devil.

A he ysgall ni ved wenith.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

A zyweto ei vezwl wrth bob un a vyz hwyr cyn ei cafo.

He that imparts his wish to every one will be late before he obtains it.

A vo pell oddiwrth ei za á vyz agos i'w zrwg.

He that shall be far from his good will be near to his harm.

Ar wely clâv y defry cydwybod?

On the sick-bed will conscience awake?

A wybyz vwy no'i raid am arall, á wybyz lai nog y dylai am ei hun.

He that knows more than is necessary for him of another, knows less than he ought of himself.

A vyno air da na roed i arall air drwg.

He that would have a good word, let him not give a bad word to another.

Amlez cybyz ys tylodi arno.

The abundance of a miser is poverty to him.

A gâr á gèryz.

He that loves will correct.

Blaenu clêz athroo â rhîth gwirionez.

To point the sword of detraction with the semblance of truth.

Bonez mawr yw y peth lleiav o'r byd yn llys doethineb.

Noble descent is the least thing in the world in the court of wisdom.

Bâç hedyn y gynnen, a bâç doethineb ai he.

Little is the seed of contention, and little the wisdom that sows it.

Bore ar bôb un pan godo.

It is early with every one when he rises.

Brenin unllygeidiawg ymhlith y deillion.

He that has one eye is a king among the blind ones.

Cam bâç i arall cam mawr i'th hunan.

A small injury to another is a great injury to thyself.

Câs vyz à oreilitio.

Hated will be he that importunes.

Côv am ddaionus á ennyg zaioni.

Remembrance of the good will excite goodness.

Cwyn rhag cwyn arno.

He complains lest there should be a complaint against him.

Cybyz am drothwy ty y lladron.

A miser is on the threshold of the dwelling of thieves.

Da pôb gwlâd à zyco zoethion.

Good is every country that produces wise men.

Dwvyn lleverÿz calon.

Profound is the expression of the heart.

Doeth pôb fôl tra thawo.

Every fool is wise while he holds his tongue.

Enllib ni châr ei enllibaw.

Detraction loves not to be detracted.

Goreu cainc cerelwi cerz vore yr ehedyz.

The best dancing-tune is the morning song of the lark.

Goreu clawz aur tomen.

The best gold-mine is a dunghill.

Gwell un à ovalo no dêg à zyvalo.

Better is one that takes care than ten that contrive.

Golyçwyd y diawl yw annog rhyvel.

The religion of the devil is to incite war.

Gorçestion milwyr, drygu am y goreu.

The emulation of warriors, who can best do mischief.

Goreu tarian cyviawnder.

The best shield is righteousness.

Goreu dial dangos y cam a'i vazeu.

The best revenge is to shew the injury and forgive it.

Nid derwyz ônd o enwawd.

There is no Druid but in name.

Nid derwyz ond Duw.

None can be a Druid but God.

TRIADS.

Trifeth ni çair heb i bôb un ei gyvaill: dyz heb nôs, diogi heb newyn, a doethineb heb barç.

Three things will not be had without every one its companion: day without night, idleness without hunger, and wisdom without respect.

Trifeth nid hawz eu rhivaw: banynau y goleuni, geiriau benyw ſiaradus, a diçellion cybyz.

Three things which are not eaſily counted: the particles of light, the words of a talkative female, and the devices of a miſer.

Tri çardawd i'r oes â zelo: plannu coed, gwellâu celvyzyd, a magu plant yn zezvolion.

The three charities to the age that follows: planting of trees, improvement of ſcience, and the education of children in virtue.

Tri dyn à zylid bôd yn drugar wrthynt: alltud, gwezw, ac amzivad.

Three perſons who ought to have pity ſhewn them: the ſtranger, the widow, and the orphan.

Trifeth, er eu dryced, gwell eu mezu no bôd hebzynt: ofeiriad, brenin, a gwraig.

Three things, however bad they may be, which are better to be poſſeſſed of than to be without them: a prieſt, a king, and a wife.

Tri harzwç gwlâd: yſgubawr, evail, ac yſgol.

The three ornaments of a country: a barn, the ſhop of an artiſt, and a ſchool.

COMBINED APHORISMS.

Nid gweled ond yſtyr;	There is no ſeeing but in reflection;
Nid yſtyr ond glewineb;	There is no reflection but in fortitude;
Nid glewineb ond gloewineb;	Fortitude is only where the object is clear;
Nid gloewineb ond goleuni;	There is no perſpicuity but in light;
Nid goleuni ond deall;	There is no light but in the underſtanding;
Nid deall ond cydwybod;	There is no underſtanding but of conſcience;
Nid cydwybod ond llygadDuw yn enaid dyn;	Conſcience is none other than the eye of God in the ſoul of man.

Nid da ond dwyvawl;	There is none good but the godly;
Nid dwyvawl ond crevyzus;	There is none godly but the religious;
Nid crevyz ond crêd;	There is no religion but in believing;
Nid crêd ond gwîr;	There muſt be no belief but in truth;
Nid gwîr ond amlwg;	There is no truth but in being manifeſt;
Nid amlwg ond goleuni;	Nothing is manifeſt but light;
Nid goleuni ond Duw:	Nothing is light but God:
Am hyny, nid da ond goleuni,	Therefore, there is nought good but of light,
Nid dwyvoldeb ond goleuni,	No godlineſs but of light,
Nid crevyz ond goleuni,	No religion but of light,
Nid crêd ond goleuni,	No belief but of light,
Nid gwîr ond goleuni,	No truth but of light,
Nid amlwg ond goleuni,	Nothing manifeſt but of light,
Nid goleuni ond gweled Duw.	There is no light but in ſeeing God.

Gair á levair;	A word doth expreſs;
Llavar á zengys;	Expreſſion ſhews;
Dangos á yſtyr;	Shewing reflects;
Yſtyr á zyſg;	Reflection inſtructs;
Dyſg á vezwl;	Inſtruction cauſes to think;
Mezwl á bwyll;	Thought reaſons;
Pwyll á zeall;	Reaſon underſtands;
Deall á wybyz;	Underſtanding proceeds to know;
Gwybod á ymgais;	Knowledge will exert;
Ymgais á eill;	Exertion will be able to effect;
Gallu á wyllys;	Ability will effect deſire;
Gwyllys á wna;	Deſire will act;
Gwneuthyr á gyrç dyben;	Action will ſeek the end;
Dyben pôb peth iawn;	The end of every thing is the right;
Iawn ymhob peth bywyd;	Right in every thing is life;
Bywyd o iawn bywyd tragwyzawl;	Life of right is life eternal;
Bywyd tragwyzawl bod yn ngwir;	Life eternal is to be in perfection;
Bod yn ngwîr bod yn Nuw.	To be in perfection is to be in God.

Saith gynnevnyzion byd:	The ſeven primary elements of the world:
1. Daiar, ac o hano pôb corf, a çaled, a ſob ſaw cadarn.	1. Earth, and from it proceeds every body, and what is hard, and every ſolid ſubſtance.
2. Dwr, as o hano pôb llyn, ac îr.	2. Water, and from it proceeds every liquid, and moiſture.

3. Awyr

3. Awyr, ac o hano pôb anadyl, ac ymmod.	3. Air, and from it proceeds every breath and motion.
4. Haul, ac o hano pôb gwrês, a goleuni.	4. Sun, and from it proceeds every heat and light.
5. Nwyvre, ac o hano pob teimlad, a ſerç, ac ymnwyv. - - - -	5. The exciting current, and from it proceeds every ſenſation, and affection, and ſelf-motion.
6. Yſbryd glân, ac o hano pôb deall, a fwyll, ac awen, a gwybodau. - -	6. Pure ſpirit, and from it proceeds every underſtanding, and reaſon, and genius, and cognition.
7. Duw, ac o hano pôb bywyd, a çadernyd, a cynnal hyd byth bythoz. - -	7. God, and from whom proceeds every life, and power, and continuance through the world of worlds.

I am afraid I have extended this article to too great a length, and ſhall therefore cloſe it, with obſerving, that conſiderable difficulties occurred in rendering into Engliſh the claſs called the combined aphoriſms, owing to a peculiar idiom which runs through the originals, and which has no equivalent in the Engliſh tongue.

Sept. 1, 1802. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the information reſpecting the French funds, conveyed to the public in your laſt Number, by your correſpondent Q. he appears to have fallen into an error of calculation as to the groſs amount of their national debt. For though he may be nearly right in ſuppoſing it to exceed one hundred millions, he certainly is not ſo in uſing the term francs or livres tournois, inſtead of livres ſterling; for the fact is, that the principal of the French national debt amounts to one hundred millions ſterling and upwards, and the annual intereſt to ſomething between four and five. Even with this augmentation in the account it is, comparatively ſpeaking, a light burthen on a country ſo rich in population, induſtry, and reſources: eſpecially as a ſinking fund is now eſtabliſhed for the gradual diminution and final extinguiſhment of this debt. How far the policy of the French Government is to be commended in the mode of diminiſhing this debt in 1797, when they paid off two-thirds of it in paper called *Bons* (now of little or no value), is a queſtion that regards their credit: but the principle of juſtice and good faith to the Britiſh ſtockholder in the French funds was indiſputably violated, when they placed him in the ſame ſituation with the French citizen—for while the former was, at the period in queſtion, under a legal diſability, and could have no communication whatever with France without incurring the penalty of high treaſon, the French ſtockholder could and did negociate theſe *bons* and government-paper, which were taken in payment for the purchaſe of national property. The conſequence to the Britiſh ſtockholder of French funds has been (ſuch is the preſent depreciation of this paper) the total annihilation of near two thirds of his property. It was, indeed, expected, that in the negociation of the definitive treaty ſome arrangements would have been made upon this ſubject, and that the Noble Marquis would, under the authority of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and in conformity to the juſt requiſition of a large body of theſe injured proprietors, have paid due attention to, and have enforced, their claims, with that ſpirit and energy which a regard to juſtice and the Britiſh character appeared to demand; and that he would ſtrenuouſly have inſiſted, that, all ſequeſtration of property being, by the ſignature of peace, removed on both ſides of the water, the Britiſh ſtockholder in the French funds ſhould be equally ſecured in his principal and intereſt as the French ſtockholder in the Britiſh funds, who, by repairing to the Bank of England, would receive his accumulated dividend, and his principal, undiminiſhed. Inſtead of regulating the claims of each nation by one common rule of juſtice, the rights of the Engliſh proprietor have been left unprotected, and, as far as appears to the contrary, he has been plundered without remonſtrance or complaint on his behalf. Let it not be ſaid he deſerves his fate in having truſted his property in a foreign and an enemy's fund: he did what foreigners are encouraged to do in this country in the hour of peace, and he acted on the principle of the law of nations. But this tranſaction alone is ſufficient to evince under what diſadvantages the laſt treaty of peace muſt have

been signed, and that the tone of negociation must have been humble indeed when the sacrifice of private property was deemed of little or no estimation.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

AN INJURED STOCKHOLDER IN THE FRENCH FUNDS.

July 8, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of an* AMERICAN TRAVELLER *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON, *containing a* CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT *of a late* TOUR *from* BOURDEAUX *to* PARIS.

LETTER III.

Bourdeaux, May 23, 1798.

I HAVE this day visited an American, who, being unprovided with regular papers was imprisoned, as an Englishman, in the Chateau de Ha, which is the great state-prison of Bourdeaux. This Castle is of great antiquity. It is at least as ancient as the times when Bourdeaux, with the provinces of Guienne and Aquitain, belonged to the Kings of England; for the arms of England, executed in stone-work, are to this day over the gate. Some slight attempt has been made to deface those arms, but they have never gone to the trouble of taking them down.

This Castle forms a very extensive prison, to which a good garden is attached. As this prison includes all who are charged with offences against the state, one meets, in the court where the prisoners exercise themselves, persons of every description of life, and of both sexes. Some of the prisoners here follow little trades, keep shew-boxes, or play some instrument of music, which give the place rather the appearance of a fair than a prison.

There are some very elegant ladies here, who are imprisoned as sisters or near relations of emigrants. They are generally allowed the privilege of walking in the gardens, which they owe to the courtesy of the governor.

Of all the individual cases that deserve compassion here, the hardest is that of a young man I have seen—He is not yet twenty years of age. The crime he has been charged with is emigration, although he was but fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his father to Germany.

In consideration of this circumstance, instead of death, (*by way of mercy*) he is sentenced to the gallies, and is to be sent there next week. He is a very fine young man, well-connected, and is visited in his prison by ladies of the first fashion in Bourdeaux.

The directorial government, though not altogether so sanguinary as that of Robespierre, shews, however, no mercy to emigrants; and the laws of the republic are cruelly severe against their relations. One would suppose, that such a dreadful sentence as the gallies, hanging over the head of a young man in the spring time of his life, by killing every bud of hope, would naturally produce a great depression of spirits: on the contrary, he seems lively and gay. The natural vivacity of the French character will bear up against every change of fortune, and all the sufferings that persecution can inflict. A prison, which in other countries is the abode of melancholy, is here a scene of gaiety and merriment. I have been assured, by some of those who were imprisoned in the days of *Terror*, that many of those who were executed at that time, carried the same equanimity and cheerful flow of spirits with them to the guillotine; and that it has often happened, that when the fatal bell tolled out for an execution, those who were to suffer have requested time to finish a critical game at cards or draughts; this being done, they have taken leave of their companions in misfortune as carelessly as if they were only going to pay a visit, or settle some ordinary business. This shews a degree of practical philosophy, which equals or surpasses the finest theories of the ancients.

Bourdeaux suffered as much during the reign of Terror as any part of France. Being the capital of the department of La Gironde, the republican party of Bourdeaux were considered as *Girondists* in politics, that is, as having the same opinions as Brissot, Guadet, Vergniaud, Condorcet, the Rolands, &c. who were nicknamed the Gironde party, and executed for an alleged conspiracy against the unity and indivisibility of the French Republic. As the Jacobins hated this party as much, at least, as they did the Royalists, there was a time when it was as unsafe to be a republican as a royalist at Bourdeaux. The people of Bourdeaux profess great obligations to Tallien and Ysabeau (who came down to Bourdeaux as commissioners on the part of the government), for putting a stop to the cruelties that were practised here before their arrival. Although it is unpleasing to be obliged to dwell upon the effects of party rage and violence, which has, in a great degree, subsided, which was called forth by the extraordinary circumstances of the coun-

try, and which will probably never again produce such unhappy events in any other country; yet, as the transactions that have taken place here, cannot, at our pleasure, be blotted out from the page of history, or the records of memory, I think I owe you some account (from the best information I can procure) of the operation of the system of terror in Bourdeaux. At those times, every one was obliged to acquiesce in the *Sans-culote* definition of equality, and masters of houses often dined in their kitchens with their servants. It was as dangerous here as in Turkey to be supposed rich. In the minds of the *sans-culotes* judges, the ideas of rich man and *aristocrat* were so connected, that they almost considered them as synonymous terms.

However, as men's patriotism was, in some degree, judged of by the sacrifices they voluntarily made for the country, it was prudent for men, who could afford it, to make pretty considerable *patriotic donations*, at the same time reserving enough to commute their punishment for a fine, in case they should be brought before the revolutionary tribunal on a charge that was slight or feebly supported. Spies, informers, and denouncers were highly honoured by the agents of government, and a man was hardly considered a real patriot who had not denounced some person. This disposition in the government to encourage denunciations, rendered the life, liberty, and property of every citizen very insecure. But, although the revolutionary tribunal, acting according to the spirit of the existing government, usually inclined in favour of denunciations, and against the party denounced, yet there are some very remarkable and well known instances of a contrary conduct. One case occurred here of a man's denouncing his own brother. The charge, on the fullest examination, was judged a *malicious denunciation*; and the president, in declaring the judgment of the tribunal, observed, that, as the country highly honoured and esteemed those who could give up the dearest relations of private friendship or of blood, to preserve the existence of their country, and the entire family of Frenchmen; so, on the other hand, that those who, under the mask of patriotism, sought, from views of private malice, to rob the country of a citizen, were not only objects of general detestation and abhorrence, but fell directly within the letter of the law, which was made for the protection of all, and which was equal to all. He then declared, that, in cases of denunciations adjudged to be malicious, the law applied to the malicious denouncer; and therefore, in the name of the law, ordered the accused to be set at liberty, and sent his unnatural accuser to the guillotine. This decision gave, as you may well suppose, very general satisfaction.

There was another very remarkable case here, where, although that tribunal was obliged to pass sentence (not having any discretionary power), it did so with the utmost reluctance.

An Abbess and five or six Nuns were brought before the revolutionary tribunal, on the charge of harbouring some emigrants, and concealing them from public justice.

They admitted the charge, and did not attempt to excuse it; but, on the contrary said, that they were proud of having discharged the offices of humanity to the unfortunate, although at the great risk of their own lives, which religion had taught them to set no other value upon, than as the means of obtaining eternal happiness in Christ's kingdom; that, as for the rest, their tribunal might determine according to their laws, but they were prepared to appear before the tribunal of their Redeemer. This strain of religious enthusiasm, which was, at least, as fervent and sincere as any political enthusiasm, affected the judges very much. They felt, that the execution of such a number of female enthusiasts (whose sex would naturally excite compassion, and whose religious profession and firmness would cause them to be considered as martyrs), would not at all be serviceable to the views of that government, of which they were, in a manner, the organs; but, at the same time, they had not the power of pardoning; (the government itself not having that prerogative). The law was clear and explicit, and the parties accused confessed themselves to be within it. In this embarrassing situation, the tribunal did as much as lay in its power to absolve the accused. The Abbess and Nuns were separately examined, in order, if possible, to get a confession, that some man had advised them to it. If they had obtained an answer, that either confessor or priest had advised or known of the business, he would have been made the scape-goat; the *prêtre fanatique* would, after a severe philippic, have been sent to the guillotine, and the whole nunnery absolved: but the sisters had too much firmness; they all declared it purely their own act, and said they were prepared to meet the consequences of it. The tribunal was therefore obliged to sentence them.

They

They went to the guillotine (as might be expected) with the same enthusiasm, singing hymns, and occasionally observing to the people on the way—"*Nous allons au ciel*"—We are going to heaven!—This was one of the most remarkable of the tragical scenes, which were acted in Bourdeaux. It appears to me a capital error in the French criminal code, that no power of pardoning, under certain circumstances, is allowed, either to the judges, or even to the government itself. It is supposed here, that that would be placing individuals above the law.

This supposition, I think, proceeds from the definition, particular provinces and bounds of justice and mercy not being generally understood. The law, not being able to comprehend or foresee every particular case, is necessarily general. Strict justice then declares, that such an action is or is not within the letter of the general law. But mercy (*properly understood*) is then to examine, whether the particular case is within the spirit and the meaning of the law—whether those who made the law would, if they had only that particular case in their eye, affign the punishment declared in the general law. So that it appears, that *mercy*, so far from being in opposition to the law, decides in the very spirit of the law, and of those who made the law; and, instead of being in opposition to justice, is its coadjutor.

This power then ought to be confided somewhere, either to the government or the judicial power.

At present there are as few executions in France as in any other great country, and there is every reason to suppose, that the French will very soon completely regain that mildness of character for which they have been so long distinguished.

(To be continued).

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF DR. GALL'S CRANIOSCOPICAL LECTURES.

FOR many years Dr. Gall, an eminent physician in Vienna, had, from a comparison of the heads of animals with those of men, been drawing results relative to the configuration of their skulls, whence, he asserts, the faculties of the soul might likewise be determined. To enable him to carry on with success his curious researches, he formed a well-chosen collection of sculls of men as well as animals, and from these he demonstrated his new science of cranioscopy, which differs in this respect from the science of physiognomy, as it is taught by Lavater and his disciples, that Dr. Gall pays no attention to the solid and soft part of the countenance, and the traits and lineaments of the face. Dr. Gall is of opinion, that the organ of the soul is in the brain. The size and situation of the brain, which is different in every individual, very early makes an impression on the substance of the scull, producing certain indentings and elevations, from feeling which we may draw conclusions relative to certain corresponding powers and dispositions of the soul. They are therefore called by Dr. Gall the organs of these inclinations and powers. Thus, for instance, he makes the space of about an inch above and behind the ear the organ of mettle and courage. Courageous mettlesome men and animals have, in that place an arched protuberance, which is wanting in all those of an opposite character. In mettlesome horses, therefore, the back part of the head is very broad, because in them the organs of courage are very much developed—a circumstance that has not escaped the attention of horse-dealers. His six organs of memory are in particular very interesting. Dr. Gall has not yet communicated the whole of his theory in print to the public, only an Introduction to it having been published. But he has, for several years, read private lectures on that interesting subject to a fixed number of amateurs. One of his pupils, Dr. Froriep, Professor of Osteology and Diatetics at the University of Jena, published, in 1801, a *Darstellung der neuen Theorie der Physiognomik des Dr. Gall in Wien*—(View of Dr. Gall's new Theory of Physiognomy), with a plate, Weimar, p. 70, 8vo. By a perusal of this well-written tract, the curious enquirer will be enabled to form a correct idea of Dr. Gall's Encephalo-cranioscopy, the term by which his disciples distinguish this new science. It may easily be supposed, that Dr. Gall considered it of the utmost importance to add to his collection as many sculls as possible that had belonged to illustrious or notorious men, as the organs found in them might serve as proofs of his assertions. By various means, he obtained the sculls of several eminent literati and statesmen. Blumauer and Axlinger, two celebrated poets, disposed of their heads in their life-time in favour of the demonstrator. He likewise got into his possession the scull of the late Field-marshal Wurmser, in which the above-mentioned organ of courage was very apparent, as likewise in the scull of a noted fighting hackney-coachman of Vienna, whose head now stands very amicably on the same shelf with that of the leader of armies.

Many

Many perſons, however, were much diſturbed on their death-beds with the thought, that their heads and ſkulls would fall into the hands of our Cranioſcopiſt; and therefore in their laſt will enjoined it on their heirs, as a moſt ſacred duty, to protect their remains from the unhallowed hands of his reſurrection-men. The teſtament of Denis, the celebrated poet, and firſt keeper of the Emperor's library, attracted in particular the attention of the Vienna public, as he proteſted, in very harſh terms, againſt any mutilation of his body, which he ſuſpected might be meditated by Dr. Gall, and therefore ordered it to be depoſited in a ſecure vault, at a place ſeveral miles diſtant from Vienna. Denis was an Ex-jeſuit. Holſtätter, another Jeſuit, who has the greateſt influence in the direction of the ſchools and univerſities of Auſtria, watched now for the firſt convenient opportunity to put a ſtop to Dr. Gall's inveſtigations. An occaſion ſoon preſented itſelf. Dr. Gall had again commenced a ſeries of cranioſcopical lectures laſt winter to ſeveral audiences, each auditor paying him five ducats for eighteen hours attendance. Theſe lectures were delivered in the French language, and were attended by ſeveral ladies: the greater part of his audience, however, was compoſed of Frenchmen, Engliſhmen, and other foreigners. But ſuddenly an order was addreſſed to the Profeſſor to diſcontinue his lectures, becauſe they had a tendency to materialiſm and to unſettle the principles of his hearers. Lacuée and Dodun, Secretaries of Legation, and ſeveral others belonging to the ſuite of Champagny, the French Ambaſſador, had been among the moſt diligent hearers of Dr. Gall's lectures, and to theſe in particular this prohibition cauſed much vexation, eſpecially as they had already paid their ſubſcriptions in advance. Lacuée (who had been Aide-de-Camp to Bonaparte, and who had attended him in that capacity at St. John D'Acre and Marengo) therefore wrote to the Emperor, requeſting that Dr. Gall might be permitted to continue his lectures, at leaſt to his French pupils, who, he added, could not thereby be ſpoiled, as they were already all materialiſts. In conſequence of this requeſt, leave was again granted to him to continue his lectures, with ſome reſtrictions, however, as to the admiſſion of native Auſtrians.

Beſides Dr. Gall, in Vienna, another celebrated German phyſician, Profeſſor Blumenbach, of Göttingen, has, for more than twenty years, been forming a collection of ſkulls of all known nations. In his cabinet we ſee—here the ſkull of a New-Zealander ſtanding beſide that of a Samoyed; and there, beſide that of a Caraib, one that formerly belonged to an ancient Egyptian. From a comparative examination of theſe various ſkulls, the Profeſſor has drawn important reſults relative to the different races and tribes into which mankind are divided. An attentive examination of this fine collection almoſt convinces the ſpectator, that at the beginning their muſt have been ſeveral original ſtocks whence the various races of man have ſprung. For the benefit of thoſe who have not an opportunity of ſeeing the collection itſelf, Profeſſor Blumenbach is publiſhing copper-plate engravings of the ſkulls, with a ſhort explanatory text. The fourth number appeared in the year 1800, and is intitled *Decas quarta Craniorum diverſarum Gentium Collectionis ſuæ illuſtrata*, 8vo. Göttingen. The collection is arranged in a room adjoining to the Profeſſor's ſtudy; and it affords exquiſite entertainment to hear him diſcourſe on the curious articles it contains. One is never tired of liſtening to him. When he points out any remarkable ſkull to the attention of his viſitors, he generally relates the wonderful hiſtory of the perſon between whoſe ſhoulders it formerly ſtood, and the frequently no leſs wonderful manner in which it at laſt,

——poſt varios caſus et mille labores,

came into the poſſeſſion of a Göttingen profeſſor.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A WRITER in your Magazine (Sup. No. 89, p. 645) has inadvertently, or in following too implicitly the Monthly Reviewer (Mr. Woodhouſe), miſrepreſented ſome of the principles employed in my Treatiſe on Bridges, and I will thank you to allow room for two or three lines to correct the miſtake. It is there ſaid, that "Dr. Hutton conſiders the arch to be one body, that is to ſay, compoſed of materials united by cement, ſo as to form but a ſingle ſubſtance." This miſtake, Sir, for which there is no ground or ſurmiſe contained in my book, is one of thoſe injurious aſſertions made by the Monthly Reviewer, which I objected to, and complained of, and which he afterwards retracted. I may have an opportunity ſoon of giving you an

an hiſtorical account of the various writings on the ſubject of bridge-building, by which may be ſeen what particular ſhare each author has had in it, and what are the peculiarities and characteriſtics of each one's theory and principles. In the mean time, for ſome of the corrections of the Reviewer's aſperſions, I would refer the public to your Magazine for Auguſt laſt, p. 27.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CHA. HUTTON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CHICKEN *with a* HUMAN COUNTENANCE.

LAST year a Jew exhibited for money at Poſen, in South Pruſſia, a chicken with a human countenance. This chicken was hatched on an eſtate near Wreſchen (*Pol.* Wrzeſnia) in the diſtrict of Poſen; and the Jew had accepted of it as an equivalent for a ſmall taylor's-bill due to him by the owner of the eſtate, who aſſerted, that another ſimilarly-formed chicken had been at the ſame time hatched by the ſame hen, but ſoon after died. The chicken which was ſhewn by the Jew ſurvived, had a very lively appearance, was full grown, and above a year old. The body was covered with variegated feathers, and, as far as the part of the neck where the head begins, in no reſpect diſtinguiſhed by any ſingularity from other chickens. The head did not exceed in ſize that of other chickens; but it was without feathers, and covered with a ſkin of a ſomewhat blueiſh colour. The ſockets of the eyes were ſhaped exactly as in a human countenance, and over them two arches of very fine down formed regular eye-brows. The upper part of the bill was ſo bent and blunted off as to form a well-ſhaped noſe, except that it was of a horny ſubſtance. Under the noſe a regular human mouth, with lips, and two rows of cloſely united white pointed teeth, completed this ſingular *luſus naturæ*. The tongue was rounded and ſhaped like a human tongue. Indeed the whole countenance had ſo aſtoniſhly exact a conformity with that of a human being on a diminutive ſcale, that, to diſcover it, there was not the leaſt occaſion to call in the aid of the imagination. The above account of this phenomenon was ſigned and publiſhed by M. Schwarz, a gentleman holding a reſpectable office under the Pruſſian government at Poſen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE obſerved of late ſeveral writings on the ſubject of Bridge building, both in particular treatiſes, and in the periodical publications, the reviews and magazines. Among theſe there appears to be much diverſity of opinion, as well as principles, which cannot all be equally true or proper; though, being a very difficult ſcience, I am not, any more than many others of your readers perhaps, capable of ſifting this matter to the bottom. For which reaſon, it is much to be wiſhed, that ſome fit perſon would undertake to inform us more fully on this ſubject, at preſent of great importance, by giving a proper detailed hiſtory of all that has been written upon it, by the authors in all countries and ages.

From what I have obſerved paſſing at preſent, it ſeems to me, touching Dr. Hutton's diſpute with the Monthly Reviewer, that he has been very ill uſed, and his labours miſrepreſented; which has alſo perhaps given occaſion to another writer in your Magazine (No. 89, p. 645) to follow in the ſame track. That matter, however, I leave to Dr. Hutton, who ſeems to be very capable of defending himſelf. I would, however, juſt advert to what has paſſed concerning Mr. Atwood's book on arches, both in the Monthly Review, and in your Magazine (No. 89, p. 644), as Dr. Hutton has not entered into the nature of that book. Mr. Atwood's theory is founded on the principle of mathematical wedges, which cannot be a juſt one, becauſe ſuch a wedge is ſuppoſed to be a perfectly ſmooth and poliſhed body, having its weight and other force on its back, ſuſtained and balanced by two forces acting perpendicularly againſt its two ſides, while it has otherwiſe free liberty to ſlide down in the direction of its ſides; whereas, on the contrary, our real arch-wedges are very rough, and have a deal of friction; and, beſides, they are uſually barred or locked together by bars or joggles, ſo that they cannot poſſibly ſlide by or upon each other. Such a theory, therefore, muſt be quite fallacious, a mere phantom, inconſiſtent with real practice, and perhaps very dangerous if acted on. The further ſpeculation on theſe ſubjects I leave to other perſons better able to ſet them in a true light, and only advert farther to a popular error in this ſcience, which I obſerve even the writer of the account of Mr. Atwood's book in your Magazine has

has fallen into (p. 644, as above), which is the notion, that there is something peculiarly fit and indispensable in the very nature of a certain curve, as the catenary, &c. to make the arch justly balanced and strong; an idea which, as I said, is a mere popular error, as any arch may be made in a due balance, and every where equally secure by a proper distribution of the masonry, &c. above it. E. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VIOLENT DISPUTES *between the* BRUNONIANS *and* ANTI-BRUNONIANS *in* GERMANY.

THE theory of the celebrated Dr. Brown of Edinburgh, is at present the apple of discord among the physicians of Germany; and at almost all the universities of that country the professors and students of medicine are divided into two belligerent parties, under the appellation of Brunonians and Anti-brunonians. It were well, if their contentions were attended only with the effusion of ink; but it is a lamentable fact, that a great number of patients have already become the victims of the misapplication of Brownism. The defenders of the theory of excitability have two pugnacious champions at their head, Dr. J. F. Frank, of Vienna, and Dr. Röschlaub, Professor of Medicine at Würtzburg. Both of them are entrusted with the superintendance of extensive hospitals. Those who are there killed by the Brunonian mode of treatment are silently interred, without exciting any attention, and the public never learns the number of the unfortunate sufferers. On the contrary, the cases of those who happen to recover are trumpeted forth in the writings of the Brunonians. Dr. Röschlaub is the editor of a Brunonian Magazine, a number of which appears every three months at Frankfort, and in which he grossly abuses all the eminent physicians of Germany, who refuse to adopt his favourite mode of attempting the cure of diseases. Dr. Hufeland of Berlin, Dr. Markard of Oldenburg, Dr. Stieglitz of Hanover, and in general all the senior physicians are determined opposers of this *mania*, which, on the other hand, has met with most zealous defenders among the junior physicians and professors of the universities. This schism among the sons of Esculapius has already given rise to some laughable scenes. In a farce, written by Kotzebue, entitled *The New Century*, two Brunonians appear on the stage, to administer relief to a patient, who is supposed to have been seized with an apoplectic-fit; but they stand disputing with one another in their jargon about sthenic and asthenic remedies, till the sick man suddenly recovers the use of his limbs, and skips away from them. When this piece was represented at Vienna, the young Brunonian physicians and students were so provoked by the ridicule aimed at them, that it was necessary to call in the aid of the military to prevent their rage from bursting forth into acts of violence. At the beginning of the present year, the ground being covered by a deep fall of snow, festive masquerades on sledges were exhibited in many places. At Ratisbon, the seat of the imperial diet, the students amused themselves with ridiculing the Brunonian method of cure, by dressing old market-women and poissardes in an appropriate characteristic manner, and driving them about on sledges. But the university of Göttingen, which, on account of its excellent institutions and celebrated teachers, is justly called the Queen of German Universities, furnished the most terrible example, how far even here the spirit of party may embitter the minds of those who inlist under her banners. Dr. Cappel, a junior professor of medicine, who, by his animated mode of delivering his lectures, had gained a great number of hearers and partizans among the students, and who, from several publications, is known to be a most zealous defender of the Brunonian system, had given the exciting remedies of Dr. Brown to several patients labouring under the attack of an epidemical scarlet fever. The consequence was, as might have been expected, that almost all of them died. Professor Arnemann, one of the most learned and experienced physicians of Göttingen, being called in to the assistance of some of them when it was too late, loudly expressed his disapprobation. Cappel immediately published a violent Philippic against Arnemann. The latter replied; and the contest was carried on with great vehemence in a number of memorials. All men of sense sided with Dr. Arnemann; but the students declared in favour of Cappel, assembled in a riotous manner, and proceeded in a body to Professor Arnemann's house, where they poured forth the bitterest reproaches against him, and broke all his windows. The watchmen hastened to the spot, armed with long iron rods; and in the scuffle that ensued, one of the students, a Count Warschewski, received so severe a blow on the head that his life

is deſpaired of. Still more exaſperated by this defeat, the ſtudents, to the number of 400*, reſolved to ſtorm the guard-houſe the following day, and wreak their vengeance on the watchmen. The Profeſſors were greatly alarmed at theſe riotous proceedings, and ſent meſſengers to the circumjacent places, to call in the dragoons quartered there to the protection of the city. Towards evening, ſeveral detachments of the dragoons actually halted before the gates of the city: but the ſtudents, nowiſe intimidated by theſe preparations, proceeded, in the evening, to attack the guard-houſe. The dragoons galloped with drawn ſwords into the city, which then had the appearance of a fort taken by ſtorm, and given up to plunder. The ſtudents were at laſt forced to deſiſt, but not before they had vented their rage againſt the windows and houſe of Profeſſor Meiners, to whom the police of the city has for ſome years been committed, and who had taken a very active part in ſuppreſſing this tumult. More than fourteen of the ſtudents were dangerouſly wounded, and ſome of them will be cripples for life. Many will be exiled from the Univerſity, and all their hopes of future happineſs and advancement blaſted for ever:—

Tantum unus Bruno potuit ſuadere malorum.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *on* KENTUCKY, *from* MR. TOULMIN, *replying to certain* QUERIES.

SIR,

I AM really aſhamed that I have ſo long delayed replying to your letter dated October 15, 1800. That letter indeed was not intended for me, being directed to "The Proprietor of the new Settlement of Kentucky;" but no ſuch man exiſts: we are a country of landholders, and know no ſuperior but the commonwealth, who, after portioning her poſſeſſions among her children, has ſcarcely retained any for herſelf. Your attention, no doubt, was drawn to this country by ſome large ſpeculator in land, whoſe name you have very happily forgotten, as in conſequence of it you have probably eſcaped ſome great bargain, which you would have regretted all your life after. The direction on your letter being ſo general probably occaſioned its being ſent on to Frankfort, the ſeat of government in this ſtate, where it was put into my hands by the poſt-maſter, obſerving, I ſuppoſe, that it was from ſome one of my countrymen; and I feel a pleaſure in attending to it, though I have been ſo long in giving myſelf that pleaſure.

As you do not mention the particular tract of land which excited your attention, I can of courſe give you no account of it. Indeed there is a tremendous riſk in purchaſing in England lands lying in Kentucky. Information reſpecting the *titles*, which can be got no where but on the ſpot, is abſolutely neceſſary. It may likewiſe be ſubject to forfeiture, in conſequence of its not having been entered for the payment of taxes; or, being entered, it may have been ſold to pay the taxes accruing upon it. Landholders reſiding in England have ſometimes agents at Philadelphia, or ſome other ſea-port, who have no more intercourſe with Kentucky than the principals themſelves; others have no agents any where. Hence the taxes are not paid; the owners are notified by advertiſement that their lands will be ſold, but they ſee not the advertiſement: they are expoſed to ſale: there are few bidders, and but little money; and no information relative to the title or the quality of the land; hence 5000 or perhaps 10,000 acres will be ſacrificed for 100 dollars, and poſſibly the land be worth a dollar an acre, and poſſibly nothing at all. 225,000 acres of land, belonging to Meſſrs. Brown, Embree, and others, will be advertiſed to be ſold next November, for 2775 dollars, being the amount of taxes due on the tract at this time, together with what will then be due. They live, I am told, in England, and *there are many other Engliſhmen in the ſame ſituation.* The land of ſome is ſold; others may yet ſave it by applying immediately to ſome one in Kentucky, to pay their taxes, and authoriſing them to draw for that purpoſe.

I will now proceed to anſwer your queries, and in my way will notice others propoſed to me by another countryman, equally a ſtranger to me with yourſelf, which may poſſibly be intereſting to you, or to ſome of your friends, as well as to him.

1. *The Climate.*—We have more rain, and leſs froſt, than in many parts of America. It is healthy and agreeable. Thus far we have not had this winter altogether three weeks of colder weather than we have in the North of England in the month

* The whole number of ſtudents at the Univerſity of Göttingen generally amounts to 700.

month of May. The winters, however, are not always ſo favourable. The changes from heat to cold, and from cold to heat, are greater than in England, becauſe we have hotter weather than you ever have, but not hotter than other parts of the United States. We have leſs rain than in England, nor are the viciſſitudes of wet and dry weather ſo frequent.

2. *The Produce.*—It is difficult to aſcertain what it would be with Engliſh cultivation. It is generally allowed to be greater than in other parts of America. No land on earth exceeds our firſt-rate land, of which there are large bodies. The ſecond-rate too is very good, and equal perhaps for wheat, if not for Indian corn, to the firſt-rate. The third-rate comprehends all inferior claſſes. Some of it is equal to the general run of land in the eaſtern States: ſome of it is totally worthleſs, particularly high up on our main rivers, as on the forks of the Kentucky, &c. as many Engliſhmen have found to their ſorrow, who, arriving here to take poſſeſſion of their purchaſes, have diſcovered that they might as well have bought an eſtate at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. However, there is no part of America to the eaſtward of this, where money *might* be more profitably laid out in landed property. The price varies from one dollar to fifteen per acre, according to ſituation, quality, improvements, and population. Some pretty good land indeed may be purchaſed ſtill at half a dollar, and ſome land, no doubt, for nothing at all.

3. *The neareſt Ports.*—Savannah, in Georgia; or Richmond, in Virginia (four and five hundred miles) if you come by land entirely; but the uſual plan is to ſail for Alexandria, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, then proceed by land to Pittſburg or Redſtone, and thence down the Ohio to Kentucky.

4. *Civil Government.*—Kentucky is one of the United States, and is entitled to ſix repreſentatives in Congreſs. Its conſtitution for the internal government of the ſtate is ſtrictly republican. The governor, the lieutenant-governor, the houſe of repreſentatives, and the ſenate, are all elected by the people. Every citizen has a vote. The judges and other public officers are appointed by the governor and ſenate, a body conſiſting of twenty-five members. Our taxes are fifty cents (a cent is the one-hundredth part of a dollar, nearly equal to the Engliſh half-penny) for every 100 acres of firſt-rate land; thirty-four cents for 100 acres of ſecond-rate land; and twelve and a half on third-rate land: four cents on a horſe; twelve and a half on a ſlave; twenty-five per wheel on riding-carriages; twenty dollars on retail ſtores (or ſhops); ten dollars for a tavern-licence; a light tax on law proceſſes; and on covering-horſes the rate of each by the ſeaſon. Our laws are the common laws of England, the ſtatutes of the Engliſh Parliament previous to the 4th of James I. the acts of the Virginian Aſſembly previous to our ſeparation in 1792, and the acts of our own legiſlature.

5. *Religion.*—We have no religious eſtabliſhment, no preference of one ſect above another; no ſplendid temples, no pampered prieſthood, no faithful paſtors drooping for the want of even a decent ſupply of thoſe worldly bleſſings which are ſhowered with profuſion on their indolent ſuperiors. I will not ſay that religious knowledge is in a flouriſhing ſtate among us, nor was it any better while an eſtabliſhment exiſted. We have unbelievers, who freely expreſs their opinions, but are very harmleſs, for in truth they have very little to ſay: and we have enthuſiaſts, as you would term them, who aſſemble in thouſands in the woods, and continue night and day, for nearly a week together, in religious exercites; but, if they are miſtaken, they do no harm. The magiſtrate and the executioner do not come with their wand and their ſword to transform the peaceable enthuſiaſt into a wild fanatic or a flaming martyr. We have various ſects: the Preſbyterian (on the Scotch model), and the Baptiſts of the Calviniſtical denomination, are the moſt predominant. Sometimes a humble Biſhop, with his ſtaff in his hand, his "beard deſcending on his aged breaſt," his plain drab coat, and his long overalls, will make a progreſs among us.

6. *You anticipate the Proſperity of our State.*—Its growth indeed has been wonderful. It has been ſettled but little more than twenty years: it was and ſtill is, in a great degree, cut off from the other inhabited parts of America, by a formidable barrier of uncultivated mountains. But the improvements and population now viſible in a conſiderable part of the State, rival thoſe which are to be found in moſt of the older States. Its ſoil invites population, and thouſands emigrate to it annually from Eaſtern America, whilſt the people reſiding at the ſea port towns, and upon the main roads to Kentucky, who know no more about it than the people of London, are unremittingly attempting, by

ignorant and fooliſh miſrepreſentations, to arreſt the progreſs of European emigrants towards the weſtern country, greatly to the diſadvantage of the adventurers. Within the laſt ten years our population has extended from 73,000 to 230,000. We have about 25,000 men enrolled in the militia, which is compoſed of all the free males between the ages of ſixteen and forty-five. Our commerce has been created, and domeſtic manufactures, in the family way, have advanced ſo much, that perhaps nine-tenths of the people are principally cloathed in articles of their own making.

7. *Market-towns.*—A market-town, in the Engliſh ſenſe of the word, is hardly any object to an American. We generally attempt to raiſe on our own land what we want; and, in the ſummer, we uſe much more commonly bacon, hams, poultry, and a profuſion of various vegetables, than butcher's meat. The Virginian, indeed, confines himſelf almoſt entirely to bacon, and greens boiled with it. Experience demonſtrates that this diet is very wholeſome. The ſcurvy is ſcarcely known here. We ſeldom go to market to *buy*. As to markets to *ſell at*, the mills and the ſtores are the market; and the merchants and millers export our flour, tobacco, hemp, cotton, cordage, whiſkey and pork, to New Orleans, on the Miſſiſſippi. The expence of freight to New Orleans is about one dollar per 100 lb. for bulky articles. Flour is about one and a half dollar per barrel, and inſurance two and a half per cent. We ſend horſes likewiſe to Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. We have, however, a few towns in which markets I think are held, viz. Lexington, Waſhington, Danville, Bairdſtown, Paris, and Frankfort, though I am not ſure that there is a proper regular market in moſt of thoſe places. We have forty-three counties, and in every county human vanity and folly has laid off in lots and regular ſtreets, one or two tracts of land, and have pleaſed themſelves with the conceit that they *had eſtabliſhed towns.*

8. *The Expence of clearing Land.*—In the ſettled parts, four years rent free, or about five dollars, an acre for clearing and fencing with rails, but the larger timber is left on the ground. In the ſouthern parts of the State there are large tracts of good land free from timber; yet nothing is more common than for the ſettlers to ſettle themſelves at the edge of a grove, *cut down the timber* in order to make a farm, and *leave the barrens* (as they are called, from the want of timber) untouched. The State has ſtill ſome of this land unoccupied, and ſettlers take it up at twenty dollars per 100 acres.

9. *Water.*—The country is well ſupplied generally with ſprings. There are particular ſpots, however, where water is ſcarce without digging wells.

10. *The rock and ore.*—Horizontal ſtrata of limeſtone run through the whole of the good land on the north ſide of Green River. Except on the hill ſides, and on the tops of poor ridges, it is far out of the reach of the plough. There is an abundance of ſtone-coal towards the heads of the main ſtreams, and in ſome places ſouth of Green River, convenient to ſome of the barrens, or untimbered land. Iron-ore likewiſe abounds in various places, and there are alſo ſome good veins of lead. In ſeveral places I have obſerved a fine blue clay, which I have thought would make good earthen-ware. I have ſaid nothing of ſilver, though there is ſaid to be a rich mine of it in the north-eaſtern corner of the State, near the Green River, and many weeks have, from time to time, been ſpent in vain by ſanguine adventurers, in exploring the mountains between our ſettlement and thoſe of Virginia, in ſearch of a very rich mine, which an old hunter ſays he found there, and made horſe-loads of dollars from, ſome twenty or thirty years ago.

11. *Manufactures.*—As yet they are principally, as to cloathing at leaſt, carried on in the family way, and with ſuch improvements as were uſed in England 100 years ago; but we muſt, ere long, manufacture on a larger ſcale the moſt eſſential articles. The immenſe expence of tranſporting goods three or four hundred miles, from the Atlantic to the Ohio, and then by water as much farther to Kentucky, together with the cheapneſs of our produce, occaſioned by its abundance, and by the diſtance of our export-market, render it inevitable that the people of Kentucky ſhould manufacture for home conſumption. Our principal manufactures at preſent, not of the domeſtic kind, are nails, cordage, hats, ſhoes, whiſkey, and the coarſeſt earthen-ware. There are three or four bloomeries, a forge or two, and ſlitting-mills, in the State. But the iron is very brittle. Its price is from 6d. to 9d. ſterling per pound. I ſuſpect it would be a moſt profitable concern to European workmen. There are three or four breweries in the State on a ſmall ſcale, but I have taſted no good beer. They uſe the hard limeſtone

ſpring

ſpring water, inſtead of fixing themſelves in ſituations convenient to the rivers. They buy their barley at 1s. 6d. ſterling per buſhel, and ſell their beer at eight dollars a barrel of thirty-one and thirty-two gallons. Ship-building has commenced, and it muſt increaſe, for we are bountifully ſupplied with all the materials except iron. The ſpinning and carding of cotton by machinery is juſt beginning. In fact, the cotton and ſtocking-manufactures, glaſs, and earthen-ware, are eſſential to us, and muſt ſpring up at no diſtant period. The laſt-mentioned articles are enormouſly high. Common yellow queen's ware plates two dollars and two dollars and a half per dozen: a pint cup twenty-five cents; a quart cup ſixty-two half cents: ſix blue and white cups and ſaucers two dollars. Cloths, ſtuffs, and other articles of wearing apparel, are ſold at about fifty per cent. higher than they are retailed in England.

It is a fact little known or thought of even here, that there are as many people employed in Kentucky, in proportion to our population, in manufacturing wool, cotton, flax, and hemp, as there are in Great Britain. I found my belief of this fact on a ſtatement made in the Monthly Magazine, vol. x. p. 496, which makes the whole number of perſons employed in thoſe four manufactories in Great Britain ſcarcely amount to 843,000. Now, ſuppoſing the population of Great Britain to be 10,000,000, and that of Kentucky 230,000, our proportion of manufacturers would be between 19 and 20,000: but, from a pretty general knowledge of the country, I think they can ſcarcely be eſtimated at leſs than 23,000. I have little doubt but that there is, on an average, one perſon in every family ſo employed. The families, including the Blacks, I have generally thought, conſiſt, one with another, of nine or ten perſons; ſo that there are, at leaſt, 23,000 families in the ſtate. It is evident, therefore, that the *value of labour* is not, as hath been frequently ſuppoſed, the cauſe why we do not manufacture ſuch quantities of thoſe articles as we need for our own conſumption. The fact is, that much leſs labour would manufacture them, than would raiſe wheat or tobacco to buy them. The great cauſe of our not manufacturing a greater quantity of goods, is the want of a few men of capital, who are manufacturers, the want of machinery, and the want of a greater concentration of manufacturing induſtry. Every thing is done in the family way. Every piece has to go through almoſt all its different proceſſes in the ſame hands. But, whenever a man of exertion and prudence, who has a general knowledge of the cotton-manufactory, and is poſſeſſed of a ſmall capital, ſhall come hither, provided with proper implements for carding, ſpinning, &c. his ſucceſs will be certain. There are many good European workmen here already. Some indeed, even without any capital, have engaged in making jennys, mules, and carding engines, under immenſe difficulties, being obliged, in a manner, to be their own ſmiths, founders, carpenters, and every thing; yet, the idea of being able, by coarſe ſpinning, to convert a ſixth of a dollar's worth of cotton into a dollar's worth animates them amidſt all their diſcouragements. It is perhaps a fortunate circumſtance for us, that the progreſs of our manufactures can be no ſource of jealouſy to the Britiſh manufacturer. The Kentucky market can be no object to him, and centuries muſt elapſe before we can rival him in any other market. The government, no doubt, will be gratified in ſeeing the attention of its factious and diſcontented ſubjects turned to this country, and in having the proſpect of getting rid of them, without the odium of criminal proſecutions, and the expences of tranſporting them to Botany Bay.

12. *Price of Stock, Grain, &c.*—A ſheep weighing ſixty pounds, two dollars; a cow, weighing from three to four hundred pounds, with a young calf, ten to twelve dollars. A plough-horſe, which might do to be ridden, ſixty dollars; a good hackney, from eighty to a hundred and fifty, and even two hundred dollars. A ſow and pigs, from three to five dollars. Bacon, pork, from two to two and a half dollars per hundred pounds. Beef from two to three dollars. Whiſkey, half a dollar per gallon. Hemp, four to five dollars per hundred pounds. Cotton, fifteen to twenty dollars per hundred pounds. Wheat, one half dollar per buſhel (Wincheſter meaſure). Rye, one-third of a dollar. Oats, one-fourth. Indian-corn, one fifth. Bricks, four dollars per thouſand. Flooring-plank, one dollar and a third per hundred feet ſuperficial meaſure. Labour, half a dollar a day, and proviſions; and from eight to ten dollars a month; and from ſeventy to a hundred per annum. A common rule in harveſt is to give to the reaper a buſhel of wheat for his day's work, be the price what it will.

13. *What Articles an Emigrant ſhould bring.*—If a farmer, it might be well to bring

bring a ſet of Engliſh plough-irons and waggon tire, and a few other implements not bulky. If a mechanic, his tools. Two or three good ſheep would be a capital acquiſition. As to houſehold furniture and apparel, every thing that is neceſſary ſhould be brought, except cumberſome articles. The whole, indeed, can be bought here, but when a man is coming he may as well bring them himſelf as pay another for bringing them. Garden and graſs ſeeds too may be uſeful. You may have ſome which we have not, and you may have ſome better than ours of the ſame kind. I ſhould do the ſame if I were going from Kentucky to England, and for the ſame reaſon.

14. *The Character of the People.*—The character of the people of Kentucky has been groſsly miſrepreſented. Becauſe the inhabitants of old countries are very ſtrongly attached to their native ſoil, and ſeldom move from it with their families, unleſs urged by the moſt powerful conſiderations: the idea is very natural to them, that it is the ſame in America, and that Kentucky, therefore, muſt have been reſorted to as an aſylum for perſons of abandoned characters and deſperate fortunes. The prejudices of many of the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, who have ſeen with jealouſy the rapid population of the weſtern country, by emigrations from the eaſtern, have countenanced and given currency to the calumny. The opinion, however, is abſurd; for no man could, by coming to Kentucky, either avoid paying his debts, or eſcape any criminal proſecution to which he had expoſed himſelf. Though, as to internal concerns, we are governed by our own laws, and juſtice is adminiſtered by courts which have no dependance on the federal government; yet, by a national arrangement, fugitives, from the juſtice of any State are, on application, immediately delivered up by the State they have fled to, and debts contracted in any part of America, are recoverable in Kentucky, both in the federal-court which is held here, as well as in courts which are eſtabliſhed by the authority of our own State-legiſlature. As to the cauſe of emigrations, the fact is, that there is a ſpirit of enterpriſe, or, at any rate, an apparent reſtleſſneſs, in the people of America, of which the people of Great Britain have no idea. The facility of removing, and the temptations to remove, are greater here than they can be in the old countries of Europe. Our population is diffuſed over a widely extended territory, and it has not yet found its level. The proſpect of a richer ſoil, or of better water, or of ſhorter winters, or of a freſher range for cattle, or of more capacious landed poſſeſſions, is an inducement powerful enough with an American to determine him to diſpoſe of his immovable property, to aſſemble his family, to collect together his cattle, to geer up his horſes, and to traverſe a ſpace of perhaps of four or 500 miles in ſearch of better country. Their proviſions, and their horſe-feed, they take with them, or purchaſe in the groſs, as occaſion requires; and, as they have likewiſe ſome bedding, and a few culinary utenſils, they will not perhaps, in a journey of 500 miles, ſpend a ſingle dollar at a tavern. In ſome ſeaſons of the year, there is ſcarcely a day in which we do not ſee ſome man or other paſſing this way or that way before our door, with his wife and his little-ones, and his man-ſervants, and his maid-ſervants, and his cattle, and his ſheep, and every thing that is his. You cannot conclude, therefore, from the lateneſs of the ſettlement of Kentucky, that it is compoſed of worſe or better men than other parts of the Union. As far as I can judge, they do not materially differ from the people of the other States which I have viſited. There are, however, features ſtrongly diſcriminating the American people from the people of Great Britain: but, I believe, that almoſt every difference is reſolvable into the difference of their ſituations, I mean the difference in the ages of the two countries, and in the ſtate of their population. The intercourſe among Americans is more general and indiſcriminate than it is among Engliſhman. Neither religious nor political diſtinctions, nor difference of perſon, nor difference of fortune, ſtand up as walls of ſeparation, as they do in England, between the inhabitants of the ſame neighbourhood. The ſtate of our population is ſuch, that we really *cannot afford* to make the diſcriminations which you do. We have, therefore, more practical liberality and forbearance one towards another than you have. At the ſame time, however, it is to be regretted, that we have leſs practical integrity than the people of England. The *temptation* to diſhoneſty is much more generally diffuſed here, than it is with you. Fewer men are brought up to any regular buſineſs: a vaſt proportion of our people are, from time to time, engaged in buying and ſelling among one another, and that not in the way of a regular occupation, their occupation being agriculture; but, for the ſake of occaſional and extra-profeſſional gains: property of all kinds

kinds is in a more constant state of fluctuation, and multitudes among us consider no species of it as out of their line of trading. Indeed, it is a pretty prevailing maxim, that a man ought, at any time, to sell any thing that he has, if he can get a good price for it, and buy any thing which falls in his way, if he can get it at half its value. A few days ago, a neighbour of mine took the very blankets from his bed, which he really wanted, and gave them in exchange for some articles which he did not want, and this merely because he thought it would be *making a good trade*, as the term is. In consequence of this turn of mind, which naturally springs up out of the situation of the country, the *avidity* for *good bargains* becomes much more general than it can be with you. A larger proportion of *minds* become exposed to its influence, and, at the same time, the state of society is not such as to impose the same ties upon them that the inhabitants of old countries are subject to. With you, a mechanic must be a complete master of his business, or he will not succeed. A man concerned in buying and selling must be a man of scrupulous integrity, in appearance at least, or he will forfeit his credit, and be neglected. In both cases, the rivalship of others in the same lines imposes these restrictions on them: the one is compelled to be skilful, and the other to be honest, if it be only in self-defence.

But here the cause of competition is less: it cannot be expected, that either skill or integrity, though a recommendation no doubt, should be viewed as equally indispensable; and, though a mechanic should sometimes put indifferent work out of his hands, or the trader over-rate a piece of property he is selling, and impose on the credulity of the purchaser, neither has the fear of being entirely discarded by his fellow-citizens. His fellow-citizens cannot do without him, but only learn to rely more on their own attention and judgment, than on the skill and character of those they deal with. I confess I am giving a humiliating picture, but it is drawn by nature and the circumstances of the country. These might teach us *a priori* to expect to find a want of principle more prevalent here than it is with you, and I believe that it is so in fact. Flagitious vice, however, is less frequent. All crimes, except murder, are punished in Kentucky by fine, or confinement in the penitentiary. I frequently visit the convicts, and their industry and deportment would rather give one the idea of a well-ordered family, than that of a place of punishment for the out-casts of society. In fact, the intercourse, which partially, at least, takes place between persons of all characters, as well as stations, though it lowers perhaps the general standard of morals, must operate as a check and curb on great excesses. *Mediocrity*, indeed, seems to be the characteristic feature of America. Mediocrity is equally discernible in fortune, in knowledge, in arts, and in morals. In every one of these respects, there is no class of men so high, there is none so low, as are to be found in England. The same cause, I conceive, produces the whole chain of phenomena.

15. *Progress of Cultivation, and Mode of Settling.*—According to the best of my recollection, no part of America, which I have seen*, corresponds with what would probably be the expectation of most Englishmen, with regard to such of the States as have been a long time settled. I have no where seen any considerable extent of country, consisting of cultivated land, not intermixed with woods. Indeed, even in the most eastern parts of Virginia, the main body of the land you travel through is merely woodland; and, to the eye of an European, it presents the prospect of as new a country as Kentucky. Our fencing and our fuel requiring a constant supply of timber, a proportion of every tract must be kept in a state of nature, in order to satisfy these demands. I cannot estimate what proportion of cleared land there is in the settled parts of Kentucky: but it must be in very few districts of the country, that one-half of every settled tract is, upon an average, under cultivation, and, even then, numerous tracts are intermixed, on which the hand of improvement has never been exercised. You will perceive, therefore, that the new settler, or the man who first strikes the axe in a piece of woodland, may be a very rational sociable being, and that there is no real ground for supposing that he must be that wild savage out-cast, that hater of his species, that enemy to the legal restraints of civilised society, which he has been so often represented to be, both by European writers, and by some Americans likewise, who, living near the sea-coast, have probably possessed no ideas more accurate, respecting the interior parts of the Continent, than you have. Nothing is more

* The states I have visited are New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Tenessee, and the north-western territory.

common with us, than for people of property, of reſpectable character, and of cultivated manners, to fix themſelves on a tract of mere woodland, and to erect cabins for their families to reſide in, and then to ſet about clearing and cultivating the land, not by digging the trees up by the roots, as Engliſhmen always talk of doing, but never accompliſh, but by cutting down a part of the timber, deadening the remainder, grubbing up the buſhes, burning the timber that is cut down, and raking the ground clean to render it fit for the plough. Cabins are houſes built of whole trees, without being hewed, the interſtices between the logs being ſtopped with rails, and daubed with mud, and the houſes covered with boards ſplit out of aſh or oak, about half an inch thick, and four feet long, which are faſtened by heavy poles being laid upon them. If the logs be hewed, if the interſtices be ſtopped with ſtone, and neatly plaſtered, and the roof compoſed of ſhingles, nicely nailed on, it is called a log-houſe. A log-houſe has glaſs windows, a cabin has commonly no window at all. The new ſettler, after living in a cabin a few years, and having opened a convenient plantation, turns his attention towards building a houſe, which he provides either of wood, brick, or ſtone. Strange incongruities frequently preſent themſelves to the obſervation of an European. You will ſometimes ſee a man who has the manners of a gentleman, who is perhaps either a colonel or a general, dwelling in a habitation inferior probably, in external appearance, to that of an Engliſh labourer. You will ſometimes ſee a man reſiding in a good houſe, who has ſeveral ſervants, a quantity of valuable horſes, and ſtock of every kind, and an abundant ſupply of all the neceſſaries of life, who cannot command a ſingle dollar. You will ſee the children of a man who keeps his carriage running about without ſhoes and ſtockings, or a traveller riding a horſe of his own worth fifty pounds, with a wallet on his ſaddle, containing victuals for himſelf, and corn for his horſe, that he may not be expoſed to charges. Incongruities of this kind are not noticed here; but they naturally ariſe out of the ſituation of the country, and habit reconciles us to them; but a man without a horſe is viewed in nearly the ſame light, as a man would be with you without a pair of ſhoes. I mention theſe little things, both to give you a true idea of the country, and more eſpecially to guard you againſt miſrepreſentations; for it will now be very clear to you, that it is very poſſible, by partial and garbled repreſentations, which precipitancy and prejudice are always ready to make, to give to an inhabitant of an old country a very inadequate and deluſive idea of this part of the world, and that, even though the facts narrated may be literally true.

I believe you will agree with me, that it is high time for me to finiſh this long letter, which, if it affords any ſatisfaction to yourſelf and your friends, will have anſwered the object of your moſt obedient

Servant, HARRY TOULMIN.

Frankfort, Kentucky,
Feb. 8, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Cavallo's Hiſtory of Aëroſtation (London, 1784), p. 26, is the following paſſage (quoted from "*Recherches ſur l'Art de Voler*," by D. Bourgeois):—"It is ſaid, that in the year 1736 De Guſman made a wicker baſket of about ſeven or eight feet in diameter, and covered with paper, which baſket elevated itſelf as high as the tower of Liſbon, which is about 200 feet high."

As it certainly is poſſible, and not improbable, there may now be living perſons who were eye-witneſſes to this remarkable event (if it did happen), it is hoped ſome of them will communicate ſuch particulars as they remember to your Magazine, as the account has the appearance of recording an event much like the aſcenſion of an air-balloon.

A CONSTANT READER.

Aug. 16, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARALLEL *between* BONAPARTE *and* AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.

THE late rapid ſucceſſions of revolutions and conſtitutions in France, ſhews, that the French are in a ſtate ſimilar to that of the Romans, deſcribed by Tacitus. Corrupted by luxury, yet ſtill breathing a proud recollection of what was due to a citizen of Rome, "the Romans were incapable of bearing either unqualified ſlavery or perfect freedom." In ſuch circumſtances, it was neceſſary for the new ſovereign to reſtrain and controul ſuch a people by the firmeſt nerves of power, while, at the ſame time, he gratified them by the forms of liberty.

Having lately retired from the town to the country, I amuſe my leiſure, now and then,

then, by reading our periodical publications, annual, monthly, and diurnal. In Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, continued for 1800, I read what follows :—

"Whatever may be thought of the political expediency of framing ſo unlimited a government, certain it is, that the name of a King or Emperor alone was wanting to Bonaparte. With a ſenate appointed by himſelf, and recruited, from year to year, by his ſole influence; the nomination of all offices, civil, political, military, and naval; the command and diſtribution of the whole military and naval force of the Empire; the power of foreign negociation on peace, war, and commerce; a complete, though indirect, controul over the treaſury; the ſole privilege of propoſing laws, and withdrawing them in any ſtage of deliberation and diſcuſſion;—with all theſe and other means of influence and command, poſſeſſed by the Firſt Conſul, he held in his hand as ſtrong, and perhaps, from the ſhew of liberty, even ſtronger, reins of government than any Aſiatic deſpot. The former conſtitutions, framed ſince 1789, reſembled a ſtage-coach, crowded with paſſengers on the top and box, and holding in their hands both the whip and the reins. They were top-heavy, and could not but be overturned; they were inverted pyramids, trembling on their ſummits. The new conſtitution bore a reſemblance to a pyramid reſting on its baſe, and culminating into a proper apex. It would certainly be difficult to overſet this pyramid by external impulſion. Whether it may not be torn in pieces by the internal powder of paſſion, remains yet to be tried. It is certainly a very extraordinary and curious experiment. It appears to wear certain prominent features both of ancient and modern times. Conſuls, ſenates, tribunes, municipalities, and other particulars, carry back our views to Roman hiſtory. Trial by jury and political repreſentation belong to modern Europe.

"But the particular period of the Roman Hiſtory that the legiſlator or legiſlators appear to have had more eſpecially under their eye, is that of Auguſtus Cæſar; between whoſe ſituation, circumſtances, and conduct, and thoſe of the French Conſul, the reader of Hiſtory cannot fail to diſcover ſeveral ſtriking parallels."

Here the writer leaves off. I could have wiſhed that he had illuſtrated the proof of his propoſition by an enumeration of particulars. This, after revolving the ſubject in my mind, I have attempted myſelf. I ſubmit the reſult of my reflections to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, either to be publiſhed, or ſent with other papers to the cheeſemongers, or thrown into the fire.

In war, Bonaparte has, on many occaſions, exhibited in his conduct the maxims and ſayings of Julius Cæſar. In his political conduct, he has, with mature reflection on his own circumſtances, either conſidered and followed the example of Auguſtus; or, a ſimilar conduct on the part of both has ariſen out of a ſimilarity of ſituations.

Auguſtus Cæſar, finding himſelf the ſupreme governor of the Roman Empire, reſolved to exert all the clemency of a humane ſovereign, and the art of a refined politician. His firſt care was to gain over the adherents of Antony, after which he gave ſumptuous entertainments to the ſenators and chief magiſtrates. He corrected, with great wiſdom, many abuſes in the ſtate, baniſhed corruption from the ſenate, and allowed the people all reaſonable and decent liberties:—ſo that the latter was not leſs free, except in matters of ſedition; nor the former leſs powerful, except in matters of injuſtice. Having ſettled all things in the moſt excellent order, he revolved in his mind a great variety of reflections, and deliberated, whether he ſhould continue himſelf at the head of the empire, or reſtore the people to their ancient liberty. The example of Sylla and Julius Cæſar, though very different, made an equal impreſſion upon him in favour of the laſt idea. He conſidered that Sylla, who had made a voluntary reſignation of the dictatorſhip, died peaceably in the midſt of his enemies; and that Cæſar, by retaining that dignity, had been aſſaſſinated by his former friends, who, ſo far from bluſhing, gloried in the deed.

Auguſtus, during this fluctuation of mind, conſulted Mæcenas and Agrippa, his principal friends and confidants. Agrippa, to whoſe valour he was greatly indebted for his empire, adviſed him to reſign it: but Mæcenas was of an oppoſite opinion; he aſſured him, that it would be impoſſible for the ſenate to ſubſiſt but under a monarch; and this opinion he enforced by many reaſons, obſerving particularly, that he could not reſign his authority without endangering his life; but that, on the contrary, both his perſon and power would be ſecure under a wiſe and equitable adminiſtration.

The advice of Mæcenas prevailed. But, though Auguſtus ſtill continued the ſupreme power in his own hand, he yet made

made an offer to the Senate to lay it down, though nothing was farther from his intentions. The whole Senate united in refuſing his offer: ſome from affection, ſome from fear, and ſome from a regard to political intereſts; ſo that he might affirm, that he had been forced to accept of the government by the importunities of both the Senate and the People. But, in order to inſinuate himſelf ſtill farther into the eſteem of the great, and the confidence of the people, he immediately declared that he would not accept of the ſovereign dignity for a longer term than five years, although, at the expiration of the term, he continued for ten years longer, and afterwards twenty.

In the mean time he preſerved all the offices and dignities of the ſtate; ſo that, during his whole reign, there were Conſuls, Prætors, Ædiles, and all the other public officers, even Tribunes of the People. Theſe performed the functions of their reſpective employments, though they were all of them dependent on a ſuperior power, by which only they were actuated. Cæſar, as a proof that he had no deſign of invading the liberties of the People, admitted the Senate to a participation in the government of the provinces. But then he took particular care to reſign to them ſuch only as lay in the centre of the empire, and which might be maintained without guards or garriſons, while he took upon himſelf the adminiſtration of thoſe that were expoſed to the incurſions of the Barbarians; by which means the ſenate was inactive, and without conſequence, and the whole force of the Empire was concentrated in his own perſon.

On his acceſſion to the ſovereign power, the Temple of Janus was ſhut: and, though he foreſaw the neceſſity of defending the frontiers, it became a maxim of his, which he tranſmitted to his ſucceſſors in the adminiſtration of government, never to think of enlarging the boundaries of the Empire. Having eſtabliſhed peace and good order in the ſtate, and endeavoured to conciliate all men, by reſpecting prejudices, cuſtoms, and forms of government—by only a gradual aſſumption of power—by diſcovering, from time to time, an inclination to reſtore the people to their ancient liberty, and to eſtabliſh good order in the ſtate; he further, and with more refined, though equally ſolid, views, uſed all means in his power for drawing off the public mind from the turbulence of civil diſcord and war, and ſoftening it by the ſciences and arts. He was the bountiful patron and friend of men diſtinguiſhed for genius and learning. He laboured to ſuſtain the dignity and the ſplendour of the Roman name, and to ſpread the Roman laws and refinements over all the nations of the Empire. Thus he weilded the imperial ſceptre during his life, and was thus an object of regret at his death. It was commonly ſaid of him, "that it had been well if he had never been born, or had never died." The latter clauſe is well-founded; the firſt queſtionable. The moſt intelligent and diſcerning of the cotemporary, and more immediate ſucceſſors of Auguſtus acknowledged, that the Romans were no longer to be governed by the forms of the ancient republic. Galba, choſen Emperor by the army, proteſted, "that if it were poſſible for the magnitude of the empire to be governed like Rome in former times, the glory of reſtoring the empire ſhould be his." It is ſcarcely poſſible, on a recollection of the maxims in the conduct of Auguſtus, and the times in which he lived and reigned, and a review of the conduct of Bonaparte, in the circumſtances in which he is placed, not to perceive ſuch a degree of reſemblance as may lead to an idea (which, after all, may be illuſive) that the moſt diſtinguiſhed Italian of this day may have had, and ſtill have, in his eye the moſt illuſtrious Italian of a former period, the moſt analogous in hiſtory to the preſent ſtate of the French Empire.

There was another diſtinguiſhed character too, whom it is poſſible that Bonaparte may have had in his eye:—Coſmo de Medicis, by preſerving names, ruled in the Republic of Florence. The ſame apparent reſpect to forms, the ſame apparent deference to the will of the people, and the ſame policy in giving a ſubordinate ſhare of power to the moſt diſtinguiſhed Romans, under the name of Preſects, Lieutenants, Pro-conſuls, and other names that characteriſed the government of Auguſtus, alſo appear in that of Bonaparte: the ſame anxiety to divert, to ſoothe, tranquillize, and unite the public mind by ſpectacles, and all manner of pomp and parade, and, above all things, patroniſing all good and liberal arts.

Yet, under all theſe circumſtances of ſimilarity, there are alſo ſome ſtriking circumſtances of diverſity, in their conduct, even where the ſimilitude of their features is the moſt prominent. Auguſtus proceeded to eſtabliſh his abſolute power by long, as it were, and leiſurely ſteps: Bonaparte had no ſooner made peace with

with the neighbouring nations, which he did in the courſe of two years after his elevation to the conſulate, than he extended his ſway by an appeal to the people from the period of ten years, two of which had run, to the whole of his life. The cauſes of this diverſity, it is fairly to be preſumed, were inherent rather in the character of the Roman and the French people, than in that of their reſpective Emperors. When they agreed in ſo many points, it is reaſonable to preſume, that a difference of conduct is not to be aſcribed to the government, but to the people governed. As juſt penetration and ſolid ſenſe was one and the ſame in both, they both conducted themſelves on the ſame plan, where it was practicable: when their plans were different, there was a difference in the temper and circumſtances of their ſubjects.

The Romans, though the vulgar in all nations are prone to change and novelty*, compared with the Greeks and Aſiatics, were rather a ſolid and ſteady people. There neither is, nor perhaps ever was, a people on the face of the earth at all civilized, ſo fiery, fickle, and inconſtant, as the French. Bonaparte, knowing this, availed himſelf of the full tide, to fix, as far as human prudence and foreſight could fix, his fortune. In proportion as any individual or nation is endowed with lively paſſions, they are, in that proportion, liable to fanaticiſm. Bonaparte was, for a time, with the French an object of fanaticiſm. It was on fanaticiſm that his power was originally founded. But fanaticiſm, even religious fanaticiſm, no doubt the ſtrongeſt, is a feeble and fugacious baſis of power, unleſs it be ſupported and nouriſhed by oppoſition, on the one hand, or the arts of prieſtcraft on the other. It is well-obſerved by Machiavel, in his Prince, which we may ſwear Bonaparte has read again and again, that all the prophets, who were ſupported by an armed force, ſucceeded in their undertakings; but that all thoſe, who had not ſuch a force to truſt to, were defeated and deſtroyed. "Neither Moſes (ſays Machiavel) nor Cyrus, nor Theſeus, nor Romulus, could ever have cauſed their inſtitutions to be ſo long obſerved, if they had not been armed.

"In our times," the Florentine Secretary (as he was called) proceeds, "Giacomo di Savanarola, a Dominican Friar, who pretended to converſe with God, and declared againſt the See of Rome, was deſtroyed, when the people began to fall off from him, becauſe he had neither power to keep thoſe ſteady in their perſuaſion, nor to defend himſelf when they deſerted him."

The elevation of Bonaparte to the ſupreme and uncontrouled power, which may be conſidered as the completion of the revolutionary circle, from deſpotiſm to deſpotiſm again, has proved more than any event in our times two great principles in politics, which ſome heſitate as yet to call a ſcience. Firſt, it ſhews how all anarchy muſt terminate at laſt in military and deſpotic power. Secondly, it ſhews how much reaſon all free and popular governments have to be jealous of tranſcendant genius, and even virtues. When we read at ſchool Cornelius Nepos or Plutarch, we not only ſtand in amazement at the oſtraciſm of the Athenian Republic, but conceive the demagogues to have been either madmen, or monſters of iniquity. But, when we reflect how eaſy it is for a people, even a very great nation, to unite in an enthuſiaſtic admiration and devotion to one man, we begin to think of the baniſhment of even Ariſtides with ſome degree of patience.

It is difficult to unite any people, but utterly impoſſible to unite the French, in any ſyſtem founded on a common or general opinion of right or intereſt. There remain, therefore, for France only two other kinds of government—of which one is founded on a reſpect for hereditary authority; and the other in a ſurrender, at firſt voluntary, and afterward compulſory, to ſome renowned chief and conqueror. The French nation have deſtroyed the former of theſe, and preferred the latter.

Whether this new order of affairs is to form the commencement of a new dynaſty and grand empire, or to be followed by yet farther convulſion, is a ſecret that lies profoundly buried in the intricacies of future events. As the French nation cannot be governed but by the vigour and promptitude of monarchy, the ſooner they lay aſide all curious ſpeculations concerning political conſtitutions the better. They muſt truſt for ſome tolerable ſhare of comfort and conſequence to religion and the progreſs of arts, ſciences, and civilization, which mould and form even arbitrary courts, and promote the reign of humanity and reaſon. Why kick in vain againſt the pricks? Why not acknowledge the ſovereignty of the Corſican dynaſty now, as well as afterwards? If the monarchy is not hereditary, it muſt be, what is worſe,

* *Mobilium turba Quiritium.* HORACE, Ode 1.

elective. Where and when is a boundary line to be drawn between an usurpation that creates a new government, and the possession which legitimates the usurpation? Titles of empire can neither be judged of by common rules, nor subjected to them. As power confers, so power must uphold, them. Bonaparte is busily employed in fortifying his throne, like the Roman Emperors, by a Prætorian-band, and by operating, in various ways, on both the hopes and the fears of the nation. But, in proportion as a nation becomes sensual, selfish, and inactive, fears and corruption are usually considered as more powerful engines of government, than concessions of right, and acts of benevolence and justice. JERNENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH much of argumentation is not to be expected from poets; yet when they engage in it at all, the same accuracy of reasoning may justly be required from them as from prose-writers. The want of this lately struck me in the perusal of a poem of Mason's, which in some respects is a fine composition. This is his "Elegy on the Death of a Lady" (the beautiful Countess of Coventry). It concludes with an apostrophe, probably the main purpose of the piece, to sceptics, chiefly alluding to the Great King of Prussia. The poet says, to the votaries of pleasure and amusement:

Yet will I praise you, triflers as ye are,
More than those preachers of your fav'rite creed,
Who proudly swell the brazen throat of war,
Who form the phalanx, bid the battle bleed;
Nor wish for more: who conquer, but to die.
Hear, Folly, hear, and triumph in the tale:
Like you they reason, not, like you, enjoy
The breeze of bliss, that fills your silken sail, &c.

He goes on to pursue this idea—that an Epicurean, and disbeliever of a future state, ought, in consistency, to be an indolent voluptuary, since he has no future rewards of toil and hardship to look to. But how wonderfully defective is this reasoning! In the first place, it overlooks some of the strongest propensities of human nature, such as the love of action, of novelty, of distinction, of dominion, and the like, which in many individuals, perhaps at times in all, we find by experience to be infinitely stronger than the mere appetite for luxurious enjoyments. If a man looks for all his happiness in this world, it does not follow that he ought to prefer inactive to active gratifications. Are not the works of philosophers and moralists full of incitements to the vigorous employment of our faculties in the pursuit of knowledge and the acquisition of arts, in order to avoid that languor and state of degradation which is the infallible consequence of lazy indulgence: and would not Mason himself confess, that his friend Gray, who studied only for his own pleasure, was more rationally employed in diving into the depths of learning, than his fellow-collegians in lounging in a common hall? The King of Prussia has confessed, that he was principally moved to his military exploits by a love of fame. It suited Mason's argument to disparage this motive, though a poet ought to be somewhat tender on such a point. He says,

Is it for glory? that just Fate denies,
Long must the warrior moulder in his shroud,
Ere from her trump the heav'n-breath'd accents rise,
That lift the hero from the fighting crowd.

But this representation is not true. Military fame is that which is the most frequently, and in the fullest degree, enjoyed during life; and Frederic certainly lived to receive a large portion of it. Not more just is his next conclusion:—

Is it his grasp of empire to extend,
To curb the fury of insulting foes?
Ambition, cease; the idle contest end:
'Tis but a kingdom thou can'st win or lose.

But the desire of aggrandisement in a prince is certainly very natural, and (apart from moral considerations) of a nobler rank than the pursuit of fugitive and sensual delights. Indeed, "to curb the fury of insulting foes," is in every respect a laudable object of ambition; nor can the winning or losing of a kingdom appear a trifling concern to one whose great distinction is the hereditary possession of a kingdom. Frederic, by his exertions, almost doubled his dominions; he was likely, therefore, to feel that they had been well bestowed.

But the capital fault of the poet's reasoning is, that in his zeal to state the importance of future existence, abstractedly considered, he has entirely overlooked the moral part of the doctrine. It might be inferred from his lines, that it would have been *less* absurd for the King of Prussia to have pursued his military plans, had he been a believer in a future state; since the absurdity is made to consist in the want of that belief. Whereas, the reality is, that

that, considering the nature of those plans, he was acting less irrationally in indulging his passion for martial fame and conquest, on the supposition that there was no future responsibility, than upon the contrary supposition. Louis XIV. who certainly never had a doubt of the truth of his religion, acted more inconsistently in sacrificing the happiness of his subjects, and the rights of his neighbours, to his personal ambition, than any unbelieving monarch could do, since he acted thus in the face of a dreadful retribution, which even his courtly chaplains could not avoid occasionally to place before his eyes. Mason says,

——Why must murdered myriads lose their all,
That thou may'st fame the meteor of an hour!

Frederic, supposing him to have been devoid of all humane sentiments, might have replied, "Because they are puppets, which fate has put into my hands, in order that I might have the opportunity of becoming this meteor of an hour;" Louis certainly would not make the same reply. Hence, then, the poet should have taken his moral. He might have followed his touching exordium with such a strain as this:—As pleasure is the business of the gay and young, so ambition is the sport of the great and powerful; and what is there to prevent them from pursuing their game to the desolation of mankind, but the thought of being hereafter responsible for their conduct at a tribunal before which all their greatness is as nothing? So a Massillon would have preached. Mason was willing to be a preacher in verse, but I think he clearly mistook his text. The doctrine of a future state has nothing to do with our pursuits in this life, further than as to the morality of them. To that, all its influence ought to be pointed; and truly lamentable and surprising is it, that this influence is comparatively so small!

Yours, &c.
PHILOLOGICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the following Journal of a short Tour into North Wales be judged capable of affording any entertainment to your readers, it is perfectly at your service. It is the simple unvarnished narrative of one who described, on the spot, what she saw, and nothing else—of one, who, travelling simply to contemplate the grand and beautiful features of nature, has endeavoured by a faithful, however inadequate description, to communicate some faint reflection of the vivid pleasure glowing in her bosom. I am, &c.

L. A.

July 17th. On the evening of this day we left London in the Ludlow mail. The weather was as fine as we could wish. The moon, after struggling for some time with the clouds, shone out in full glory as we reached Slough, and lighted us all the way to Oxford. While the horses were changing we walked along the High-street, of the splendour of which we saw just enough to make us wish to see more—The dubious light of the dawn, assisted by the faint rays of the setting moon, glimmering through the silent and deserted streets, gave a sombre cast, perfectly in unison with the monastic gloom of the colleges, and the antique grandeur of the churches. We proceeded reluctantly on our journey, through a flat but rather woody country, to the town of Chipping Norton, whose white houses and slated roofs gleam through the wood and pleasingly enliven the scene. Beyond this is spread a high open country much resembling the barren parts of Bedfordshire, but rendered even more dreary by the stone walls which supply the place of hedges. Entering Worcestershire the appearance of the country suddenly improves. From Broadway Hill we looked down on the rich and beautiful vale of Evesham, with the classic stream of the Avon winding through it, and the Malvern hills crowning the view with a strong blue outline. The road now begins to be bordered with pear-trees, and the whole landscape wears the face of fertility and comfort: in the midst of it stands the neat and handsome city of Worcester, where we dined, and proceeded for several miles with the Malvern, Clee and Breedon hills, in full sight, till we entered on a tract very different from any thing I had yet seen. By a winding road we ascended a steep wooded hill, whence we saw innumerable others starting in wild confusion from low moist meadows of an emerald green, thickly planted with willows, oaks, ashes and apple-trees of a much more luxuriant appearance than any I remember to have seen. Horses, cows and sheep enlivened the meadows; fine crops of wheat and barley climbed the hills to meet the hanging woods depending from them; plantations of hops reared their slender poles, often mixed with cherry and pear-trees; and large orchards, kept in the nicest order, cloathed the sides of the

the steepest eminences. A clear little stream often appeared winding between high banks, fringed with willows and aspins which dipped their light branches in the waves. The sides of the hills were enlivened with cottages of a most comfortable appearance, standing amid a profusion of flowers, and their summits were crowned with the houses of gentlemen and substantial farmers. Above these towered the blue, distant, mountains, mingling with the clouds which swept over their tops. The sky was mottled in such a manner as to present every beautiful variety of light and shade, transient gloom and bright sunny gleams, and the windings of the road gave us every moment a different prospect. In this delightful tract stands the little town of Tenbury, with its yellowish walls and slated roofs peeping out among the wood. Its picturesque rural-looking church rises from the upper part of a little slope; lower down are the houses; the Teme winds by, and a mill-dam makes a little murmuring fall; a green mount crowned with wood backs the picture—it would be impossible to fancy a spot more peaceful and lovely. The next object of attention is the town of Ludlow, which is built on the slope of a little hill, surrounded by much higher ones, forming two rings, one green and woody, the other blue and mingling with the clouds. The Teme, swelled by the waters of the Corve and other rivulets to a considerable size, flows by the outside of the walls, crossed by two handsome bridges, and foaming over weirs of rude stone which have all the appearance of ledges of natural rock. We climbed a steep eminence on its farther shore just in time to see the whole lovely view, the stream, the town and castle, the rich wooded plain, and distant hills, tinged with the vivid hues of a glorious sun-set; and lingered till the last glimmer of twilight in a fine grove of limes, winding round the venerable walls of the castle down to the river's brink.

19*th*. Being detained at Ludlow by the Hereford election which employed all the chaises, we determined to devote this day to a thorough examination of the castle. After crossing an extensive outer court, with half-ruined walls, we entered an inner one, in the midst of which stands a round tower, of beautiful Saxon architecture, formerly part of a chapel. We then visited a large square apartment, which must have been that in which Comus was acted. The roof is totally gone, as well as the floor which divided it from the cellar below; the wall is broken in many places and overgrown with the most luxuriant vegetation, and two elder trees, of great size, stand in the centre of the hall.

The apartment whence the sons of Edward III. were taken to be murdered, is in the same state of decay. The towers of the castle can only be scaled with ladders, but a stone staircase still remains, by which we ascended the battlements, through whose loop-holes we admired the fine prospect around us, and viewed the whole extent of the castle, which is very large and must formerly have been a place of great strength. There is a dreary dungeon into which prisoners were let down from a hole many feet above, which we shuddered to look at. Ludlow castle, ruined as it now is, was almost in a habitable condition in the memory of our guide; but about two years ago it was set on fire by some persons for the purpose of stealing the lead, and thus the furniture and timbers were totally destroyed. The lower apartments are continually filling up with the ruins of the walls, and as the mortar is very bad, and the stone of a crumbling argillaceous nature, it will not probably be many years before this noble and venerable structure becomes an undistinguished mass of rubbish.

From the castle we proceeded to the church, a large old building, the stone of which have a purple hue, harmonizing admirably with the moss and lichens by which it is in many parts encrusted. It contains a great deal of painted glass, and some curious monuments, with figures coloured after the life, which have much the appearance of wax. There are several tombs of Earls Marchers and one of a Republican General.

19*th*. We leave Ludlow and proceed to Bishop's Castle, seventeen miles. Our road then lies through the beautiful vale of Montgomery, crowned with the town and ruins of a large old castle, and across the Severn and its fertile plain, whence we had a fine view of the Breiddin hills, and Powis castle, a large building of red stone, starting up from its woods, on the summit of a commanding eminence—to Welsh Pool, a considerable trading town, of a neat appearance, but exhibiting many of the characteristic features of Wales. The houses are built of unhewn stone; and the women universally adopt the long, heavy, blue cloak, and the round beaver hat, with a mob-cap under it, the lappets of which are suffered, in full dress, to fall loosely on the shoulders. We pursued our journey through a wild country, with stony roads and poor stone cottages, to the

the banks of the Virnwy, the firſt mountain ſtream we had obſerved, which ruſhes along its bed in a pure glaſſy current, bordered with large ſtones, rounded by their fall from the mountains and the conſtant rubbing of the waters. Its banks are ſteep and adorned with hanging woods, where the pendant birch droops its light elegant foliage. The village of Llanvair ſtands prettily ſituated on one bank of the ſtream; and on the other riſes, at ſome diſtance, the ſteep lofty mountain of Moel ben-Tyrch, *Anglice* "Barehead." After paſſing over much joking and uneven road, we arrived lately at Can Office, a lone houſe, fifteen miles from Pool, where our accommodations were not very comfortable. At Pool we heard the national inſtrument for the firſt time, and greatly wondered that ſo large and complex an one as the harp ſhould have been invented by a people in a ſtate of barbariſm. We found the muſic of all the ancient tunes to be of a martial or lively caſt, with little or nothing of the plaintive or tender.

20th. Leave Can Office at five in the morning and proceed in a hard rain, which obſcured the effect of the wild ſcenes around us, to Mallwyd, eleven miles. The country is rude and mountainous, but interſected with little fertile vales and deep gullies, and cloathed with woods of birch and aſh. We here enter Merionethſhire, and croſs ſeveral beautiful torrents tributary to the Dovey, whoſe romantic falls, croſſed by an Alpine bridge, bordered with woods, and rocks overgrown with wild flowers and lichens, and ſurmounted by cloud-capped mountains, we viſit on foot from Mallwyd. Hence we proceed through a country more groteſquely wild than the fancy can picture or the pen deſcribe. The road is continually croſſed by torrents, tumbling in lines of ſilver from the heights, ruſhing over deep gullies, and filtering through rocks of a thouſand forms and lines. Sometimes the hills, half veiled in ragged clouds, ſeemed to cloſe in and ſhut us in an abyſs whence there was no eſcape; then again the view would open and ſhow us mountains riſing behind mountains, ſome green with turf and ſpeckled with active mountain ſheep, mixed with ſmall black cattle; others grey or yellowiſh, with their bare rocks; others again woody, and enlivened with a deep glen and foaming torrent; and the whole diverſified by gleams of ſun-ſhine breaking through the dark clouds. All tillage ceaſes, naked crags ſtart through the ſcanty herbage; cottages of the moſt rude and miſerable appearance, built of unhewn ſtone, with wicker chimnies and ragged thatch, are diſcovered here and there in deep glens bordering the water-fall. Black turf-ſtacks riſe, and ſledges take place of wheeled carriages. At a diſtance of five miles, Cader Idris liſts his three dark heads above the clouds, and proudly towers, the monarch of the awful ſcene. After a dreadfully rough ſtage of twelve miles, over roads which would have been terrific to a mind not totally abſorbed in wonder and delight, we arrived at the very comfortable inn of the very wretched town of Dolgelin. In the evening a violent rain came on, and a duſky torrent began to ruſh down the chimney. The ſervant made ſome attempts at ſtopping the flood with a mop; but, finding them quite ineffectual, ſhe brought a large fiſh-kettle, which, to the ſurprize and diverſion of all the Engliſh travellers, ſhe placed in the chimney on a ledge that appeared to have been made on purpoſe. Our good landlady told us the next day, that her huſband was very angry with her for ſuffering the kettle to be brought in, fearing the gentlemen might "put it in the book." They have a great notion of touriſts in theſe parts, and make a point of being very civil to them. The rain that night was ſo heavy that the ſtreams overflowed their banks and carried off all our landlord's hay; he comforted himſelf however, ſaying it was well his cattle were not waſhed away likewiſe.

21ſt and 22nd. We remained ſtill at Dolgelin waiting for a fine day to aſcend Cader Idris, and employing ourſelves in viſiting the neighbourhood of the town. Dolgelin is ſituated in a woody vale, through which flows the Mowdac, here a conſiderable ſtream, rapid, and, like all Welſh rivers, perfectly clear. The bridge and woody banks of the valley afford many fine views, but all in the ſame ſtyle as thoſe we had lately paſſed through.

23d. We this day try our ſkill as horſe-women by riding our Welſh ponies down ſome ſteep deſcents overſpread with looſe ſtones, and through a tangled wood, to the brink of a foaming torrent, daſhing impetuouſly from the mountain's brow. In our way we ſaw ſeveral piles of oak-bark prepared for the tanner, and a ſmall copper-mine, no longer worked.

24th. At length the heavens ſmile auſpiciouſly, and we begin our aſcent to the mountain, whoſe ſummit is about ſeven miles from our inn. The aſcent is gradual and eaſy for three or four miles, after which it becomes very ſteep, and, to an unpractiſed eye, formidable, from the looſe ſtones with which the road is co-

vered, and the steep precipices close to the brink of which it winds. But a Welsh poney clambers like a cat, and never stumbles but on level ground, so that I find no difficulty in riding up within a few hundred yards of the summit. After reaching a considerable height, we are suddenly enveloped in thick clouds, and are unable to discern any thing beyond the rude tract immediately around us, overspread with huge crags and loose fragments of rock starting through a thin covering of moss and stunted grass, on which the mountain sheep laboriously tear their scanty pasture. A huge crater, 600 feet deep, yawns beside us, and, looking over the giddy brink, we see bare steep rocks stretching down into an abyss of clouds. The view now begins to clear, and we observe the white clouds rolling away over the tops of the neighbouring crags. Far, far, below, the verdant vallies appear with clear green lakes and mountain streams lying in their warm bosoms; higher up, the dusky hills appear thinly sprinkled with sheep and cattle; higher still, yet far beneath us, bare abrupt crags are alternately hidden and displayed by rolling mists and shifting clouds. The sun bursts forth for a moment and discovers on one side the river Mathew, winding through the vales and falling into the sea at Towyn. On another side the little town of Barmouth is distinctly seen rising from its white sands; and, beyond, the isle of Bardsey and the high rocky shores of Carnarvon appear jutting into the ocean, which raises its blue convexity to mingle with the distant horizon. The prospect is bounded on another side by the Berwyn mountains; and part of the great Snowden-ridge and Bala-pool are visible from other parts. The temperature of the mountains is very sensibly colder than that of the valley: we wrap ourselves in our cloaks, and, after taking a hearty meal under the rocks, are glad to return to our humble station below—our minds however indelibly impressed with the sublimity of the prospect on which our eyes had feasted.

24th and *25th*. We still remain at Dolgellu, whose neighbourhood proves more interesting to the mineralogists than to myself.

26th. Leave Dolgellu in style—we ladies on old hack ponies shabbily accoutred, wrapped in cloaks and oiled silk hoods for the rain; the gentlemen on foot, with large canvas specimen-bags at their sides; a poney with great wicker panniers covered with an old wool-sack, and led by a little Welsh boy, closing the procession. Reach Barmouth, a stage of ten miles, along a beautiful terrace road by the banks of the Moddac, with fine hanging woods, dashing torrents, and distant mountains. But the rain, which fell without a moment's intermission, got into my spectacles and I could see nothing. The inn at Barmouth was full, and I was somewhat surprised at our lodgings, which were not bad, to be obliged to go up a flight of stone stairs on the outside of the house to bed. This I soon found, however, to be the usual mode of building in this part.

27th. Great is my delight on opening my eyes this morning to find myself once more by the sea-shore; and such a shore too! Just in front a flat sandy beach, with a boundless blue expanse of ocean; on either side the high abrupt mountains of Pembroke and Carnarvon mingling with the clouds and shutting up the bay. A thousand crowding recollections of the friends and the little sports of childhood, rush mingled on my soul as I gaze on the white breakers, listen to the screaming sea-gull, and tread the loose sand under my feet. To meet with old familiar objects in a strange land, surrounded with so many new and striking scenes, has a charm impossible to describe. I could have stood upon that beach for ever! But I am hurried away, and we ride across a country marked with the usual treelessness of a sea coast, to Harlech, a miserable assemblage of huts, though it possessed, till very lately, the dignity of a county-town. The kitchen-floor of our inn is of dirt; the county hall has the appearance of a ruined pig-stye. To atone for all this, the castle is one of the three grand ones of North Wales, and stands proudly towering over the marsh on which the town is built, commanding one of the finest sea views imaginable. It is quite a ruin, but we find a practicable staircase leading to the battlements, and the whole plan of the edifice is still distinguishable. After dinner we set out on another ten mile stage to Maentwrog, attended by a guide to conduct us across a stream only fordable at low tide. Arriving just in time, we cross and land, if landing it might be called, in a black peat moss several miles in extent and skirted by bare, cloud-capped hills. After crossing this dreary tract, the two Llyntecwyns appear spreading their clear blue waters at our feet, and the road is shaded by light woods of ash and young oak; we descend a steep rocky eminence, and passing a little mill turned by the torrent, the lovely vale of Festiniog breaks upon us, the Eden of Wales!

This little valley is about three miles

in

in length; high wooded rocks, the source of many a foaming cataract, form the barriers on either side. The upper end gives passage to a wide glassy stream, dashing down from the crags, hurrying over its rocks through meadows of a beautiful verdure, and flowing through a thousand windings to empty itself in the broad sandy estuary of Traeth Bach.

28th. From our neat inn at Maentwrog we sally forth this morning to survey the whole of the valley. Tan-y-bwlch hall stands beautifully situated on the slope of a wooded hill, and commands the whole lovely scene. In its plantations we observe one of the finest waterfalls we have seen, dashing down the rocks and gleaming through the trees. Winding under the hall to the end of the valley, we gain a projecting spit of land, with a wide watery view of the two Traeths, closed by the ocean. In the evening proceed to Beddgelert, the mountains in the way become bolder and more conical, and the views more romantic—a huge mass of bare abrupt rocks overhangs the road in one part, and has much the appearance of a venerable pile of ruins, with a fine gothic entrance in the middle. About a mile from Beddgelert we enter the tremendous pass of Pont-aber-glass-llyn, the narrowest in all North Wales. A bridge of a single arch bestrides a wide torrent-stream, whose clear waters are stained with a dark tan colour imbibed from the peat mosses whence they take their source. Its current is obstructed by rocks and large pieces of timber washed down by the fury of its winter-stream; beneath the bridge it pours thundering down a steep fall and foams along over a succession of rapids till the jutting rocks conceal it from view. A road, laboriously cut out of the side of the mountain, winds along the river's brink, and fills up the narrow chasm between perpendicular rocks of immense height, whose bare uncouth masses appear as if torn asunder and exposed to day by some violent convulsion of nature. At Beddgelert we hear a harper and some men and women singing Welsh songs in a style truly barbarous.

29th. Wandering down a rude miserable-looking valley, we ascend the famous Dinas Emrys, a huge precipitous rock, with trees wildly starting from its clefts, whence old Merlin delivered his prophecies and animated his countrymen to a brave resistance of the invading Saxons. A ruinous stone wall on the top marks an ancient camp of King Vortigern. Here we observe, for the first time, a small herd of milk-white goats bounding from crag to crag with wild agility. We again visit Pont-aber-glas llyn, under which we observe the salmon leaping.

30th. We this day climb the summit of Snowdon, an arduous and fatiguing ascent, but encompassed by none of the perils and dangers described by tourists. I mount my trusty poney, and am borne over bogs and steep rocks to a spot within about a mile of the summit, where I am compelled to dismount—the sun now shines out for a moment, and we see the isle of Anglesey lying stretched beneath us, like a map, from the straits of Menai to the ocean washing its farther shore. A wild scene of clouds and mountains lies spread around in rude confusion, relieved by bright green vallies, and woody hills, with here and there a few patches of cultivated land, creeping along a narrow ridge bounded on each side by a precipice. We attain the highest pinnacle: but here we find every thing wrapped in an impenetrable veil of clouds—not a glimpse is to be had of the wild prospect below. Several little lakes lie in the hollows of the mountain, but scarce a single waterfall proceeds from it. Snowdon is less stony and barren, even on its loftiest parts, than Cader-Idris; a few viviparous grasses cling to its highest crags, but they do not appear to give nourishment to any animal. —Not a living thing did we see, within many hundred feet of the top, but one ring oozel, and a large hawk, which flew screaming over our heads—even the hardy mountain-sheep cannot subsist so high, and the small herds of goats that browze below shun these alpine heights on account of the total want of shrubs. The crops of hay in the neighbourhood of the mountain are so light as to be turned by hand, and carried by the women in their arms. The hay-stacks are frequently inclosed with stone walls to protect them from the fury of the wind. The cottages are miserable, the fences all of loose stone: the people walk about with their feet and legs either totally bare, or covered with a black stocking, which leaves the sole of the foot naked. Not a garden or a wheat field is to be seen: all is savage wildness and gloomy grandeur in the country, with abject poverty and squalid wretchedness in the inhabitants.

31st. Leaving Beddgelert, we proceed to Llanberris, twelve miles, on roads impracticable to any animal except a Welsh poney, but rendered interesting by every variety of wild and romantic scenery. Winding along the valley at the foot of Dinas Emrys, and pursuing for some distance a narrow road, skirting the precipice

and overhung by huge columnar rocks, we follow a narrow woodland path chequered by the ſun-beams darting through the leaves, ford a clear rapid ſtream, and enter a lonely valley fenced in by rude columnar rocks, lifting themſelves one above another, and breaking the white clouds that ſoar around their lofty ſides, at the bottom of which are ſpread the clear waters of Llyn-y ddinas darkened by the ſurrounding crags, and ſwept by the black wings of the hungry cormorant, the ſole diſturber of its melancholy reſt. Llyn Gwynedd ſucceeds, on whoſe banks appear a few cottages, woods and peaſants turning hay with their hands. Skirting with difficulty its ſteep rocky brink, and croſſing a long tract of bog, we enter a winding lane, overhung with hazels, through which we catch the ſparkling of a rapid ſtream; and wandering over a long dreary mountain, come out at length on the paſs of Llanberris frowning in conſummate horror. On either ſide the bare perpendicular crags of Snowdon and Glyder-vawr riſe to the height of a thouſand feet, and fade into clouds—beneath, a torrent forces its impetuous courſe over the huge fragments which impede its paſſage—around, is a rude wilderneſs of ſtone, —huge fragments torn from the rocks by froſt and ſtorms choak up the valley with their enormous maſſes—looking up, the ſeat whence they have fallen appears a ſmall notch. A few young aſh-trees ſtart from the clefts and wave defiance to the clambering goat; no bird hovers near, no living thing wanders on the rocks, one lonely hut completes the horror of the ſcene! The clouds low'r with increaſing blackneſs, heavy miſts roll down the mountains—the blaſt howls, a pattering ſhower beats on our faces, and nothing but a chaos of cloud ſurrounds us. At this moment the rocks open and we diſcern the church and cottages of Llanberris cowering low in the vale before us, whoſe fartheſt winding diſcovers two dark lakes waſhing the feet of the rocks, and the ruined tower of Dolbadern caſtle, commanding from its frowning rock the narrow paſs between them. Haſtening onward, we were glad to ſhelter ourſelves in Lanberris inn, a rude ſtone hovel, with damp ſtone floors, bare walls of the ſame material and bare rafters. A peat-fire ſoon ſuffocates us with ſmoke, which it was impoſſible to diſpel, as the windows would not open. Bread, butter, eggs, milk and ale, the cottage affords, and on theſe we ſup with mirth which the novelty of our ſituation naturally inſpires.

(To be continued)

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE OF FORESTALLING.

(*Continued from page* 24, *No.* 90.)

CASE VII.

"SOME men puniſhed for withdrawing oyſters from Billingſgate, after they had been brought to market!" In vain they pleaded that the market was glutted, and that the oyſters were taken away for the purpoſe of being produced another day. If the retailers of oyſters had done the ſame thing, it would have been all right, though the effect to the public would have been exactly the ſame: except that by this regulation, as it is called, the oyſter-catchers are diſcouraged from ſupplying the market: and thus, ultimately, oyſters are rendered dearer.—What a diſtance between common law and common ſenſe!

CASE VIII.

"A perſon in Dublin puniſhed for buying a ſhip-load of coal." The object, in this caſe, is to diſtreſs the ſeller, by want of capital, or time, or both; ſo as to make him retail the coal at a lower price than the perſon to whom he ſold; or (as the buyer might ſell on commiſſion) to make the agent ſell, on account of his employer, at a lower price than he would aſk for himſelf.

CASE IX.

I ſell a calf to day to a perſon who will ſell the calf at the market to-morrow. He gives me forty ſhillings, and goes to market with twenty or thirty calves more. If he gains one ſhilling per calf on an average, he is very well paid. I could not ſend my man to the market and receive forty ſhillings clear, unleſs I ſold it for forty-two ſhillings. But the perſon to whom I ſold, has ſold the calf again for forty-one ſhillings. Gain to the public one ſhilling, beſides the labour of my man about other work at home. If the ſame perſon had met my man on his way to the market, and bought the ſame calf; or if he had bought the calf in the market to ſell again, the advantage to me and to the public would have been in proportion to the time ſaved to my man: but he would have been a foreſtaller or a regrater. And theſe are the crimes which parliament muſt be petitioned again to make puniſhable by ſtatute! If the principles of the petitioners are right, they ſhould petition parliament to prohibit more than one man from being concerned in the making of a pin.

I can think but of one reaſon beſides thoſe already noticed, why in this and ſimilar caſes any perſon deſirous of buy-

ing an article, would prefer buying at the firſt hand to dealing with a middleman. The buyer knows that the middleman is more likely than I am, from his habits of dealing in the article, to aſk a proper price for the calf; that is to ſay, the higheſt price that the buyer would be willing to give. But do the believers in the wickedneſs of foreſtalling wiſh to make calves cheap by *want of information* in the owner? The price at which you ought to ſell, (for I ſpeak not now of charity; and it is to be lamented that ſelling and giving are ever mixed together,) is the higheſt that the buyer will give; the price at which you ought to buy, is the loweſt that the ſeller will take, *all circumſtances being known*. To endeavour, by penal laws, or by any other method, to prevent him with whom you deal from ſtanding on even ground with yourſelf in point of information, is to ſell a lottery ticket, when you know, by means of a carrier-pidgeon, that it has been drawn a blank; or to buy a cargo ſhipped for a foreign port, becauſe you have been told, before the owner has been told, of the ſigning of preliminaries of peace. Theſe are real crimes, which are ſuffered to eſcape, while juſtice is engaged in the purſuit of offences that are purely ideal.

MISORHETOR.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

COPIES *of ſome* ADVERTISEMENTS *publiſhed in the* LONDON GAZETTE, *in* 1665.

IT may be remarked, that, in the public papers publiſhed about the time of the Reſtoration, the advertiſements relate almoſt entirely to quack-medicines, books, and accidental loſſes of different kinds. If we compare the ſtate of trade at that period with its preſent greatneſs, it will appear very low; but the tradesmen of London were a numerous body, and the general abſence of advertiſements on commercial ſubjects can only be attributed to their not having yet experianced the advantages to be derived from inſerting an account of their commodities in a work of general circulation. Even ſales, of which a public notice is neceſſary to their very exiſtence, were ſeldom advertiſed. A few inſtances occur, in which a notice is given of the ſale of prizes and ſtores in the poſſeſſion of government. The Quacks ſeem to have been as numerous as their ſucceſſors of the preſent day, and the manner in which they addreſſed the public differs not much from that which is ſtill adopted. No alteration or improvement of a material ſort could indeed be expected, as the ſtyle natural to the profeſſion had been hit on,—of *promiſing* to the ſatisfaction of the moſt exorbitant expectant. It is worthy of obſervation, that, during the great plague, there was not the inundation of their medicines which ſome might expect. Times of dangerous ſickneſs are not the moſt favourable to quacks, they live more on the fancied than the real ſufferings of mankind. The medicine which ſeems to have been moſt popular during this calamity, was called the *Counteſs of Kent's Powder*, the conſumption of which was ſo great, that the vender was enabled to ſell it at a third part of the ordinary price. It appears, from the above collection, that the College of Phyſicians ſanctioned three preparations with their recommendation—thoſe who are converſant with the hiſtory of phyſic, will be informed whether any knowledge of them beyond that of their names ſtill ſurvives. During the greateſt height of the plague, very few advertiſements were publiſhed not in ſome degree relating to it—the dreadful havock which it made abſorbing the attention of every one, and putting a ſtop to all common buſineſs. The advertiſements of books were ſelected from a conſiderable number, ſome for the manner in which they are expreſſed, and ſome for the celebrity of the books themſelves: the Burleſque of Virgil is *Cotton's Traveſtie*, well-known to the lovers of humour; and Tho. Sprat, mentioned as a writer of an Account of the Plague of Athens, is a name of great literary eminence. It may be obſerved, that the bookſeller does not ſcruple to introduce an eulogium on the author of the work, a liberty which, proceeding from a perſon ſo intereſted, would not be tolerated by the delicacy of the preſent age. The firſt advertiſement by the mayor is on a very curious and intereſting ſubject, and the ſecond is no leſs worthy of attention. The admirable, and ſeemingly obvious, convenience of numbering the houſes had not yet come into uſe in London; hence the neceſſity of that particularity with which ſome of the ad-

vertisers describe the situations in which they lived. Each tradesman had a sign over his door, and, in order to render this a striking and sufficient distinction, they were obliged, in many cases, to resort to very extraordinary combinations, an instance of which has been given in the case of T. Rocks, who lived at the *Lamb and Ink-bottle*. As it might be very inconvenient to wander up and down a street in search of a sign, they were sometimes led to give names to the different parts of it, some of which were rather curious: thus William Johnson's shop was in Amen-corner, at the end of Paternoster-row. When no such name existed, the tradesmen directed their purchasers by mentioning some place of general notoriety near which they were situated: thus Richard Lowndes was to be found "at the White Lyon, near the little north dore of St. Paul's Church." The advertisement concerning the Duke of York's dog was inserted on account of a remarkable, though distant, connection it has with a circumstance mentioned by Hume. The Duke went, in 1682, by sea to Scotland, and in his voyage the ship struck on a sand-bank, and was lost. The Duke escaped in the barge, and the popular cry was, that, though many persons of rank and quality perished, and, among the rest, his brother-in-law, he was very careful to save some of his dogs and priests. His carrying with him the dog which is advertised, and in all probability others, in his progress into Yorkshire, where he made only a very short residence, discovers that partiality to the species on which the accusation was grounded.

QUACK-DOCTORS.

Rowland Pepin, famous for cure of the *rupture* or *broken-belly* these fifty years, makes easy trusses of all kinds, and lives in Naked-boy Court, near Strand-bridge, without Temple-bar, London—where the poor may be relieved for charity.

Mr. Edmund Buckworth's famous Lozenges for the cure of consumptions, coughs, catarhes, colds, and ptisicks, &c. Mr. Matthew's excellent pill, which purgeth by sweat and urine. The *universal* pill, made by Mr. Lionel Lockier, at the three Boars' Heads, over against the Meal-market, in Southwark. All three sold by Richard Lowndes, bookseller, at the White Lyon, near the little north dore of St. Paul's Church.

Dr. Taylor's approved lozenges, good against consumptions, rhumes, catarrhs, all manner of coughs and colds: and are of so extraordinary a virtue to cleanse the head, and preserve the lungs, that they have preserved the author to one hundred years old, though his lungs were perished when he was but twenty. They are also excellent to strengthen the stomach, and expel wind, and to be had at Mr. Souche's shop, stationer, near the west dore of the Temple Church, and no where else, sealed up in papers, some at 2s. 6d. and some at 1s.

Constantine Rhodocanaces, Grecian, hath at a small price that admirable preservative against the plague, wherewith Hippocrates, the Prince of all Physicians, preserved the whole land of Greece; as also a most excellent medicament for the cancer in the breast, to be taken inwardly, and cure it without cutting. Another against consumptions, another against leprosie; and, because his Alexicacus Spirit of Salt of the World, prepared not after a common, but philosophical, way, hath wrought most excellent cures against several diseases both in men, women, and children, even to admiration, therefore he publishes, that they are all to be had in London, next dore to the 3 King's Inn, in Southampton-buildings, near the King's Gate, Holborn.

An excellent preservative against the plague, pestilence, noisom smells, and corrupt ayre, prepared by R. T. Med. Sold by T. Rocks, at the Lamb and Ink-bottle, at the east end of St. Paul's Church Yard, in sealed papers, at 2s. 6d. a paper, with directions for the use thereof.

One Doctor Stephanus Chriselitus, a famous physician, lately arrived in these parts, having travelled in several countries, which have been infected by the plague, hath found by experience to be very beneficial (by the blessing of God) for preventing the infection thereof, to eat raisins of the sun in the morning, fasting, and Malaga raisins either baked or boiled: and this he hath published for the public good.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF BOOKS.

The Life of Mr. R. Hooker, the author of those learned Books of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, by Isaac Walton. Sold by Richard Marriot at his shop, under the King's Head Tavern, over against the Inner-temple-gate, Fleet-street.

Villare Anglicum, or a View of the Towns of England, collected by the appointment of Sir Henry Spelman. Printed by R. Hodgkinson, and sold at his house over against Baynard's Castle in Thames-street.

A Box of Spikenard, or a Little Manual of Sacramental Institution and Devotion, especially

especially helpful to the people of God, at or about the time of receiving the Lord's supper; by the Reverend Dr. Walmestrey, dean of Worcester. Sold by Margaret Shears, at the Bible, in Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

The Fourth Book of Virgil's Æneis, in English Burlesque, a Mock Poem, and done by the ingenious author of the First Book, turned likewise into Burlesque. Also the Plague of Athens, which happened in the second year of the Peloponnesian Warre, first described in Greek by Thucydides, then in Latin by Lucretius, now attempted in English by Tho. Sprat (an excellent piece). Both sold by Henry Brome, at the Gun, in Ivy-lane.

Galeno-Pale, or a Chimicall Trial of the Galenists, that their Dross in Physic may be discovered, by Geo. Thompson, Medicinæ Doctor. Sold by Edward Thomas, at the Adam and Eve in Little Britain.

Astrea, or the Grove of Beatitudes, in Emblems, with Considerations and Meditations suitable to every Beatitude. Sold by William Place, at Gray's Inn Gate.

The Method of Chemical Philosophy and Physic, being a brief Introduction to the one, and a true Discovery of the other: also the *Accomplisht Cook*, or the *Art* and *Mystery* of *Cookery*, shewing the best and readiest way for the dressing of fish and flesh, with all manner of bake-meats. Both sold by Nathaniel Brook, at the Angel in Cornhill, near the old Exchange.

A Comment upon the Two Tales of our ancient, renowned, and ever-living poet, Sir Jeffery Chaucer, knight, who, for his rich fancy, pregnant invention, and present composure, deserved the countenance of a Prince and his Laureat Honour. The Miller's Tale, and Wife of Bath. Sold by Robert Clavel at the Stag's Head in Ivy-lane.

A Divine Antidote against the Plague, or Mourning Tears, in Soliloquies and Prayers: as 1. For this general visitation. 2. For those whose houses are shut up of the plague. 3. For those who have risings or swellings. 4. For those marked with tokens: Necessary for all families as well in the country as the city, in the time of pestilence: by John Featly, chaplain to his late Majesty. Printed by Thomas Mabb, living on Paul's Wharff, near Thames-street, 1665.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the Mayor (during the great Plague).

Whereas it hath pleased God to visit us with a sad and sore judgment, which yet remaineth increasing and heavy upon us: it being well pleasing to Almighty God, that all lawfull means be used for preventing the spreading thereof, his extraordinary blessing oftentimes attending thereupon: amongst those outward means that may be used, that of fire having been found very successfull, as by the experience of former ages, and of later days in other countries; as also being generally approved of by all judicious persons, to be a potent and effectual means of correcting and purifying the air: It is therefore agreed upon by and with the advice of his Grace the Duke of Albemarle, and the aldermen, my brethren, that all persons whatsoever, inhabiting in the city of London and liberties thereof, be required, as they tender their own welfares, effectually to put in execution such directions as are hereafter expressed. Wherefore all persons inhabiting as aforesaid, are hereby in his Majesties name, streightly charged and commanded to furnish themselves with sufficient quantities of firing, to wit, of sea-coal, or any other combustible matter, to maintain and continue fire constantly burning for three whole days and three whole nights, and in the mean time all extraordinary concourse of people and employment of carrs, and whatever else may be troublesome in the streets, is to be forborn: and fervent prayers to be offered up to the Throne of Grace for blessing on the means. Every six houses on each side of the way, which will be twelve houses, are to join together to provide firing for three whole nights and three whole days, to be made in one great fire before the dore of the middlemost inhabitant, and one or more persons to be appointed to keep the fire constantly burning, without suffering the same to be extinguished or go out all the time aforesaid; and this to be observed in all streets, courts, lanes and alleys, and great care to be taken where the streets, courts, lanes and alleys are narrow that the fires may be made of a proportionate bigness, that so no damage may ensue to the houses. It is supposed that one load of sea-coal will maintain a fire for three days and three nights, by first kindling two bushels, and afterwards a bushel at a time laid on to continue the fire, whereby six bushels will maintain fire for twenty-four hours, and consequently eighteen bushels (which is a load) will be sufficient for three days and three nights, which will not amount to above eighteen-pence or two shillings for each house the whole three days and three nights: towards which charge all the inhabitants that pay two-pence

two-pence a week to the poor, and upwards, are to be charged with a certain tax if they will not furniſh the money voluntarily. And that none may avoid their ſhare of this ſo neceſſary a charge by their abſence out of town, the deputies, common-council-men and church-wardens of each pariſh, are required to diſburſe the money; and the juſtices will take care that a certain rate be impoſed on ſuch as are abſent, or ſhall refuſe to do it voluntarily, for the repayment of thoſe who ſhall diſburſe any money. The miniſters of every pariſh are deſired to exhort the people to be forward in ſo hopefull a means, if God ſhall pleaſe to grant his bleſſing thereupon. And that notice be given that upon Tueſday the fifth of September, at eight of the at night the fires be kindled in all ſtreets, courts, lanes and alleys of the city and ſuburbs thereof; and all officers whatſoever of the ſeveral wards and pariſhes, as alſo the ſeveral inhabitants, are to take ſpecial care for the punctual performance hereof, as they will anſwer their neglect at their utmoſt peril.

An excellent electuary and drink for prevention and cure of the plague, by order and appointment of his Majeſties College of Phyſicians, London, and by their ſpecial [illegible] and advice expoſed at eaſie rates and [illegible]ected to be ſold by Mr. Francis Hall, apothecary, at the Green Dragon, Cheapſide, London; where they are accordingly ſold, the electuary at twelve-pence the ounce, and the drink at 3s. 6d. the pint, with directions how to uſe them.

Whereas ſince the appointment of two phyſicians to adminiſter to the infected in and about the city, the plague has ſo much increaſed that it is requiſite there ſhould be a greater number to take care of the ſick. Be it known that Doctor Nicholas Davis, a member of the King's College of Phyſicians, living in Auſtin Friars, and Doctor Edward D'Awtry, a member of the ſame ſociety, living in Broad-ſtreet, being two of thoſe phyſicians that were preſented by the college to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this city of London, for the prevention and cure of the plague, have thought fit upon principles of honour and conſcience to declare that they are ready and willing to attend the ſaid ſervice, and to viſit all ſuch perſons in and about the city and countries adjacent as ſhall deſire their aſſiſtance and directions.

The *Spiritus Antilæmodes*, appointed by the College of Phyſicians as a preſervative againſt the plague, has by the teſtimony of abundance of people proved very effectual; and alſo their *Antidote*, by a ſufficient teſtimony from ſeveral infected pariſhes, has cured divers infected perſons: both which preparations, with divers others mentioned at the end of their book, are made by William Johnſon, apothecary and chymiſt to the King's College of Phyſicians, in London, and are ſold in his ſhop, in Amen-corner, at the end of Paternoſter-row.

If any man or Woman hath good hair to ſell, let them repair to George Gray, barber and perriwig maker, over againſt the Greyhound Tavern, in Black-fryars, London: there they ſhall have at leaſt as much ready money as any body elſe will give.

The ſame George Gray afterwards chuſes to be more explicit, and we find him advertiſing: Over againſt the Greyhound Tavern, in Black-fryars, lives one George Gray, barber and perriwig maker, that will give 10s. or 12s. per ounce for long flaxen hair; and for other long and fair hair 6s. or 8s. per ounce.

Loſt upon the road in Yorkſhire, a Black Greyhound, muſled, and little brown ſpots above his eyes, and all his legs ſpotted more or leſs; he had a collar, ſtudded with crowns, whereon was a plate engraved *His Royal Highneſſes James Duke of York.* Whoever ſhall bring him to his ſaid Highneſſe his court at York, ſhall be well rewarded for his pains.

By the Mayor.

His Majeſty taking notice of the vaſt ſummes of mony yearly exported out of this his kingdom for forreign manufactures of wearing apparel, which might be ſufficiently ſupplied at home; and that many thouſands of his ſubjects might be profitably employed in working the ſaid manufactures, and likewiſe of the rigorous courſes taken both in France and Holland to diſcourage and hinder the importation of the manufactures of this kingdom into thoſe countries, hath reſolved and declared to his privy-council, that henceforward his Majeſty and his Royal Conſort will wear neither inſide nor outſide of their clothes, but what is manufactured within this his kingdome of England (linen-cloth and calicoes only excepted) and hath enjoyned the whole court (and doubts not but all his ſubjects will be ready and willing) to obſerve and follow their good example therein; which ſaid royal intention hath been, by his Majeſties command, ſignified to me by letter, whereby the ſame may be publiſhed within this city for the good encouragement of all his ſubjects. And accordingly I do hereby publiſh the ſame, that all merchants and ſhop-keepers

may

may take notice hereof, and henceforth forbear to send for any more laces or points, silken, woolen or hair stuffs, or or any other foreign manufactures of wearing apparel (except as is above); but instead thereof, to employ all manufacturing people to the working and providing of the same commodities here; which will not only be profitable, but also honourable to the kingdome, and of special advantage to this city.

VOLTAIRE, A DUN.

Biography scarcely furnishes a dunning letter of the composition of a man of letters. Pope, Swift and Addison were rich, but they knew how to place out their money securely. Dryden was poor, and rather under the necessity of soliciting remuneration than reimbursement. Accordingly, he has left us very many ingenious models of dedications, which are rather considered as begging than dunning letters.

It appears that the Prince de Guise, to whom the following letter (which has never before appeared in an English dress) from Voltaire is addressed, had granted the philosopher of Ferney, for a valuable consideration in money, a certain annuity, which had been suffered to run greatly in arrear. Voltaire, finding that the Prince lived after a very extravagant rate, and paid no regard to his agent's solicitation, was under the necessity of proceeding in a course of law; which at length produced an offer of accommodation on the part of the Prince, to which this letter is a reply.

Sir,—Together with a letter from Your Highness, I received one from the Abbé Mouffinot, who for more than a twelvemonth, using his brother's name, has had the goodness to undertake the settlement of my affairs, which were in a cruel state of embarrassment. I have little knowledge of business, and still less acquaintance with law proceedings; I therefore submit every thing to your justice and humanity.

Respecting the security which you have done me the honour to propose, you say you have always punctually paid M. *Crozat*. This distinction is unkind. M. *Crozat*, who has an income of an hundred thousand crowns a year, is punctually paid, whilst I, who am poor, am suffered to remain nearly four years in arrear. This is not in reality the *dabitur habenti* of the gospel; and neither St. Matthew, collector of the customs, nor his colleague St. Mark, will sanction the preference, in point of payment, of M. *Crozat* to me. Consult, Sir, all the commentaries upon the Four Evangelists, and I will venture to say you will not find a single passage which shall justify Your Highness in paying M. *Crozat* rather than me. Alas! Sir, I did not ask the regular payment which you make the *Crœsus Crozat*, I merely solicited a security or simple assignment for the *Irus Voltaire*.

I had desired the Abbé Mouffinot to wait upon Your Highness; for, as to his brother, he is capable of little more than signing his name: but, Sir, the Abbé is a sort of philosopher, little accustomed to address princes; in reality entertaining the highest respect for such high personages, yet at the same time shunning their presence as much as possible. He is an inoffensive mild kind of man and before Your Highness would be unable to utter a word which should seem to clash with your opinion. I therefore beg, Sir, you will condescend, in consideration of his timidity of temper, to order one of your confidential servants to treat with him, and to direct such agent to keep the appointment he shall make; as otherwise the inconvenience will be great.

I am more concerned, Sir, than you can be at the steps that have been already taken. Law-proceedings are attended with heavy expences, and are at the same time very disagreeable. But I console myself with a little philosophy, and above all with the hope that I still enjoy your favour and countenance.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE *respecting* PALLUEL, *read before the* SOCIETY *of* AGRICULTURE *of the* DEPARTMENT *of the* SEINE, *on the* 30*th* PRAIRIAL, 7*th* YEAR.

FRANCIS CRETTE DE PALLUEL, descended from a family that had distinguished itself in the practice of agriculture, was born at Dugny, in the department of the Seine*. He was sent to Paris for his education; but, during the course of his studies, he frequently

* It would appear from another document seen by the Editor, that he was born in the year 1742.—*Ed.*

returned

returned to the paternal manſion, and thus cheriſhed an early and an ardent taſte for rural affairs. It appears, that he was anxious from his youth to guard himſelf againſt the ſeductions of the metropolis; for neither the example of thoſe young farmers, who repaired thither on purpoſe to conceal the ſtation, and diſguiſe the name, of their parents; nor the frequent opportunities of procuring rapid and brilliant fortunes, nor even the odium attached at that period to thoſe who cultivated the earth, could avert the inclinations of young Cretté from the modeſt career purſued by his anceſtors.

He accordingly left Paris preciſely at that period when a great city preſents ſo many allurements to youth; and ſcarcely had he forſook the benches of a ſchool, before he reſigned himſelf to agricultural labours. He was conſcious, indeed, from the firſt moment, that to cultivate the earth with utility, and enſure ſucceſs, it was neceſſary, above all things, to become acquainted with the details of rural economy. To accompliſh this, he neither affected to be the rival nor the maſter of the labourers employed by his father, but their diſciple; he himſelf handled the plough, and, not content with that, he made himſelf acquainted even with the ſtructure of this inſtrument, with a view of being able to repair it on the ſpot, in caſe of accident. A ſingle year had not paſſed away, before he was able to trace thoſe long and rectilinear furrows, the neatneſs and ſtraightneſs of which conſtitute the triumph of the huſbandman. Often, with his ſhare did he overturn the direction-poles, and he always pointed out with a joyful remembrance thoſe fields that had been the theatre of his apprenticeſhip*.

He was no more than ſeventeen years of age when his father, who was poſtmaſter of St. Denis, entruſted him with the ſuperintendance of his farms at Dugny and Bourget. Such an extraordinary degree of confidence on the part of a parent, the aſtoniſhed countenances of the neighbouring inhabitants, the remarks of the young men of his own age—ſo much care and ſo many details were perhaps too much for him, and he became more ſerious, and far leſs communicative than before. He was, however, fully competent to the taſk he had undertaken, and diſplayed ſo much juſtice and mildneſs, that he had the good fortune, notwithſtanding his extreme youth, to be beloved and reſpected by all under him.

He, who was ſo eager to quit Paris, was not likely to be deſirous of ſelecting a partner from that metropolis. Cretté very prudently choſe one from a family addicted, like his own, to huſbandry; and this circumſtance proved his good ſenſe. His wife cheerfully participated in all his plans, and reſigned herſelf, with equal zeal and intelligence, to the details and occupations of rural life. Her name alſo is inſcribed in the annals of French agriculture, on account of having conceived, and brought to perfection, many improvements in reſpect to domeſtic economy. Two ſons and a daughter were the fruits of this marriage.

Cretté, become a huſband and a father, perſevered in his labours with additional ardour and ſucceſs. He laid it down as a principal duty to employ all his gains in perfecting and ameliorating the earth; he accordingly *created* the fine farm of Dugny, and is among the ſmall number of thoſe who can be quoted, as having augmented his patrimonial fortune by the labours of huſbandry.

Dugny is ſituated at the confluence of two little ſtreams, and, before his time, that towards the eaſt was accuſtomed, after a ſlight ſhower, to overflow the adjoining meadows; and form a junction with the other on the weſt, which came from Garges, they, in conſequence of this, had created a large marſh. Cretté immediately conceived the deſign of rendering the meadow fertile, and the ſpot which he inhabited ſalubrious.

He had obſerved the good effects of the plan adopted by the celebrated Bradley, to drain the plain between Bourget and St. Denis, which, at the commencement of the preſent century, formed an immenſe moraſs; and he conceived that the ſame ſcheme could be employed advantageouſly in his own neighbourhood. If he could not, on this occaſion, lay claim to the glory of invention, he, at leaſt, had the merit of bringing the idea to its utmoſt poſſible ſtate of perfection, and of having triumphed over a variety of obſtacles.

In the execution of this plan, he cauſed an arch to be conſtructed under the bed of the River of Garges; and he contrived to give ſuch a degree of declivity to the waters as to prevent them from returning. He alſo cauſed parallel ditches to be dug; and rendered the ſoil more firm, as well as more ſalubrious, by means of plantations,

* "*Pluſieurs fois il avait ſoulevé avec le ſoc le ſillon d'epreuve, et il montrait toujours; avec un doux ſouvenir les terres, qui avaient été le théâtre de ſon apprentiſſage.*"

tions, which embellished his own habitation and those of his neighbours. He himself superintended all these labours, being anxious to preserve the workmen from the accidents to which they are too frequently liable on such occasions; and the spot that, before the time of Cretté, was a pestilential marsh, is at present a rich meadow, adorned with groves that have already been cut down, and planted a-fresh.

This memorable undertaking on the part of a farmer of those days, was not alone serviceable in reclaiming the meadow; for Cretté found means to employ all the superfluous water for the service of his mill: he accordingly constructed two floodgates, by means of which the water could be taken from, or conveyed to, either of the streams, according to circumstances.

Improvements like these could not fail at length to produce a certain degree of sensation throughout the country; they accordingly engaged the attention of the principal agents of the old government. Such indeed was the reputation of this successful projector, that the administrators of the Abbey of St Denis, after mature deliberation, gave orders that the works begun by Bradley should be rendered capable of greater perfection, by a close imitation of the methods adopted by Cretté. *The Intendant of the Generality*, and several artists, accordingly repaired thither; and, from that period, the banks of the two rivers were carefully kept up every year, so as to prevent the neighbouring meadows from being again rendered marshy.

Cretté de Palluel also rendered himself conspicuous by the numerous plantations made by him on his patrimony: his trees discovered afar off, that Dugny was the habitation of an enlightened cultivator; the banks of his rivulets, the neighbouring roads, the skirts and corners of the distant fields were all planted in a manner analagous to their situation, and soon formed a considerable and progressive revenue.

In the progress of his improvements, he was often obliged to contend with neighbours, who were blindly servile to the old system, relative to the customary right to fallows; he was also obliged to bear with the pleasantries, and even the sarcasms, of some of his ignorant acquaintances, who began to be jealous of his innovations, his success, and his reputation: but he always followed up his plans with an unremitting perseverance, that disconcerted the envious, the ignorant, and the malignant.

When the Society of Agriculture of Paris, which was established in 1761 by the care of the same minister who had instituted the veterinary schools, resumed its meetings in 1779, under the auspices of Malesherbes, and some other estimable men attached to the old government; Cretté de Palluel was chosen one of the members. This was perhaps the first time he was led to perceive, that his labours might be beneficial by the example they held out to others. He was far from being indifferent to the honour resulting to him from being a member of this society; for, although he had justly appreciated the vanity of such titles and distinctions as were then conferred by birth and court-favour, he was exceedingly flattered to behold himself associated with men, whom the sciences alone had illustrated—with Buffon, Turgot, Larochefoucault, Malesherbes, Lavoisier, Bullion, and others.

He perceived with no common degree of satisfaction, that the utility of agriculture was at length recognized, and that those who practised it were beginning to be respected. He soon became a very important member of a society where so few were conversant in the practical part of agriculture; but if he himself was useful in this point of view, yet he was greatly astonished at the flashes of light thrown on this subject by men who were mere theorists. His opinions were heard with deference and attention, whenever any point of practice was under discussion; and he, on his part, was eager to listen, with equal modesty and deference, to the sage and luminous reflections of Tiltet on the diseases to which corn is subject; of C. Parmentier, on the arts of grinding and panification; as also on the culture of, and the various economical uses to which potatoes and Indian corn might be applied; of Turgot, on the planting of indigenous and exotic trees; of Bullion, on the means of forwarding the vegetation, as well as of increasing and perfecting the cultivation, of every thing appertaining to the kitchen-garden; of Varenne de Fenille, on the manner of managing ponds, breeding fishes, and on the comparative strength of different woods; of Lavoisier, on the best means of fertilising the earth; of Malesherbes, on the most advantageous modes of re-planting and managing forests, as well as on the advantages which France might reap from the introduction of several kinds of exotics, rela-

tive to which he himself made a variety of different experiments.

In short, the existence of this Society seemed to double the zeal of Cretté, and increase the circle of his knowledge; for although he resided at Dugny, yet he attended all the meetings, and had frequent opportunities of experiencing the confidence and regard of his colleagues. Previously to this period, he had supposed that he was capable of cultivating the earth in the most advantageous manner; but, posterior to his admission, he was astonished to perceive how many useful and essential things he had still either to learn, or to render more perfect.

About this time, he also began in some degree to pursue a new agricultural career: such is the intimate connection between theory and practice, and so numerous are the benefits which always result from those interesting associations, which folly decries and ignorance calumniates, but which cannot be too much encouraged and supported by all good governments.

Cretté de Palluel's farms now became the theatre of the experiments of the Society. Of those that took place, there were some of which he was disposed to think unfavourably; but, out of respect for the decisions of the Society, and because he was persuaded that the cause of agriculture was as effectually promoted by the demonstration, that certain modes of cultivation are useless and inapplicable, as by publishing the success of others, he bestowed the same attention on all.

Cretté, who had hitherto exercised his talents on his own lands alone, and who had never committed any observations to paper, except relative to such facts as particularly interested himself, at length triumphed over his own innate modesty and timidity, by discussing a great and important prize-question proposed by the Society of Agriculture at Laon, for the best Mode of Draining a Number of Marshes, the situation of which was pointed out. On this occasion he was lucky enough to obtain all the suffrages of the associates, and merit the gratitude of the citizens who were incommoded. His work was soon after printed, and it will prove highly useful to all those who wish to undertake similar operations.

The Records of the Society at Paris contain a great number of memoirs and observations which attest his zeal, his services, and his knowledge; they are so numerous, indeed, that even an analysis of them would appear too long.

He had, at length, by means of much pains and great constancy, attained such a degree of perfection in respect to his system of farming, as almost entirely to avoid the custom of employing fallows, although he had upwards of 300 *hectares* under cultivation. Being intimately acquainted with the nature and position of his fields, he took care to suit his crops to the soil, and he graduated the epochs of seed-time in such a manner, that at spring, when all his lands were in cultivation, he could, both morning and evening, pasture his sheep on those fields that were intended to be first sown; the plough followed the flock, and prepared the earth for the autumnal crops. In short, his arrangements were so conceived, and executed with such propriety, that his cattle, daily, until harvest, consumed no more than what the ploughs of the succeeding day were able to manage. A mode, at once so simple and so practicable, is capable of giving the most advantageous impulse to agriculture*.

Before Cretté became a member of the Society of Agriculture at Paris, he had only cultivated clover and lucern in his meadows; but his fields, soon after that period, were seen to produce all the grasses either in use among foreigners, or in any of the provinces of France; and on this occasion also, he presented a new tribute to his country and the French agriculturists. Independently of his extending the cultivation of artificial meadows, and that of turnips and oil-bearing plants; he turned his attention, in a particular manner, towards the wild succory. He had remarked that this plant prospered in every part of his farm, and that animals of all kinds were particularly attached to it; he accordingly collected the seed, and sowed a great quantity of it. He was not deceived in his conjectures; but, before he communicated the effects, he undertook a variety of experiments, and he approved most of that, in which it was cultivated along with clover, burnet, and rye-grass.

Commissioners were nominated, at different times, on purpose to discover its effects on cattle fed with it while green, and

* "*Ce moyen si simple, si bien entendu, mis en pratique, pourrait donner à l'agriculture la plus grande et la plus heureuse impulsion; il exigerait peut-être quelques développemens sur le choix des plantes tracantes et pivotantes, sur les resources qu'il offre pour nourrir un plus grande nombre de bestiaux que par l'habitude des jachères, et pour fertiliser même la terre, que la routine et les prejugés veulent absolument condamner au besoin de repos.*"

alſo on the produce of the fields in which it had been cultivated; but, notwithſtanding their reports, and the reſpectable teſtimony of ſuch a man as Cretté, there are ſome farmers who have either denied or conteſted the benefits to be derived from wild ſuccory. On this occaſion, it will be, however, only neceſſary to quote the words of the celebrated Arthur Young:

"I never behold this excellent plant, without felicitating myſelf on having travelled to ſome better purpoſe than I ſhould have written in my cloſet; its introduction into England, had a man done nothing elſe during the whole courſe of his life, would be ſufficient to prove that he had not lived in vain."

Cretté, who had exhibited ſo much zeal on purpoſe to encourage the culture of all kinds of artificial graſſes, enjoyed the pleaſure of a correſpondent ſucceſs in rearing and feeding his cattle; and this circumſtance gave him more ſatisfaction, than all his other labours. Several members of the Society, who had been deputed on purpoſe to inquire into the effects of the experiments made at Dugny, were frequently ſurpriſed at the number and beauty of his cattle; and it was not from Cretté, but his wife, that they received all the details relative to their feeding and rearing: they accordingly delivered in a report on this ſubject, and the Society decreed an honorary medal to her, at a public ſitting.

He and C. Parmentier have the merit of rendering the cultivation of potatoes far more common than before. In order to attain this, he contrived a plough for ſowing them in drills; and, in the courſe of laſt year, he took great pride in ſhewing his potatoe-ridges, all of which were formed in ſtraight lines, and laid out at equal diſtances.

It ought to be remarked, however, that the buildings belonging to his farm, being conſtructed at ſucceſſive and different periods, did not exhibit thoſe happy combinations which could have been wiſhed for; they partook, however, ſo much of his genius, that they were praiſeworthy in the important articles of ſolidity and ſalubrity.

There is a barn, built more than twenty years ago, and which may be fairly termed an *experimental* one, that deſerves attention, for the carpenter's work, the joints only excepted, are of poplars of his own planting; and he built it leſs from an impulſe of neceſſity, than a deſire to make known the advantages to be derived from this tree, which has been decried on too ſlight grounds. His ſheep-fold is really a model, in reſpect to ſalubrity, poſition, and diſtribution; and he readily tranſmitted a deſcription of it to all the farmers who were deſirous of imitating him.

Cretté de Palluel being poſt-maſter both at St. Denis and Sannois, and having, conſequently, a great number of horſes to feed, was not the laſt to adopt the practice of cutting ſtraw into chaff, by means of an engine; on the contrary, he conſtructed one of large dimenſions, and was lucky enough to render it more perfect in ſeveral eſſential particulars.

Innovations in agriculture, like every thing elſe, have their periods of favour. At firſt, all the proprietors of horſes in Paris and its neighbourhood were deſirous to obtain cutting-engines; in a ſhort time they procured portable ones ſufficient for feeding from two to four horſes a-day; but ſoon after ſome people began to buzz about the bad effects reſulting from chopped ſtraw, while others exaggerated the advantages reſulting from it. Cretté, who was not inattentive to this ſubject, ſoon diſcovered the juſtice of the obſervation that had been made at the veterinary ſchool of Alfort; he accordingly mingled hay along with the truſſes of ſtraw, cauſed them to be both cut together, and added a portion of bran to each ratio of forage: it was thus that he derived advantage from a proceſs which ſeveral farmers have condemned.

Of all the branches of agriculture, Cretté preferred the planting of trees; and he did not poſſeſs a ſingle corner of land that was not adorned with them. His fields, meadows, banks, marſhy ſpots, &c. all received plants analagous to their nature; but he was a declared enemy to the common method of *clipping them into form.* On purpoſe to demonſtrate the folly of this, he preſerved two elms, both of which had been planted while of an equal thickneſs, on the ſame day, the ſame ſpot of ground, and expoſed to the ſame aſpect: one of theſe was cut yearly, while the other was left to nature, and the trunk of the one meaſured twenty-two *centimetres*, while that of the other was 130.

His manuſcripts abound with a variety of important facts relative to the fattening of cattle, the forming of nurſeries, and the laying out of plantations.

He who had ſo often practiſed the principles of morality and confraternity, he who had ſo long bemoaned the reign of fiſcal vexations, was likely to embrace the cauſe of liberty; accordingly, at the epoch of the Revolution, Cretté de Pal-

luel demonſtrated that he was worthy of living under a new form of government.

In conſequence, he ſucceſſively filled ſeveral public functions, and was Member of the Legiſlative Aſſembly, and Adminiſtrator of the Department of Paris.

Notwithſtanding this, he was ſtruck with conſternation at the events of the ſecond year: but, being cheered by the order that afterwards prevailed, he reſumed the courſe of his conſtitutional labours.

He was appointed a juſtice of the peace*, and continued in this ſituation by the Directory after the 18th *Fructidor*. During the period that he exerciſed this ſimple and paternal branch of magiſtracy, he proved himſelf worthy of living under a republican regimen. He made a collection of the Laws relative to Agricultural Police, to which he added ſome Reflections on the Functions of a Juſtice of the Peace; this work, when printed, received the approbation of government.

How many affecting particulars are connected with the exerciſe of his functions! By his language and his preſence he appeaſed diſputes, inſpired reſpect, and was liſtened to with the moſt profound attention; in ſhort, the people were ſo generally perſuaded of the goodneſs and impartiality of the juſtice of Dugny, that his deciſions were never either cenſured or appealed from. Let all ſincere friends, let all the grateful families who have been obliged to him, join us in ſtrewing the grave of our colleague with a few flowers. How often have we witneſſed his ſucceſs in reconciling antagoniſts irritated againſt each other, and how often has he withdrawn himſelf from us to fly to the ſuccour of indigence, and prevent long and ruinous conteſts!

He lived happily in the boſom of his family, and at the ſame time enjoyed the eſteem and the affection of his fellow-citizens. Strangers, and young farmers of all deſcriptions, repaired to Dugny on purpoſe to demand his counſels, and follow his advice; he was frequently conſulted by the government, and the adminiſtration of the department of the Seine; he had been the colleague, and at length became the friend of the Miniſter of the Home Department, who invited him to form one of the Council for the Progreſs of Agriculture; beſides this, he was a Member of the Jury for diſtributing the Prizes to the young Men educated at the Veterinary School of Alfort.

He was alſo one of the firſt members of the Society of Agriculture, in the name of which I publiſh this notice. In ſhort, he enjoyed every ſpecies of reſpect and happineſs; when the ſmall-pox, in the courſe of laſt year, carried off his daughter, who was a widow, at the age of twenty-ſeven: he was inconſolable for her loſs. On the other hand, the beſt eulogium that can be paid to the filial tenderneſs, the charming diſpoſition, and numerous virtues, of Sophia Cretté, is the recollection of her father's affection.

A profound ſorrow inſtantly ſeized him, and the intervention of his friends only ſerved to increaſe his grief. During his laſt moments, he was often heard to exclaim, "My daughter calls me!" He ſurvived her only three months, and lies buried by her ſide*.

* "*Juge-de-paix.*"

* Cretté de Palluel died at the age of fifty-ſeven, on the 30th of November, 1799.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SCOTCH SONG,

BY MR. BANNANTINE.

I'M courted by a bonny lad,
A ſtatelier ſteps na on the plain;
And, ſpite o' minny and o' dad,
Nae langer ſingle I'll remain.
What though I'm only in my teens,
I'd dearly like to be a wife;
And, if nae miſchief intervenes,
I'll be my Sandy's laſs for life.

When Sandy meets me on the know,
At e'en and a' the lave at hame,
I feel my breaſt wi' gladneſs glow,
He ſets my youthful heart in flame.
He ſaftly tells his tale of love,
Then ſmacks my lips wi' hearty glee:
But how can I the lad reprove,
That a' his kiſſes keeps for me?

Whene'er he gangs to kirk or fair,
The laſſes ſtrive to win his heart,
But nane wi' me his love can ſhare
In ſpite of a' their wiles and art.
Then, though baith dad and mammy flyte,
Nae langer will I lie my lane,
But blithely wed my heart's delight,
And ſyne on earth I'll envy nane.

STANZAS

STANZAS

WRITTEN IN APRIL.

STILL o'er the plain ſtern Winter low'rs,
And rules the lengthen'd day,
Nor yields to April's vernal hours,
Nor flies the coming May.

Still from the mountain roars the blaſt
When Morn's pale rays ariſe,
And heavy vapours gathering faſt
Obſcure the Evening ſkies.

Yet, though the threat'ning ſtorm may low'r,
Though tempeſts veil the day;
Yet Spring ſhall ſoon its beauties pour,
And yield to Summer's ſway.

So to Misfortune's mourning child
The ſtar of Hope ſhall riſe,
And ſoon recede the tempeſt wild
From Joy's ſerener ſkies!

Lincoln College, Oxford. C. T. J.

SONNET.

WHEN through th' expanſe of heav'n wild whirlwinds ſweep,
And drive in varying forms the billowy cloud,
I love to hear the tempeſt roaring loud,
And view with ſteady gaze the troubled deep.

Seated on ſome high rock, with vaſt delight
I mark the progreſs of the waſting ſtorm,
What time, by Fancy rais'd, ſome ſhadowy form
Burſts in wild grandeur on my wond'ring ſight.

Yet could I *once* with joy ſerene ſurvey
The *calmeſt* ſcene by lovely Nature dreſt,
The peaceful vale, or Ocean's waveleſs breaſt
Ting'd with the roſeate hue of parting day.

Ah! *then* nor piercing ſorrow dimm'd mine eye,
Nor my yet tranquil heart had throbb'd with agony!

Lincoln College, Oxford. C. T. J.

THE SWISS *to his* NATIVE SCENES.

OH Zurich! mid thy mountains wild,
Thy dark impending rocks, whoſe gloom
Chill'd with a reverential awe my breaſt,
And breath'd the ſolemn ſilence of the tomb,
I wander'd once a happy harmleſs child.
When, tir'd with ſport, I ſank to reſt,
My wearied infant limbs I laid
Beneath the verdant larch's ſhade,
And, pleas'd, ſurvey'd the ſcene and ſmil'd;
How happy then, all gay and free,
I ſporting round my fav'rite tree
The ling'ring hours beguil'd!
Or when the ev'ning ſun would throw
A glow of crimſon o'er the weſt,
Down to the lake's ſweet ſhore I'd go,
Chanting a wild unpoliſh'd lay,
To bid adieu to parting day;
My penſive head upon my arm I'd reſt;
And view the Glacieres, as the crimſon beam
Yet faintly quiver'd, ere it quite decay'd;
Till to a twilight grey,
The purple-tinctur'd glow would fade;
Save o'er the western hills one tranſient gleam.
Then how I fondly lov'd to hear
The convent bells, as borne along,
Join'd with the ruſtic's ev'ning ſong,
Upon the breeze they ſwelling met my ear;
Till ſinking as they ceas'd to fail
Upon the boſom of the gale,
They faintly died away.

From the high precipice above,
Where the wild rill deſcending flow,
Increaſing as its waters flow
By the mountain's melted ſnow,
In many a maze is ſeen to move,
Round many a hill does careleſs rove,
And babbles on through many a grove,
To join the ſky-blue lake below;
When the lightning's vivid glare
Flaſh'd along the ſky,
And the thunder's ratt'ling peal
Proclaim'd the tempeſt nigh;
I'd ſeek the dark receſs which ruſtic hands
Had zealous carv'd, to hold the cloſs of ſtone,
Where oft they came, in ſlowly-moving bands,
For ſome departed ſinner to atone;
I knew 'twas vain to ſeek my home,
For far my careleſs feet would roam.

But there ſecure I might a ſhelter find
From the rough ſtorm that hover'd in the wind,
And there enjoy the pleaſing dread,
Which the long thunder's echoing roll
Infus'd into my little wond'ring ſoul,
Sitting ſilent as the dead!
But when the ſtorm had paſs'd along,
The radiant ſun his laſt beams flinging,
I'd recollect my conſtant ſong,
And traverſe o'er the mountain ſinging;
Then hie me to my little ſhed,
And throw me on my ſtraw-made bed.

When through the curling twiſted vine,
That twin'd around my window-frame,
The bluſhing beam of heav'n would ſhine,
And the ſprightly ſongſter came,
And peck'd the purple pendants as he ſung;
My lighten'd heart that knew no woe,
Depreſs'd not by Care's leaden hand,
Leap'd lightly at the ſweet command,
That to the mountain bade me go;
My ſcanty wallet o'er my ſhoulders flung.

My

My ſire, a hunter-peaſant, rough and rude,
In Nature's ſtormy ſchool was born and bred;
Each morn the nimble chamois he purſu'd,
That o'er the craggy precipices fled;
A little ſcrip, containing ſimple food,
I bore along, in all our wand'rings wild;
With him I ſaunter'd all the merry day,
His ſole companion, and his only child.
And when afar he ſpied his nimble prey,
He graſp'd his ſmall light ſpear, and joyfully he ſmild.

Swift as he ran, the ſwifter deer
Leap'd up to gain the icy rock;
And there he ſtood devoid of fear,
And ſeem'd the hunter's ſkill to mock.
But ah in vain!——the weapon flies!
He falls an eaſy ſacrifice.
The prey we homeward bear along,
With merry glee, and jocund ſong;
Such was the life which once I led,
When roſeate Mirth and Pleaſure ſhed
Their bleſſings on my infant head.

Days of my youth, are ye for ever flown?
Adieu bleſt days of innocence and eaſe!
Dear ruſtic recreations, are ye gone?
Paſtimes of youth, when ev'ry ſport could pleaſe!
Alas no more!—compell'd in vain
To wander through a foreign land,
A melancholy ranger;
Unheard, unpity'd, to complain,
The bitter cup of woe to drain;
My heart, to joy a ſtranger,
Sinks with the preſſure of Care's leaden hand.

Aug. 10, 1802. J. H.

LINES *of* FERID-AD'DEEN, *a* PERSIAN POET, *who flouriſhed in the* TWELFTH CENTURY, *tranſlated by* SIR WILLIAM OUSELEY.

" *Buved Mujnouni behaiet gurſeneh*
" *Sooi Sahari reft Ser ou pa burbench*," *&c.*

A certain wretched youth, another *Mejnoun*, diſtracted with love, was wandering through the deſart, his head uncovered, and his feet bare—tormented by hunger, and unable to procure the ſmalleſt morſel of bread, he murmured againſt Providence, and exclaimed; "that no creature in the world was in ſuch want of food"—at this moment a griſly and half-famiſhed wolf ruſhed on the affrighted wanderer, and began, with horrible growlings, to tear his garments—"Gracious God (cried he) pardon my impious murmurs—life is ſtill ſweet—wretched as I am, let me not be deſtroyed!—I now behold a creature more afflicted by hunger than myſelf—henceforth I ſhall aſk nought of thee but life—thy juſtice hath conſigned me to the jaws of this ravenous beaſt—but thy mercy can ſtill extricate me from them." When the proſtrate youth had uttered theſe words, the wolf retreated from him, and vaniſhed in the deſart.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(*Continued from page* 153, *No.* 91.)

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* MORAL *and* POLITICAL SCIENCES, *during the third quarterly* SITTING *of the* YEAR 10, *by* CITIZEN GINGUENE, *one of the* SECRETARIES *of the* CLASS.

FRANCE, delivered from the yoke of kings, and proud in the title of a republic, retains, nevertheleſs, an affectionate remembrance of ſome of the princes who governed it. The names of Henry IV. of Louis XII. and of Louis IX. are, and will be always, dear to it. C. ANQUETIL has read to the Claſs ſome obſervations on the laſt of theſe three good kings.

He remarks, that no ſubject has been treated of by ſo many different writers. Hiſtorians, poets, orators, legendaries, have been employed, as if by a ſpirit of emulation, on the actions of this prince. The variety, the multiplicity, the luſtre of the events, and the perſonal character of the monarch, all concur to render this reign memorable. The particular opinion of writers has had its influence on their manner of inveſtigating and repreſenting facts. It has been neceſſary to draw out the truth from the clouds, in which extravagant praiſe, and a criticiſm too ſevere, have often involved it.

It appears from the obſervations of Citizen Anquetil, that, if we can object to Louis IX. ſome faults and ſome imbecilities, he poſſeſſed all the public and private virtues, and was not ſtained with any vice;—"an eulogium (he adds) which has not been hitherto applicable to any of the perſonages that hiſtory propoſes to public eſteem and veneration."

Every one knows the traits of difference which exiſts between the words *langue* and *langage*; in Engliſh, *tongue* and *language*. Citizen MERCIER has undertaken to ſhew the ſuperiority of *language* over *tongue*, ad

or *adfcititious idiom.* He wiſhes to prove that language is daring, expreſſive, eccentric; that the tongue, or *lingua*, is feeble and timid; that, like our wants, it is controuled by no limits; that the firſt preſides over all our arts and occupations; that it is as rich as our dictionaries are indigent; that it is the true friend of order and of ſocial life, and that ſtrong in its powers and its uſefulneſs, it may diſdain the dialect or *lingua* of academies.

He obſerves that at firſt language has its proper accent, inherent to the climate; that this accent adds to its richneſs, and gives it a particular grace and variety; moreover, that geſture accompanies language; whilſt he ſees only in the *lingua* an object of perpetual contention, a focus of chicanery, an ocean of caprices, an arena open to pride, to obſtinacy, and to pedantry.

Language, ſays he, is the ſoul of ſpeech; the grammatical tongue is only its body. What is ſpeech? an aſſemblage of all the diſtinct and articulated ſounds, to which we attach thoughts. How can we impoſe laws on ſigns ſo rapid? If our dictionaries could regiſter our geſtures and our looks, they would ſoon diſenable the latter from having ſuch and ſuch ſignifications.

It is from this yoke of dictionaries and of academical deciſions that Citizen Mercier wiſhes to emancipate language altogether: according to him the lingua, or tongue, can alone ſubmit to it; and it was not with a deſign thus to ſubjugate it to little ſtops and little preventions, that we have received the admirable faculty of fixing the paſt, and of aſſimilating the future; of calling to ourſelves the ſpectacle of nature, and the picture of the univerſe; and to concenter it, ſo to ſpeak, in a ſingle point. Genius would be natural to man, without the deteſtable methods of pedants; they have ſucceeded to the place of our *quondam* theologians. To aſpire, as they do, to the conduct, direction, and ordering of every thing, is to know but imperfectly the language and the character of Frenchmen.

Citizen Mercier thinks he has diſcovered that language is the only and true tongue amongſt men; that it is not ſubmitted to chance, nor to the fatalities to which tongues are ſubject; and laſtly, that it is its own legiſlator, and becomes *untranſlatable*, which, ſays he, proves its dignity. But, on the other hand, uſe is the ſupreme arbiter of tongues; words are, almoſt all, the offspring of chance and fancy, and, beſides, very indifferent to grammar. Uſe, or want, may eſtabliſh, proſcribe, renew, or change them as it pleaſes. The author concludes that it is the province of language alone to enrich our tongue, to embelliſh it, and to render it more ſimple and eaſy.

In tongues, the tyranny of faſhion extends even to words; they grow old, and then are made young again. According to Citizen Mercier, language is moſt invariable; "a faithful witneſs of the genius of a people, it uniformly accommodates itſelf to the ſame: it cauſes the ideas familiar to each nation to circulate without conſtraint."

The perfection of tongues is only a curious, and almoſt chimerical ſpeculation, for the greater part of men; it can only ſuit thoſe that have much leiſure: all, however, have need of language. This latter ought to have precedence over the dead languages, and even over the labour of living tongues, when this labour conduces only to the luxury of ſpectacles, and the vain harmony of words.

We have in our ancient language expreſſions which touch the heart and the underſtanding—polite and gallant turns which are become obſelete. Language has, therefore, the right of changing the living tongues. It is an impetuous wind, which makes every thing give way to it.

It is to language alone that Citizen Mercier attributes the influence of inſtinct in the different tongues of the univerſe; it is that which faſhions the ſtatue, and which gives an active life to inanimate phraſes. Language ſoon drives away whatever is obſcure or equivocal; it always requires a clear ſenſe. The pomp which ſwells the mouth, and which fills the ears with vaſt and reſounding terms, to deſignate little objects, has no place in language. Simplicity, nature, vivacity, &c. ſuch are its characters. We may ſay the *langue (lingua)* of Fenelon, and the language of La Fontaine; the *lingua* of Racine, and the language of Corneille, and it is eaſy to perceive on which ſide is the creative genius. The language of La Fontaine cannot be taught; at the twelfth line you may diſcover whether the writer is born with a ſtyle of his own, or whether he writes from memory. Idiom does not make the ſtyle—it is the ſtyle which makes the idiom. The idiom of ſavages, ſimple and confined, receives a great force from the ſtyle; whilſt a rich tongue degenerates from the feebleneſs and timidity of the writer, &c. &c.

The art of printing, no leſs than that of ſpeech, deſerves to occupy a place in the meditations of philoſophers. It is

their

their province to seize the investigations which the learned have made on the history of this art; on its birth, not very remote, and, nevertheless, already involved in doubts and uncertainties; and to draw from their conjectures, often contradictory, results that may afford satisfaction to curiosity, and, what is more difficult, to reason.

Citizen DAUNOU has imposed upon himself this task, in a memoir consisting of three parts. In the first, he considers the most antient productions of the press, all those which are, or are believed to be, anterior to the year 1460, whether they are yet extant, or there only remain fragments of them, or they are only known by the mention that writers make of them. He proceeds to examine the processes employed for the execution of those different productions—of those, at least, which have been described and verified.

The second part of the memoir is an examen of the testimonies relative to the origin of printing. This word *testimonies* here comprehends public acts, particular writings, subscriptions or names of editors, texts of contemporary writers, that is to say, of those who lived in the fifteenth century; the texts, also, of certain authors, who existed only in the sixteenth, but who are authorised by certain particular recitals that contemporaries have made to them. These testimonies are very discordant. Their number has been lately augmented by those which Citizen Fischer, bookseller of Mentz, has recently discovered and published.

In the third part, Citizen Daunou discusses the *systems* supported in the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, on the origin of the typographical art; systems, likewise, very numerous, even including those only which place the invention of printing either in Harlem, or at Strasburg, or at Mentz. The author analyses what has been written for Harlem by Boxhorn, and especially by Meerman; for Strasburg, whether by those who, like Schœpflin, think it was in this city that Gutenburg executed the first productions of this art, or by those who attribute the invention of it to Mentelin; and, lastly, for Mentz, by Salmuth, Naudé, Mallinckrot, Lacaille, Mattaire, Palmer, Prosper Marchand, Schwarz, Fournier, Heineken, Mercier de St. Leger, Wardheim Lambinet, &c. The writers of this third class, although agreed as to a single point, that is to say, the place, are by no means so as to the precise term or epoch, to the inventors, the process, or the first attempts.

The following are general conclusions drawn from the memoir of Citizen Daunou:—1. That before the year 1400, graving in wood had been applied to the printing of books, and especially of the texts which accompanied the images.—2. That before 1400, Guttenburg had conceived the idea of moveable types; but that this idea had only given rise to laborious, expensive, and unproductive efforts; whilst the moveable letters were only by graving, whether in wood or metal.—3. That we cannot particularly recognize any book, as printed at Strasburg, by Guttenburg; and that the *Donats*, and other little works, which are thought to have issued from his press at Mentz, before 1450, are purely ylographical (*block-work*).—4. That every book printed before 1457, has been so, either with wooden plates, or with cast-metal characters, like ours; characters invented and brought to perfection at Mentz, during the co-partnership of Faust and Guttenburg, from 1450 to 1455, brought to perfection, doubtless, by Schoeffer, though invented, perhaps, by Guttenburg or by Faust. And 5, That the first productions, truly typographical, that is to say, in moveable characters, were, the Bible, without a date, consisting of 637 leaves, and a letter of Pope Nicolas V.; fruits of the partnership of Guttenburg and Faust; and, after the dissolution of that partnership, the Psalter of 1457, to which Faust and Schoeffer put their names.

PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

CITIZEN GEOFFROY, Professor in the Museum of Natural History, lately read to this Society a notice on certain habits common to the shark and to the fish called the pilot or pilot-fish.

An opinion has long prevailed among mariners, that the shark has subjugated to its dominion a very small fish of the *gadus* genus; and that this latter precedes his master in their voyages, points out to him such places in the sea as abound most in fish, discovers by the track the prey of which he is the fondest, and that, in recompence for such signal services, the shark, notwithstanding his gluttonous disposition, maintains the relations of peace and amity with so useful a companion. Naturalists, however, always on their guard against the exaggerations of voyagers, who could not divine the reasons of such an association, have called the fact in question. "I shall shew that this has been done erroneously

ouſly (ſays Citizen Geoffroy): the obſervations that I have made on this ſubject, are accompanied with circumſtances ſo much in detail, as have ſcarcely, perhaps, occurred to any one before.

"On the 6th Prairial, year 6, (continues the Profeſſor) I was on board the frigate *Alceſté*, between Cape Bona and the Iſle of Malta. The ſea was calm, and the ſhip's company began to grow weary of its long duration, when their attention was ſuddenly directed to a ſhark, which they ſaw making towards the veſſel. He was preceded by his pilots, who kept about the ſame diſtance from the ſhark; the two pilots ſhaped their courſe towards the ſtern of the veſſel, viſited it twice, from one end to the other, and, after being ſatisfied that was nothing of which they could make their booty, they fell again into the track they were proceeding in before. During all their different movements, the ſhark never loſt them out of ſight, or rather followed them as exactly as if they had been drawing him in a train.

"No ſooner was the ſhark eſpied, than one of the ſeamen got ready a large hook, which he baited with a piece of bacon; but the ſhark and his companions had proceeded to the length of 20 metres and upwards, before the man had adjuſted all his preparations; however, at a venture, he threw his lump of bacon into the ſea. The noiſe which the fall occaſioned was heard at a conſiderable diſtance; our voyagers were, it ſeems, aſtoniſhed at it, and ſuddenly ſtopped their courſe: on this the two pilots detach themſelves, and repair to the poop of the veſſel in queſt of information. The ſhark, during their abſence, ſports on the ſurface of the water in a thouſand ſhapes, throws himſelf on his back, replaces himſelf on his belly, dives in the ſea, but always appears again on the ſame ſpot. The two pilots, having got up to the ſtern of the Alceſté, came near the bacon, which they had no ſooner diſcovered, than they returned to the ſhark with more celerity than they had advanced. When they reached him, the ſhark was for proceeding on his route; but the pilots, ſwimming, one at his right, and the other at his left, exert all their endeavours to get before him; ſcarcely had they done this, when they return together, and come a ſecond time to the ſtern of the veſſel; they were now followed by the ſhark, who thus, by the ſagacity of his companions, was enabled to diſcover the prey deſigned for him.

"It has been ſaid of the ſhark, that he has a very keen ſcent; I noticed with very particular attention, (ſays Citizen Geoffroy) what paſſed when he came up cloſe to the bacon. It appeared to me, that he only obtained his information at the inſtant when his guides had, as it were, indicated it to him; then it was that he ſwam with the greateſt velocity, or rather made a ſpring to catch at it.—At firſt, he brought off a piece, without being entangled by the harpoon; but, at the ſecond attempt, the hook pierced into his left lip, and he was taken and hoiſted on board.

"It was not until two hours had elapſed, during which I was employed in the anatomy of this ſqualous fiſh, that I expreſſed my concern at not having ſeen more nearly the ſpecies of fiſh which became thus a volunteer in the ſervice of the ſhark: I was told, however, that it was eaſy to catch it, as it was certain that it had not quitted the environs of the ſhip; and in a few moments after, I had the pleaſure to find one handed to me, which I knew belonged to the pilot or *ſanſire* tribe, as the mariners call it, and to what is called the *gaſteroſteus ductor*, by naturaliſts.

"It would undoubtedly be curious (adds Citizen Geoffroy) to examine what intereſt could induce two animals, ſo different in their organization, their ſize, and their habits, to form this kind of aſſociation. Does the pilot feed on the excrements of the ſhark, as Citizen Boſc imagines; and, in order to find ſafety and protection near ſo voracious a ſpecies, can it have impoſed on itſelf the painful duties of domeſticity?"

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At one of the laſt meetings of this learned body was read a Paper of Dr. Herschell's, on the Conſtruction of the Heavens. He took a very enlarged view of the ſidereal bodies compoſing the univerſe; and enumerated a great diverſity of parts that enter into the conſtruction of the heavens. The firſt ſpecies are inſulated ſtars, ſuch as the author conſiders our ſun, and all the brighteſt ſtars, which he ſuppoſes are nearly out of the reach of mutual gravitations; for, ſtating the annual parallax of Sirius at 1″, he calculates that Sirius and the Sun, if left alone, would be 33 millions of years in falling together, and that the action of the ſtars in the Milky Way, as well as others, would tend to protract this time much more. This learned aſtronomer conjectures, that inſulated ſtars alone are ſurrounded with planets. With reſpect to double ſtars, he thinks that they preſerve their relative diſtances by a periodical

periodical revolution round a common centre. The ſame theory he applies to triple, quadruple, and multiple ſyſtems of ſtars; and purſues his conjectures ſtill farther to cluſters and groups of ſtars, as well as to the nebulæ, ſome of which he thinks may be ſo diſtant, as for the rays of light to take two millions of years in travelling from them to our ſyſtem. This ſubject we ſhall reſume in a future number.

The Rev. Mr. HELLINS communicated a Paper on the Rectification of the Conic Sections, in ſeveral theorems, by means of infinite ſeries; each caſe was illuſtrated by a variety of examples.

At the ſame time were read, Obſervations on heat, and the action of bodies which intercept it, by M. PREVOT, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy at Geneva. This paper conſiſts chiefly of inferences from Dr. Herſchell's experiments on the tranſmiſſion of heat by different refracting mediums.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

The late Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS has given, in the Tranſactions of this Society, a very curious paper, containing obſervations on *Aphides*, with a view of ſhewing that they are the principal cauſe of blights in plants, and the ſole cauſe of the *honey-dew*.

The Aphis, or *blighter*, ſays this Author, forms a highly intereſting tribe of inſects. In point of number, the individuals of the ſeveral ſpecies compoſing it, ſurpaſs thoſe of any other genus in this country. They live entirely on vegetables, prefer young ſhoots, and often inſinuate themſelves into the very heart of the plant before they are diſcovered. But, for the moſt part they beſet the foliage, and are always found on the under ſide of the leaf, as being moſt tender, and as it affords them protection from the inclemency of the weather, and other injuries to which they would be otherwiſe expoſed: ſometimes, however, they beſet the root, and deſtroy the plant; but ſuch inſtances are rare.

Theſe inſects are more abundant in ſome years than others. In 1793 and 1798 they deſtroyed the hops. In 1794 the hops were free from them, but the peas and beans ſuffered very ſerious depredations. In 1798 the beans were almoſt univerſally cut off by them. They are often extremely injurious to plants in hot-houſes, green-houſes, and under frames.

Locuſts and caterpillars are furniſhed with ſtrong jaws: the Aphis is provided with a hollow pointed trunk, with which it pierces the plant, and imbibes the juices; hence it becomes ſickly and exhauſted, being, in fact, bled to death. The Aphis, (ſays Mr. Curtis) comes into the world with its feet foremoſt, and this not at once, but time is given to the young Aphis to learn the uſe of its legs before it is entirely diſengaged from the mother. On the authority of M. Bonnet, we are told, that in this tribe of inſects a ſingle impregnation is ſufficient to produce many ſucceſſive generations: and, according to M. Reaumur, in five generations the produce of a ſingle Aphis would be more than five thouſand nine hundred and four million of individuals. At certain ſeaſons both males and females in moſt ſpecies of Aphides acquire wings. The very excrement of theſe curious inſects merits the attention of the naturaliſt: it is of a highly ſaccharine nature, and is, in fact, that ſhining clammy ſubſtance well known under the name of the *honey-dew*. Mr. Curtis goes on to ſhew that this ſubſtance cannot fall from the atmoſphere, as ſome authors have thought; nor iſſue from the plant, according to others: for, if it fell from the atmoſphere, it would cover every thing; whereas it is never found but on living plants: if it exuded from the plant, it would appear on all the leaves generally, and uniformly; inſtead of which its appearance is extremely irregular.

It appears that ſeaſons remarkable for the deſtructive influence of theſe inſects occur on the average once in four or ſix years; that they are increaſed by mild winters, and deſtroyed by ſevere ones: that they will bear immerſion for a conſiderable length of time without any apparent injury; and that nothing but ſmoke, in a confined place, has been found as a certain and effectual remedy againſt them.—It is worthy of notice, that this tribe of inſects is food to all the different ſpecies of *Coccinella*, or common Lady-bird: to theſe, therefore, we are indebted for the diminution of the number of Aphides. The Ichneumon fly is another formidable enemy to the Aphis; and ſo is the earwig, eſpecially to ſuch as reſide in the curled-up leaves of fruit-trees. Many ſoft-billed birds alſo generally feed on theſe inſects.

Mr. Curtis controverts the opinion that blights are brought by eaſterly winds, or that they take poſſeſſion only of ſickly plants; the Aphides do not ſwarm like bees or ants, and emigrate in large bodies, but each pair fly off together without waiting for any other. Detaching itſelf from the plant, each purſues a different route, intent on the great buſineſs of multiplying

tiplying its ſpecies; and ſettles on ſuch plants in the vicinity as are calculated to afford nouriſhment to its young.

The common green Aphis, which is ſo generally deſtructive, lives during the winter ſeaſon on ſuch plants as it remained on in the autumn, either in its egg or perfect ſtate. If the weather be mild, it multiplies greatly on the herbage; as the ſpring advances, it acquires wings, and thus the buſineſs of increaſe is widely extended, as the winged Aphides, by hop-planters called the *fly*, may be ſeen from this period very generally ſitting on plants, and floating in the air in all directions.

This whole paper, to which the foregoing ſketch cannot do ſufficient juſtice, will amply pay the reader for the time he devotes to the peruſal of it.

From Mr. HOWARD's Account of a microſcopical Inveſtigation of ſeveral ſpecies of Pollen, &c. we learn that each grain of pollen in the anther is an organic body, variouſly conſtructed in various ſpecies:—that there exiſts in the grains of pollen, in a very eminent degree, that property of vegetables called irritability, which they are capable of retaining for a certain time after ſeparation from the anther:—that alcohol is the proper ſtimulus by which the irritability may be excited, and the texture of the pollen in ſome manner developed. Mr. Howard concludes by obſerving that the following ſubjects ſeem to merit future attention and inquiry.

1. In what parts of vegetables, in general, the pollen is to be found.

2. In what reſpects that which is ſecreted on the anther, differs from that which is contained in the root, ſeed, or ſap.

3. Whether the germ or embryo of the ſeed contains it previouſly to the impregnation.

4. In what manner the pollen of plants in general will be acted upon by the liquor from the nectary, when expoſed to it under certain circumſtances.

5. To inveſtigate the varieties in form and ſtructure of the different ſpecies of pollen, and to examine how far they agree or differ in the ſeveral ſpecies of each genus, and genera of each natural order.

The volume now before us contains, beſides the papers already noticed, twenty-three others on ſubjects connected with natural hiſtory and botany, which, however, do not admit of abridgment. The obſervations of Sir H. C. Engleſield on ſome remarkable ſtrata of flint in a chalk-pit in the Iſle of Wight, will entertain the general reader. The ſtudent in conchology will meet with much inſtruction from Mr. William Wood's Obſervations on the hinges of Britiſh bivalve-ſhells. And General Davies's deſcription of the Menura Superba, a bird of New South Wales, ſeems very accurate and intereſting.

The plates accompanying this volume are numerous, beautifully engraved, and highly coloured.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MATTHIAS KOOP'S (JAMES-STREET, WESTMINSTER) *for manufacturing* PAPER *from* STRAW, HAY, THISTLES, WASTE *and* REFUSE *of* HEMP *and* FLAX, *and different* KINDS *of* WOOD *and* BARK, *fit for* PRINTING *and other uſeful* PURPOSES.

FOR each pound of ſtraw or hay a pound and a half of quicklime is to be diſſolved, in about a gallon or ſix quarts of river water. The hay or ſtraw is to be cut into portions about two inches in length, then boiled in a conſiderable quantity of water, viz. about two gallons to a pound of materials, for three quarters of an hour. It is then to be macerated in the ſolution of lime and water, for five, ſix, ſeven, or more days, taking care to agitate the maſs, by frequently ſtirring and turning it over. At the end of this time the lime-water is to be drawn off, and the materials to be waſhed very clean, and boiled in a large portion of clean river water. This part of the operation is to be repeated, and, for the ſake of improving the colour of the paper, one pound of diſſolved chryſtals of ſoda or potaſh may be uſed to every thirty-ſix pounds of ſtraw or hay. When the materials are preſſed out of the water, the manufacture of them into paper may be proceeded with by the uſual and well-known proceſſes. In ſome caſes the Patentee has thought it adviſeable to ſuffer the materials to ferment and heat before they were reduced to a pulp. This, however, will always depend upon the warmth of the ſeaſon.

When thiſtles are uſed, they are to be cut down at the time when the bloom begins to fall, to be dried, and reduced into lengths of two inches; and then the ſame proceſs to be made uſe of as has been already deſcribed with regard to the ſtraw and hay.

The manufacture from wood, bark, refuſe hemp, and flax, is carried on by ſimilar proceſſes. The wood is to be reduced into ſhavings, and the outſide rough bark is to be firſt ſcraped away. Wood containing much turpentine or reſinous matter cannot be beneficially made into paper.

Mr. Koops does not mean to reſt his invention upon the excluſive uſe of ſoft water: he lays claim to his privileges, although it ſhould be hereafter found that ſpring-water is equally adapted to the purpoſes before mentioned.

Obſervation.—Since our examination of the ſpecification, the particulars of which we have now detailed, we have learnt that a nobleman is at this moment engaged in a courſe of experiments upon a vegetable ſubſtance, known in many countries by the name of *Couch*, hoping to be able to make paper from it.

MR. ROBT. DICKINSON'S (LONG-ACRE) *for a new or improved* METHOD *of fixing* STRAPS *of and to* SADDLES, *to which the* GIRTHS *are uſually made faſt or buckle.*

This invention conſiſts in the application of the power of a lever to a ſpring which is attached, by means of ſcrews or rivets, to a plate of metal that is fixed to the upper or under ſide of the bar of the ſaddle-tree. There are two of theſe ſprings in correſpondent ſituations upon the oppoſite bar of the ſaddle-tree, to which ſtraps are attached for the purpoſe of faſtening the ends of the girths; obſtacles are, however, wiſely placed to prevent the lever from being overdrawn.

The Patentee mentions the following advantages as certain effects of this invention. By drawing the buckles of the girth with more or leſs force, the reaction of the ſaid ſprings upon the levers, and conſequently upon the ſtraps, cauſes the girth to be applied with any deſired firmneſs or tenſion; at the ſame time that the elaſticity of the ſaid ſprings affords a degree of eaſe and liberty for the horſe to breathe, and perform his various movements with much leſs conſtraint, and a greater degree of comfort and eaſe than can be had when the girth is applied and fixed in the uſual manner.

MR. BENJAMIN COLLINS'S (NEW SARUM) *for a* CEPHALIC SNUFF, *being a* REMEDY *for moſt* DISORDERS *in the* HEAD, *which it purges, ſtrengthens the* NERVES, *and revives the* SPIRITS.

To the beſt ſnuff made from Virginia leaf-tobacco, add one-twelfth part of roſeat rappee ſnuff, and a ſmall quantity of the true maccabaw; herbs, betony, eyebright, marjoram, thyme-ſyriac, flowers of marum-ſyriac equal quantities, dried and made into a fine powder, to which add the one-twentieth part of the leaves of aſſari, dried and powdered in like manner; alſo Eaſt India cloves one-fiftieth part, eſſential oils of cinnamon, nutmegs, lavender, and balſam of Peru, a ſmall quantity of each. Theſe ingredients muſt be all well mixed, and put into an earthen pan, for four days, and then an ounce of *eau-de-luce* with a little orange-flower, lavender, and roſe water, are to be added to each pound of ſnuff. It muſt be kept in bottles, and a pinch to be uſed as occaſion may require.

DR. G. F. BAUER'S (SWITHIN'S-LANE) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* CONSTRUCTION *of* CARRIAGES, *and the* WHEELS *of* CARRIAGES.

The principles of this invention cannot be comprehended without referring to the drawings annexed to it; the advantages reſulting from it the Patentee deſcribes in the following manner:—Firſt, machines made according to this plan are much lighter, without loſing any thing in ſolidity; ſecondly, the friction is conſiderably diminiſhed; and, thirdly, in the ſuperior degree of elaſticity which attaches to carriages made after his plan.

MR. THOMAS FRYER'S (HALIFAX) *for a* METHOD *of manufacturing and finiſhing* GOODS *from* COTTON, COTTON *and* WOOLLEN, COTTON *and* SILK, COTTON *and* LINEN, *or* COTTON *and* MOHAIR, *in ſuch Manner as to make the ſame appear as if covered with* ERMINE *or* FUR, *and in Imitation thereof.*

This method conſiſts in the following particulars. Firſt, After the cloth has been woven, it is to be rubbed with pumice-ſtone boards covered with emery, or metal blades, ſo as to remove or deſtroy the knots or knobs upon the ſurface thereof. Secondly, it is then to be ſinged or ſheared, and afterwards raiſed with cards or teazles to a ſhag, which appears like fur or ermine, which finiſhes the proceſs for manufacturing the ſort of goods already deſcribed.

MR.

MR. DEARBORN'S (BOSTON) *for* STEEL-YARDS.

Are said to promise to be of great utility. On these, pieces of ordnance weighing 8000 pounds are easily suspended and accurately weighed. The whole apparatus is so compact, that two men may readily transport it on a hand-barrow to any distance. In the ordinary mode of weighing with scales, a great number of weights must be twice handled, and the common beams could scarcely be made strong enough to sustain so great a weight, as is easily managed with these steel-yards.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Continued from Page 561, *Vol. XIII.*

[In the latter leaf (on which was the direction indorsed) was that which seems to be intended as a cover to the other leaf as inclosed.]

HONEST WAT,

I Refer you for news to the inclosed, which I beseech you to take care to send. Only I had forgot to say, that here is a pestilent libel got hither, called I think Observations, which so takes their malicious humours, that they mean to print it here again, with some alteration, to make the sense plainer in some places. For they say it is all printed. The author who ere he bee had a mind to curry favour here sure, at least he hath made his court as much as if he had. Your last letter of the 6th gave great satisfaction to your friends, and so forth.

For I must cut short off, being in danger of losing my dinner with staying to intreat you not to forget assuring my dear confidant I can never forget her nor our children nor our friends.

28th June when I write, when it will at the post-house I cannot tell.

The latter of the enclosed letters, with one in it, was thus, in another hand from both the former.

For Mr. John Williams.

HOND. SIR, *London.*

A friend of mine begs the favour of you to cause enquiry for one Mr. Wilson. I think he was factor for an Irish bankrupt marchand, and if you can find him deliver this letter to him, if you cannot hear of him 'tis no great matter, for 'tis only the importunity of my friend that obliges me to give you this impertinent message, for which I beg pardon, and am,

Your most humble Servant,

J. BRIOT.

This last June, 1690.

Pray write no news.

In this was inclosed that which follows, which seems to be all but the superscription of the same hand with the outer-case of 30 June, 1690, and is part in cipher, which I decipher between the lines.

For John Wilson, Merchand, these 30 *June*, 90.

SIR,

I am sorry to find your letters come as irregularly to me as it seems myne do to you. By last post I had non from you, Sir Will. but was glad to know by ****** [*** Sharp ***, who left you only 10 days ago, that you was welle, this was comfortable newes to your poor friends heir. You will sie Braidy or hear from one Mr. *******, alias Cunningham ********, who is to settle a correspondence by a nearer and surer way—you M. Mathews may trust him. Ther is one ********* who will sie you, and is ordered to follow Ccl. Philpot your directions, as also ********* whom you are desired to trust in what he will a commission tell you, of his having ******* for raising a regiment ******** ********. It has been Queen writ twice to ****** that Wilson is shortly to return, but that comeing only from Clarendon and that gang, it is believed they desyr to be rid of him, and that there is a trick in ther design, thus Queen ********, who therefore desyres him to be more on his guard with these people. The gentlewoman who came last here, and saw you ten days ago, informs us Scotland that our interest in ****** is all wrong, and that little is to be trusted to the promises that were made us, it not being in three Commissioners the power of the ****** ******* to do what they promised, you are therefore desired to be on your guarde with them,

Money
them in what regards *******. Your friends are well, and much in pain when you miss a post. I am, as you know,

Most entirely your's,

AND. CADRIERES.

To the Right Honourable Sir Henry Capel, one of their Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Counsel, at the Earl of Essex House, St. James's Square, London.

HONOURED SIR, *July* 26, 1690.

Your Honour's letter of July 24, with the pacquet inclosed, I received here this morning, and finding the cipher not hard, I have this day dispatched it. And return the whole pacquet as it came. But thought fit to transcribe that in cipher (with the deciphering between the leaves) that I might not deface the original. But I must observe to you, that it is written in two distinct ciphers (part in one and part in the other. It appears manifestly, by some particular spellings and otherwise) to be written by a Scotchman. By Wilson (in the letter) I guess he means the King. But Wilson, in one of the superscriptions, I take to be some counterfeit name, as also the subscriptions of J. Briot and And. Cadriere. The pacquet I presume was not intended to be carried to Cardigan, but was to have been enquired for (by the name of Mr. Owen) at the post-house in London.

And it may perhaps be adviseable to take notice at the post-house who comes to enquire for a letter for Mr. Owen. The dates (being written in France) are to be understood according to their stile, 10 days earlier than our's That of June 28 (which is our June 16) is, I suppose, written ironically, for a disguise. Wherein y^t *of his eyes being bad, &c.* whereby y^e post was gone *before he could perfectly read it*, I suppose is meant of its being written in cipher, which required some time to decipher it. And by *Wilson's being factor for an Irish bankrupt marchand*, may possibly import the King's acting in the room of the late King James. But you, however, who better understand circumstances than I do, may better judge of the import of the letter than I can direct, and of the persons here mentioned.

I am, Sir,

Your Honour's very humble servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

In these observations of Dr. Wallis, relative to the packet of intercepted letters, communicated by Mr. Philips, we have a specimen of that sagacity, or talent for happy conjecture, by which, joined to that of patient and truly philosophical investigation, the Doctor was so eminently distinguished. Judgment alone, however tutored and improved by habits of geometrical analysis, would never have enabled Dr. Wallis to unravel the meaning of cyphers so often changed, and so very intricate and perplexed as, he tells us, the French had contrived to make them, if to a sound and vigorous understanding he had not united a brilliant and happy fancy. The art of decyphering is the joint result of judgment and imagination. It is an instance or example of the true method of philosophical investigation, in which a course of experiment and induction is somewhat narrowed and prepared by hypothetical theory.—Of hypothetical theories, suggested to the sagacious mind of Dr. Wallis, many, no doubt, were those which he was forced to reject before he discovered the true key to the lock: the system with which the whole letter to be unfolded completely tallied—the fancy was to be kept long on the stretch as well as the reasoning faculty—memory too, or the power of recollection, for the purpose of calling the aid of facts, was also to be kept in full play. In short, it was not lightly, or without reason, that LEIBNITZ, speaking of the success of Dr. Wallis, "in decyphering the most intricate and difficult writings, and discovering the mind of the writer in spite of every method that art could devise to prevent it, says, "that it was the greatest instance ever known of the force and penetration of the human understanding." It may be observed, however, that the language of Leibnitz, on this subject, is too strong. Dr. Wallis was neither able, nor pretended to be able, to explain every thing wrapped up in the mystery of cypher on cypher, or cypher, as we may say, with cypher. In several of the letters submitted to his penetration, a figure or character was sometimes used for whole words, and, to involve the matter in still further perplexity, there was here and there interspersed what decypherers call a NULL, or figure or character, without any meaning. In a letter to the Earl of Nottingham, dated Oxford, Jan. 5, 1694, the Doctor says, "I must beg your Lordship's pardon, that I have not hitherto been able to decypher the papers you sent me for that purpose. I have bestowed true pains upon them (of which it is no use to complain, since this will not make the matter easier) and have made it almost my whole study and employment, by day and by night, ever since, without being able to accomplish it; and, I find, I must

bestow

beſtow a great deal more, if ever I do. Your Lordſhip underſtands cyphers ſo well, as not to think it a buſineſs of one ſitting (I ſhould have ſaid of one day or week) to decypher a new cypher, ſo intricate as this, without a key. I have been thinking, more than once, of giving it up, as infeaſible: but I ſhall, with your Lordſhip's leave, ſpend a week or two more upon it before I give it up as deſperate: and if, after all, I muſt be obliged to leave it, your honour will at leaſt pity me, for having beſtowed ſo much labour in vain." This letter, however, the Doctor maſtered by perſeverance, though the decyphering of it, as we find him writing to Lord Nottingham ſoon after, was the reſult of *ten weeks'* hard ſtudy. "I hope (the Doctor continues) your Lordſhip will think this, with what I have done, which every body could not do, of this kind, for two years laſt paſt, may deſerve a better recompence than a few good words: for, really my Lord, it is a hard ſervice, requiring much labour as well as ſkill." In another letter to Lord Nottingham, he ſays, "I am not idle, though I cannot yet give ſuch an account of the papers ſent as I could wiſh. I have already employed above ſeven weeks upon them, and have ſtudied hard thereupon eight or ten hours in a day, or more than ſo very often, which, in a buſineſs of this nature, is hard ſervice for one of my years (the Doctor was then upwards of ſeventy) unleſs I would crack my brains at it. It was a ſaying of King Charles I. "that it was ſome ſkill, at leaſt, to know when a game is loſt",* and ſo it is in decyphering, when it is not to be done, or not without more trouble than the thing is worth.—They do ſo often change their cyphers (he ſays, in ſpeaking of another letter) and their methods of cyphering, and make them now ſo very intricate, (finding ſo many of them have been diſcovered) that even to myſelf it ſeems more ſtrange that I can decypher *any* than that I miſs of *ſome*, which I thought neceſſary thus to ſignify, that your Lordſhip may not impute the delay to want of attention to his Majeſty's ſervice."

* Mr. Hume, when he was informed that all New England, with the adjoining provinces, was in arms, immediately ſaid of the conteſt with America, "The game is up!" That the game was loſt, was not diſcovered by the Britiſh Miniſtry till ſeven years after.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

WE learn with great pleaſure, that the *rage* for the dotting ſtyle of engraving, which, to the excluſion of good ſenſe and good taſte, has ſo long predominated, is on the decline, and the line engraving is now attaining its deſerved pre-eminence. This revolution, and, we may add, reformation in the arts may have been in a degree accelerated by the importation of Raphael Morghen's exquiſite engraving of the Laſt Supper, from Leonardo de Vinci—a print which we again recommend to the ſtudy of all thoſe young artiſts who have the laudable ambition of holding a high rank in their profeſſion, and wiſh to engrave for poſterity, as well as the day in which they live.

This change of public opinion will form a kind of æra in the fine arts, though it muſt at the ſame time be recollected, that when the taſte for this *fan-painting* ſtyle was at the higheſt, and the greateſt encouragement given to this coloured furniture, the beſt line-engraved prints preſerved their ſuperiority, and, with thoſe that could judge, increaſed in their value. In the works of Marc Antonio, Bolſwert, Voſterman, Gerard Audran, Jac. Freii, Hogarth, Strange, Woollett, Bartolozzi, &c. &c. there is a maſculine firmneſs and vigour which is not to be attained by the dotted manner: for whatever they gain in poliſh and delicacy, they loſe in force and ſpirit. A knife may be poliſhed untill its edge is loſt. When nothing is attempted but *prettineſſes*, the arts can never attain that elevation, of which the great artiſts of other times have proved they are capable.

N. Bonaparte. From a Picture painted from the life, by Appiana at Milan; engraved by F. Bartolozzi.

Bonaparte we never ſaw; but, from the deſcriptions of thoſe who have, he has a thinking face, and as ſuch it is here pourtrayed. The head is very finely drawn, and highly characteriſtic; and though the body

body is not quite so accurately delineated, it is by much the best portrait we have seen of the First Consul, and is altogether a very fine print.

Bonaparte, accompanied by General Berthier, at the Battle of Marengo, the moment of Victory. J. Boze pinxit. Anthony Cardon sculpt. dedicated to M. Otto.

It is known that Bonaparte at the battle of Marengo wore a plain grey coat, which was shot through in several parts; and it is also known that with his usual spirit and activity, he exposed himself to great danger :—but this holyday-painter has tricked him out in a full dress, with as much apparent unconcern at what is passing, as if he were at a review of a number of boys *playing at soldiers*. General Berthier also, being quite at his ease and at full leisure, is with the most agreeable, gentlemanly air, preparing to dance a minuet.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Scott del. et sculpt. Dedicated to the ancient and honourable Society of Free Masons.

This is a very fine engraving, and, though the portrait does not resemble any of those which have been hitherto engraved, it is very like the Prince.

Sir Sidney Smith. R. K. Porter pinxit. W. Say sculpt.

In our July retrospect of the pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy, we noticed this portrait; but we could not notice it with much praise. The print is, however, in every respect much superior to the picture, and may be classed as a very respectable engraving of the Hero of Egypt.

Four Prints, from Paintings by H. Singleton.

1. *The Assault and Taking of Seringapatam.—Cardon sculpt.*
2. *The last Effort and Fall of Tippoo Sultaun.—Schiavonetti sculpt.*
3. *The Body of Tippoo Sultaun recognised by his Family. Cardon sculpt.*
4. *The Surrender of the two Sons of Tippoo Sultaun. Schiavonetti sculpt.*

The affairs of the East have been and are so much the subject of public curiosity and conversation, that these four engravings must excite considerable interest. With respect to the first, it strikes us as not displaying much knowledge of military tactics. Though never engaged in *the clash of arms*, and abhorring *the drum's discordant sound*, we have always understood that soldiers act in concert, i. e. in great bodies, closely compacted together; the figures in this print are too much separated, and give the idea of a few loose disorderly fellows storming a great city single-handed.

The second print is in a very superior style; it is the fight in the porch of Tippoo's palace, and represents the ferocious Sultaun on the ground, aiming the last blow with his scymiter at the soldier who attempted to despoil him of some of his valuable habiliments.

The third print is in some respects superior to any of the others; but the contrivance of the ballance, &c. &c. is, perhaps, rather too obvious.

The fourth is designed with judgment and taste, and does Mr. Singleton great credit. The air of the young Princes and their attendants are eminently interesting, and the whole subject very well conceived and well expressed. The whole series are admirably engraved, and, taken in every point of view, are four as handsome and interesting furniture-prints as we have seen.

The Battle of Marengo, at that period of the Action when General Dessaix expired in the arms of the Son of the Consul Lebrun. Painted by D. Pellegrini. Engraved by N. Schiavonetti.

This design is rather affected: there is a great deal of what may be called *French* in it; the whole is pervaded by too minute and laboured attention to little things, which always impoverishes historical painting. The gentlemen engaged in the battle have excellent boots, and swords, and feathers; their leather breeches also fit them admirably well; but there wants character, effect, and interest.

Coriolan et Veturie; ou, le Respect Filial.—Peint par Lebarbier. Gravé par Aveil.

A poor design, engraved in a dry iron manner.

Jupiter et Antiope. Gravé par Audouin, d'après le Tableau Original d'Antonio Allegri du le Correg) faisant partie de la Collection du Musée Central.

This is very steely, and has not any resemblance to the manner of the master.

Venus Desarmant L'Amour. Robert Levere pinxit. Henri del. Augustus Desmoyers sculpt.

A nothing!

Mr. Girtin's *Eidometropolis* at Spring Gardens is very well attended, and, considered in all its points, may fairly be placed in the very first class among the productions

tions in this new and extraordinary appropriation of perspective to painting. The artist, it seems, did not take the common way of measuring and reducing the objects, but trusted to his eye, and has by this means given a most picturesque display of the objects that he has thus brought into his great circle; and, added to this, he has generally paid particular attention to representing the objects of the hue with which they appear in nature, and, by that means, greatly heightened the illusion. For example, the view towards the east appears through a sort of misty medium, arising from the fires of the forges, manufactories, &c. which gradually lessens as we survey the western extremity. Blackfriars-bridge is a prominent object; and St. Paul's rises with most majestic dignity above all surrounding buildings. Though the Temple-gardens, and some other parts, are of a much brighter tint than the general masses, the whole is in harmony, and the eye is not hurt by spots. The water is pellucid, and, contrary to what we have generally seen in pictures of this description, varies in its colour; that near the shore very properly partaking of the hue of the earth beneath. The craft upon the river is boldly and forcibly relieved: the figures in Blackfriars-road, where there is a ring surrounding two pugilists, are correctly represented; and the horses, asses, &c. have great spirit. The apparent space which the objects seem to occupy, and their relative size, gives them the appearance of being much larger than they really are. The person who attends the visitors measured one of the figures, which proved to be only four inches high; and, to determine a dispute whether some earthen chimney-pots that are on one of the houses, were three or four feet long, did the same by them, and they proved to be no more than six inches! The front of the Albion-mills would have been better if it had been more kept down in colour. Westminster-bridge we suspect to be more circular than it is in nature. The two towers of Westminster-abbey appear in one mass, which destroys that lightness and air which constitute a leading beauty in the building.—From the point of view in which it is taken it is probably a true representation; but a licence is allowed to painters as well as poets; and where a picturesque effect can be produced, a trifling deviation would, in a picture of this description, be overlooked, or forgiven. On the whole, we consider it as the connoisseur's panorama, and hope the young and very meritorious artist will obtain the approbation to which he is so justly entitled.

Mr. Bromley, whose admirable engraving of the Siege of Valenciennes, of Shakespeare's Seven Ages, &c. &c. we noticed in a former Retrospect, intends, as we have been informed, to be a candidate for the rank of an Associate of the Royal Academy. The two other candidates, we believe, are a Mr. Rhodes and a Mr. Warren.

Every lover of the Fine Arts will feel regret when they hear a report, which, we fear, is founded in truth, that Mr. Bartolozzi, who has so eminently distinguished himself in this country, is very shortly to quit it, to reside in Portugal.—If our young engravers would study some of his best works, and consider correct drawing as the first requisite in this branch of the arts, and endeavour, *sedulously endeavour*, to be as correct as he was, we should say of this venerable patriarch of his profession, "*Though absent, he still speaketh.*"

Sir Francis Burdett's portrait, now painting by Thomas Laurence, Esq. R.A. is, we are informed, to be engraved by J. G. Walker, of Hammersmith.

Mr. I. T. Smith's Engravings from the ornaments and decorations discovered on the walls of the House of Commons go on rapidly, and are finished in a style that does great credit to the artist, and gives a very compleat and accurate idea of the originals from which they are copied.—His list of subscribers is highly respectable and very numerous; and the prints, with the Explanation by Mr. Hawkins, will be published in the beginning of next year. In the researches that have been made to elucidate the ancient state of Westminster (which forms a part of the volume) they have found several curious Roman ornaments, and Roman bricks, which corroborate the opinion of several antiquaries, that, as there was a temple dedicated to Diana on the scite of St. Paul's Cathedral, there was a temple dedicated to Apollo in Westminster. The ornaments, &c. were found about 6x feet below the foundation of an ancient building, and are now in the possession of Mr. Smith, No. 36, Newman-street.

Mr. Earlom's *Liber Veritatis*, consisting of copies from Claude's beautiful drawings, is worthy of the artist, and we cannot give it much higher praise; but

it deserves more particular notice than we have now room to pay it; we therefore reserve our remarks until the next month's Retrospect.

The immense Museum of Paris, which is already so rich in the unrivalled productions plundered from other nations, is on the eve of being very considerably augmented. Various objects appertaining to the fine arts, brought from Egypt, Greece, and Italy, are now at *Chalons sur Saone* (sixty-five leagues from Paris), where they wait the opening of the canals, which will take place in a few weeks, to be conveyed by water to the capital. They are entrusted to the care of Joseph Gregoire, an artist and a man of letters of a distinguished reputation. We subjoin a catalogue of this very interesting and considerable collection:

STATUES.

1. Ceres, a colossal statue—2. Melpomene, ditto—3. Augustus, a statue of the natural size—4. Septimius Severus—5. Domitian—6. A Faun, seated—7. Alexander—8. Tethys on ship-board—9. Atlas—10. Leucothöe—11. A Peasant slaying a deer—12. Euripides, seated—13. A captive King—14. One of the Daughters of Niobe—15. A Hero—16. Urania—17. Apollo—18. Melpomene—19. A woman in an erect posture—20. A Fisherman—21. A Satyr—22. Agrippina—23. A Grecian Hero—24. An Egyptian Woman, in basaltes—25. Hermaphrodita reposing, in marble—26. A Child playing with a Swan—27. A Statue of the Nile, reposing—28. Apollo leaning on a Griffin—29. An Egyptian Statue in Phrygian marble—30. Poppæa, ditto—31. A Greek Fecialis, or Herald—32. A River-god, reposing—33. An Egyptian Antinous, antique red marble—34 An Egyptian idol, in Oriental alabaster—35. The same subject, in antique black marble—36. An Esculapius—37. Cupid—38. Pallas—39. An Osiris—40. The same subject—41. The same, in red granite—42. An Isis, in basaltes—43. A captive King, in Egyptian spotted marble—44. A Wrestler, in black marble—45. Pallas—46. Orpheus—47. Venus—48. A Nymph—49. Otho—50. Antinous, with the attributes of Hercules—51. Cœneus—52. Cephalus, seated, in granite—53. An Egyptian idol, having the phallus on its head, employed in the sacrifices to Isis—54. A small Egyptian Idol, kneeling—55. An Egyptian Priestess.

BUSTS.

1. A Young Man, with a crescent in bronze on his forehead—2. Jupiter Serapis—3. An infant Mercury.—4. Trajanus.—5. A Roman, unknown—6. A Philosopher—7. A Muse—8. Volumianus—9. Pallas, of a colossal size—10. A Faun—11. A Bacchante—12. A Female, unknown—13. Demosthenes—14. Jupiter Serapis, in basaltes, the head in bronze—15. Julius Cæsar—16. A Faun—17. Ptolemy, in bronze—18. Agrippina, in marble—19. Faustina—20. Gallienus—21. Alexander—22. Cicero—23. Nero—24. Tiberius—25. Trajanus—26. Domitianus—27. Commodus—28 Gallienus—29. Antinous, in the form of Osiris—30. Severus—31. Alexander—32. A Faun—33, Volusianus—34. Nerva—35. Gelius Cæsar—36. Urania.

CAPITALS OF HERMETIC COLUMNS.

1. A Faun, in antique red marble—2. Jupiter, in marble—3. Xenocrates—4. A Philosopher—5. Xenophon—6. Miltiades—7. Hannibal.

DIFFERENT OBJECTS OF SCULPTURE.

1. 2. Two Sphinxes, in basaltes, with the socles in porphiry—3. A Lion, in basaltes—4. A bath, in antique red marble—5. 6. Two columns, in flowered alabaster—7. An antique Candelabre, formerly belonging to the priory of Malta—8. 9. 10. 11. Four Columns, in red porphiry—12. An Obelisk, in red granite, twenty-seven feet in height—13. 14. Two large bowls, in flowered alabaster—15. A large antique tripod—16. A Vase, in basaltes—17. 18. 19. Three Girandoles—20. A large Vase—21. 22. 23. 24. Four large antique Slabs—25. 26. Two Funereal Urns—27. 28. Two Curule Chairs, in marble—29. A Tripod—30. A Sarcophagus.

BAS-RELIEFS.

1. A Sacrifice—2. Ulysses consulting Tiresias—3. Conjugal Concord—4. Combat between Hercules and Apollo—5. An antique Repast—6. A Woman sacrificing—7. A Mask, Fauns, and Satyrs—8. Pallas seated on a Serpent—9. Ceres—10. Claudia Stella, seated in a car drawn by two kids—11. The same, drawn by two does—12. The same, drawn by two wild boars—13. Ajax and Cassandra—14. An infant Bacchus in the arms of a Nymph—15. Fauns holding the thyrsus—16. Four Genii—17. A Feast of Bacchus—18. Three Naiads—19. Judgment of Paris—20. Esculapius—21. Prometheus and Minerva—22. Diana and a winged Female—23. Apollo and the Graces—24. Hercules and Cerberus—25. A Combat between two Heroes—26. A Libation—27. Antinous—28. A comic Performer in the act of declamation—29. A sacrifice to Vesta—30. An infant Bacchus—31. Transmigration, of five figures—32. Three rural Divinities—33. A Woman holding a Hare.

VARIOUS OBJECTS

1. Two cases of Music, for Paesiello—2. Two ditto, for the Conservatory of Music—3. Thirteen cases of antique architectural ornaments—4. Ten cases of marble, with the moulds of eight fine antique figures—5. Six cartoon Drawings, by Raphael and Dominichino—6. Four Paintings of St Louis at Rome—7. Twenty-two Paintings from Rome—8. Four

—8. Four cafes of Paintings, by Raphael—9. Ten cafes of Egyptian Antiquities—10. A cafe of aftronomical Lenfes—11. A large antique Candelabre—12. Six cafes, containing a variety of objects—13. Fifteen cafes of Natural Hiftory—14. Thirty-eight cafes of Greek, Arabic, and Syriac printing-types—15. Fifteen ditto of modern types.

In addition to thefe objects there are twenty three living animals.

An Academy of the Fine Arts has been recently eftablifhed in Paris by the brothers Piranefi, diftinguifhed artifts of Rome, under the immediate protection and patronage of the French Government. It is fituated in the ancient college of Navarre, a large and fplendid building, which the Firft Conful has granted for the purpofe of this eftablifhment; and is on a very extenfive fcale, being divided into feven claffes, the productions of which will form a new branch of national induftry and commerce. It has already attracted a confiderable number of artifts of diftinguifhed talents from various parts of Europe, each of whom is at liberty to chooſe the purfuit the beft adapted to the attainments he has acquired in the fine arts.

In the firft claſs, paintings of every defcription, whether in oil, *gouache*, or aquatinta, are executed. Among thefe are comprehended hiftorical pictures, copies after the pictures of the beft maſters, copies after paintings *in frefco*, &c.

The fecond claſs comprehends all kinds of fculpture, whether in marble or in any other fubftance employed in fculpture; models in plafter of Paris or in *terra cotta*; caſts in bronze, filver, or gold; monuments; groups; ſtatues; copies after Grecian and Roman antiques; bas-reliefs; ornaments in the ſtyle of thoſe of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, in the times of the ſplendour of the arts; candelabres; copies after the bronzes of Herculaneum, &c.

In the third claſs all kinds of architecture, buildings, internal and external decorations, models of the fineſt ancient and modern monuments, &c. are executed.

The fourth comprehends the execution of paintings of natural hiſtory and landſcapes. In the latter the fineſt proſpects in every known part of the globe are executed.

In the fifth all kinds of engravings are performed, ſuch as engravings of paintings and drawings of every deſcription, of architecture, ornaments, decorations, ruins, landſcapes, &c.

In the ſixth *ſcagliola* are executed for the internal and external decoration of buildings, for chimnies, friſes, &c.

The ſeventh and laſt claſs comprehends the engraving of cameos and intaglios, impreſſions from the gems of all the Cabinets of Europe, engraved ſhells, &c.

Three hundred pupils are to be diſtributed among theſe ſeven claſſes, and three medals annually awarded to the pupils of each claſs, to excite emulation. A library is forming, together with a printing-houſe, for the printing of all works relative to the fine arts.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

☞ *As the Lift of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only Liſt that can be uſeful to the public for purpoſes of general reference, it is requeſted that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

ASTRONOMY.

The Celeſtial Companion; or, Projections in Plano of the Starry Heavens: accompanied by Obſervations explanatory of their Uſe, and a Treatiſe containing the Elements of Aſtronomy; the whole intended to facilitate and promote the Study of that Science, by Robert Woolſey, Gent.

DRAMA.

The Wife of a Million, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal of Norwich, &c. by Francis Latham.

EDUCATION.

Engliſh Compoſition in a Method entirely new, by the Rev. G. G. Scragg, 12mo. 177 pages.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Epitome of Geography, arranged after a new Manner, and enlivened by References to Ancient and Modern Hiſtory; ſecond Edition, with conſiderable Additions and Improvements, by John Evans, A. M. 12mo.

Geography for the Uſe of Schools: divided into three Parts: 1. a Syncpſis of Geography,

drawn up concisely for the Purpose of being committed to Memory; 2. The Use of the Globes, with Examples upon each Problem; 3. Full and circumstantial Accounts of the Manners, Customs, and Curiosities of all Nations, with nearly fifty Copper-plates. To the Whole are prefixed an Account of the most successful and rational Mode of Teaching Geography, and Directions for projecting and drawing Maps, by the Rev. J. Goldsmith, A. M. Vicar of Dunnington, &c. 10s. 6d bound. Phillips.

HISTORY.

The History of the Reformation, from the French of M. de Beausobre, by John Macauley, Esq. 8vo. vol. 1, boards.

The Ancient Part of an Universal History, from the earliest Records of Time to the General Peace of 1801, by William Mavor, L. L. D. 9 vols. large paper, 2l. 5s. boards; smaller paper, 12mo. 1l. 13s. 9d. boards. Phillips.

The first Volume of the Modern Part of an Universal History, in 25 vols. (Ancient Part 9, modern 16, vols), by Dr. William Mavor; large paper 5s. smaller size, 12mo. 3s. 9d. boards. (To be continued monthly). Phillips.

LAW.

A Summary Treatise on Pleading, 8vo.

MEDICAL.

A Collection of Papers intended to promote an Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Infectious Fevers in Newcastle and other populous Towns, by John Clarke, 12mo. 240 pages.

Strictures on Dr. Grant's Essay on Yellow Fever, by Thomas Dancer, M. D. 12mo. 35 pages.

Anatomical Plates of the Bones and Muscles, diminished from Albinus, for the Use of Students and Artists, accompanied by explanatory Maps, by Robert Hooper, M. D. 24 Plates, 12 plain, 12 coloured.

Hints for the Improvement of Trusses, with the Description of a Truss of easy Construction, and slight Expence, for the Use of labouring Poor, to whom this Tract is addressed, by James Parkinson.

MATHEMATICS.

An Essay, intended to establish a new universal System of Arithmetic, Division of the Year, Circle and Hour, System of Standard Measures, Weights, and Coins, Division of the Mariner's Compass, and Scale of the Barometer and Thermometer; and on making some necessary Alterations in the Scale or Gamut of Music; in which is also contained an Account of the new Measures, Weights, and Coins, Division of the Circle, Astronomical Day and Calendar, and Era of the French Republic; with Critical Remarks thereon, by John King, 8vo. 55 pages.

MISCELLANIES.

Remarks on Modern Female Manners, as distinguished by Indifference to Character, and Indecency of Dress.

The second and third Volumes of Erratics, by a Sailor; containing a Trip up the Thames, &c. with Rambles in Italy; in which is interspersed some original Information respecting the Surrender and Evacuation of Toulon, by an Eye-witness.

The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 8, 4to. 600 pages.

An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; being in Part a tabulated Arrangement of Dr. Harwood's View, &c. with Notes from De Bure, Maittaire, Dictionnaire Bibliographique, and References to the celebrated Catalogues and Sales of Mead, Askew, Beauclerk, Croft, and Pinelli; with an Account of most of the first Editions of the Classics, by J. F. Dibdin, A. B.

MILITARY.

Caractère Militaire des Armées Européennes dans la Guerre Actuelle; avec une Parallele de la Politique, de la Puissance, et des Moyens, des Romans et des François, 8vo. 150 pages.

Naval Chronology; or, an Historical Summary of Naval and Military Events, from the Time of the Romans to the Peace of 1802, by Isaac Schomberg, Captain in the Royal Navy, vol. 5, which completes the Work.

An Epitome of Military Events; or, Historical Essay upon the late War, containing the most remarkable Occurrences; illustrated by Maps and Plans; translated from the French, 2 vols. 8vo.

Mémoires Militaires sur les Frontiers de la France, du Piedmont, et de la Savoie, depuis l'Embouchure du Var jusqu'au Lac de Généve, par M. de Bourcet, Lieutenant-Général, &c. 8vo. 400 pages.

NOVELS.

The Farmer's Boy, by Miss Gunning, 4 vols. 12mo.

Memoirs of Alfred Berkley; or, the Dangers of Dissipation; containing a Satirical Delineation of several Public Characters, by John Cory, Author of a Satirical View of London, &c. 12mo.

The White Knight; or, the Monastery of Morne, a Romance, by Theodore Melville, Esq. 3 vols. 12mo.

The Lottery of Life; or, the Romance of a Summer, by Mr. Lyttleton, Author of Isabel, 3 vols. 12mo.

The Strolling Player; or, the Life and Adventures of William Templeton, 3 vols. 12mo.

Frederic; translated from the French of M. Fiévée, 3 vols. 12mo.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Bank-oniad; or, "Money's Worth for your Money;" containing pointed Remarks on the Paper-currency, and shewing the Absurdity and Folly of taking Bank-paper

paper for Money, unleſs with indemnity againſt Forgery. By Guillaume Sanpeur.

Conſiderations, Political, Financial, and Commercial, relative to the Public Funds; addreſſed to Stock-holders in general, but more particularly to the Holders of Omnium, by Simon Pope—delivered gratis at his Office, Royal Exchange.

POLITICAL.

Obſervations and Reflections on the Impropriety of Interfering with the Internal Policy of other States, by the Rev. William Benſon.

An Addreſs to the Magiſtrates and People of Great Britain and Ireland, occaſioned by the alarming Syſtem of Modern Impriſonment adopted in ſome of the Priſons, viz. the Middleſex, Glouceſter, Eſſex, Salop, Nottingham, Dorſet, York, &c.

Conſiderations on the late Elections for Weſtminſter and Middleſex; together with ſome facts relating to the Houſe of Correction in Cold-bath Fields.

Copies of the Addreſſes to Mr. Burdon, and of Letters and other Proceedings relative to his Election as one of the Repreſentatives for the County of Durham.

The Picture of Parliament; or, a Hiſtory of the General Election of 1802; containing the moſt remarkable Speeches delivered on the Huſtings, or otherwiſe publiſhed, the Names of the Candidates, the State of the Poll at the Cloſe of each Election, and the Deciſions of Parliament on the Right of Election; with an Alphabetical Liſt of the elected Members.

A Letter to the Hon. Charles James Fox, on the Circumſtance, the Motive, and the Conſequence of his Viſit to Bonaparte, by William Cobbett.

POETRY.

Poetry, by the Author of Gebir, 8vo. 60 pages.

PHILOSOPHY.

A new Edition or Selection of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society, with Engravings; conducted by a Society of Literary Gentlemen, 4to. vol. 1, part 1.

The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philoſophy, by Sir Iſaac Newton, tranſlated into Engliſh by Andrew Motte, with an Account of his Life; the Whole reviſed and carefully corrected by William Davis; Part 1; to be compriſed in 6 Parts, and publiſhed on the firſt of each Month till completed, the Whole forming two handſome vols. 8vo. illuſtrated by upwards of 50 Engravings, and embelliſhed with a Portrait of the Author.

TRAVELS.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with ſeveral Diviſions of the French Army, during the Campaigns of General Bonaparte in that Country; publiſhed under the immediate Patronage of the Chief Conſul, by Vivant Denon, one of the Artiſts who accompanied the Expedition; tranſlated from the Original, by Arthur Aikin. 2 elegant vols. 4to. accompanied by nearly 100 large Plates, conſiſting of Views taken in Upper and Lower Egypt, of Repreſentations of Antiquities and Hieroglyphics, of Objects in Natural Hiſtory, of Manners and Cuſtoms, &c. engraved by eminent Artiſts, and Facſimilies of the Originals, 4 guineas, in boards.

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Another Edition, with the ſame Plates as the 4to. in 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards.

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Another Edition of the ſame Work, tranſlated by Edward Auguſtus Kendall, Eſq. to which is prefixed a General Hiſtory of the Invaſion of Egypt to the Surrender of Alexandria, 2 vols. 8vo. with a Number of Engravings.

THEOLOGY.

The Doctrine of the Scriptures concerning the Unity of God, and the Character of Jeſus Chriſt, repreſented in a Sermon, at Portſmouth, July, 1802, before a Society of Unitarian Chriſtians, by Joſhua Toulmin, D. D.

An Engliſh Harmony of the four Evangeliſts, generally diſpoſed after the Manner of the Greek of William Necombe, Archbiſhop of Armagh, with a Map of Paleſtine, 8vo. 470 pages.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Llandaff, in June, 1802, by Richard Watſon, Biſhop of Llandaff.

Notes, Critical and Deſultory, on the Goſpel and Epiſtles of St. John, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, D. D.

New Books imported, in Auguſt and September, by H. Eſcher, Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho.

The Seaſons, by Haidn, in Score, with a German and Engliſh Text, 2l. 2s.

Meninſki Lexicon Arabico-Perſico-Turcicum, 4 vols fol. new Edition, Vienna, 25l.

Jenaer Allgemeine Litteratur-zeitung, 1802, 2l. 4s.

Blumenbach's Handbuch der Naturgeſchichte, 9s.

Jordan's Mineralogiſche Beobachtungen, 6s.

Berliner Briefſteller, 5s.

Reuſs Mineralogiſche Bemerckungen, 18s.

Perſoon, Synopſis Fungorum, 15s.

Schwarz, Flora Indiæ Occidentalis, 2 vols. 1l. 16s.

Vigeri de Idiomatis Græcis, cura Herrmann, 15s.

Pourgold, Obſervationes Criticæ in Euripidem, 8s.

The Jacobin Club, a Comedy, from Kotzebue, tranſlated by Sibler, in Liverpool, 1s.

Mémoires ſur les Uſages de l'Ellipſe, par Goudin, 4o. Paris, An 5, 5s.

Traité Elémentaire de l'Analyſe Mathematique, par Couſin, 8o. Paris, An 5, 4s.

Traité

Traité de Calculs Differentiel et Integral, par Coufin, 2 vols. 4o. Paris, An 6, 1l. 1s.

De l'Art devoir dans les Beaux Arts; traduit de l'Italien de Milizia, par Pommereul, Paris, An 6, 4s.

Tableau des Proprietés Phyſiques et Chymiques des Corps, par La Grange, 6d.

Manuel de l'Eſſayeur, par Vauquelin, 4o. Paris, An 7, 2s. 6d.

Abregé de l'Hiſtoire de la Grece, avec des Cartes, 2 vols, 8o. Paris, An 7, 7s.

Traité du Goitre, par Todere, 8o. Paris, An 8, 4s.

Théorie des Fonctions Analytiques, par La Grange, 4o. Paris, An 5, 5s.

Recueil de Mécaniques rélatif à l'Agriculture et aux Arts, avec des Planches, 4o. Paris, An 10, 8s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. HENLEY will ſpeedily publiſh a Diſquiſition on the Date aſſigned by Fournier, Commiſſioner of the Sciences and Arts in Egypt, to the Ancient Zodiac there found, and of which a Copy appears in Denon's Travels.

Dr. GARNETT's Courſe of Lectures on Zoonomia; or, the Laws of Animal Life; will be printed for the benefit of his Children, at the preſs of the Royal Inſtitution. The names of ſubſcribers are received by Boſanquet and Co. by Coutts, and Co. and at the houſe of the Inſtitution.

A ſociety of gentlemen at Edinburgh have announced their intention to publiſh a Critical Review, which is to be continued quarterly.—The firſt number will appear on the 1ſt of November.

Some of the London bookſellers have in the preſs new and elegant editions of the proſe works of Milton, in ſix volumes, octavo, to match the edition of his poetical works, lately publiſhed by Mr. TODD, as well as the new edition of Locke's Works. In the ſame manner is printing a new edition of Bacon's Works, in ten volumes, octavo. They are expected to appear before Chriſtmas.

The Rev. J. GOLDSMITH will publiſh, in a few days, a Geography for the Uſe of Schools, on an improved and popular plan, which cannot fail to recommend it to adoption in all ſeminaries. A good geography, like this, adapted to the purpoſes of teaching, has long been a deſideratum.

Mr. JAMES SOWERBY will ſhortly publiſh Coloured Figures, to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain.

From a late acceſſion of ſubſcribers to Mr. TWISS's Verbal Index to Shakſpeare, that work is now likely to be put to preſs.

The Rev. THOMAS FALCONER, late Fellow of Corpus-Chriſti College, Oxford, has circulated Propoſals for printing by ſubſcription a Tranſlation of the Geography of Strabo, in ſeventeen books; illuſtrated by maps, coins, inſcriptions, &c. accompanied with the notes of the oldeſt editors, and of the later; thoſe of Thomas Falconer, eſq. of Cheſter, the Oxford editor, entire; of Siebenkees, and Tzſchucke, of Germany; and his own. It will be printed in a handſome manner, with foot-notes; be contained in three volumes quarto; and the price will be about four guineas.

A capital work of Engravings is preparing for publication, under the title of "Britannia Depicta:" being a ſeries of the moſt intereſting and pictureſque views in the ſeveral counties of Great Britain, engraved by W. BYRNE, from drawings by Meſſrs. Hearne, Smith, Farington, Turner, Alexander, &c. The publication will commence as early as poſſible, with the counties of Bedford, Berks, and Bucks; and the other counties will follow in regular alphabetical order, it being one of the objects of the work to illuſtrate and refer to the New General Survey of Great Britain, about to be publiſhed in the ſame arrangement, by the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, and SAMUEL LYSONS, eſq.—But for the accommodation of thoſe perſons who may become poſſeſſed of the Views, without the "New General Survey," a ſhort deſcription will be affixed to each engraving.

The Authur of Arthur Fitz-Albini will ſpeedily publiſh a novel, in 3 vols. intitled "Le Foreſter."

Mr. WILLIAM PRESTON, of Dublin, has in the preſs a new Tranſlation of Apollonius Rhodius, which will appear in the courſe of two months.

The

The Rev. RICHARD WARNER, curate of St. James's, Bath, will ſpeedily publiſh, by ſubſcription, Twenty Practical Diſcourſes, including four ſermons on the Evidences of Chriſtianity.

Mr. LYSONS is at preſent engaged upon a large and magnificent work on the *Via Romana*. The Roman highways will then be illuſtrated as elegantly as the taſk can be performed by the labours of modern artiſts.

The late Rev. Mr. BULKLEY's Notes on the Bible are now finiſhed at the preſs, with ſome Memoirs of the Author, in three large octavo volumes, and will be publiſhed in the courſe of the month.

Profeſſor ROBISON is about to publiſh a Chemical Lecture of the late celebrated Dr. Joſeph Black, Regius Profeſſor of Chemiſtry of Edinburgh, from the author's manuſcripts, with Notes, philoſophical and hiſtorical, by the Editor; partly to illuſtrate the Text, and partly to aſcertain the Claims of Dr. Black, Dr. Prieſtley, and other eminent Philoſophers of theſe Kingdoms, to the great Diſcoveries and Improvements which have been made in Chemiſtry ſince the Year 1756.

Mr. MUIRHEAD, Librarian to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, will ſpeedily publiſh his Travels in Parts of the Auſtrian Low Countries, France, the Pays de Vaud, and Tuſcany, in the Years 1787 and 1789.

Dr. PRIESTLEY is printing in America his Notes on all the Books of the Old and New Teſtament, and a Continuation of his Church Hiſtory to the preſent Time. Theſe two works will form eight or ten volumes, in octavo, which will be delivered to ſubſcribers as they appear. The ſubſcription for the whole is five pounds.

A complete and improved Tranſlation of PASCAL'S THOUGHTS on Religion, and other intereſting Subjects, is announced; to which will be prefixed Memoirs of his Life and Writings, recently obtained from moſt authentic Sources.

A Bibliographical Catalogue, including De Bure, Oſmont, Bayer, De la Caille, Mattaire, and ſelections from the Harleian Catalogue, will ſoon be brought out by BAYNES, in two or three vols. 12mo. It is the work of a bookſeller in the city, and edited by a gentleman reſident at Liverpool.

GARDINER's Logarithms are now engraving in a ſtrong manner upon copper, and mathematicians will ſoon be invited to examine the firſt plates, in order that all errors may be totally removed, and the work become an advantage to the nation, as well as a ſubject of glory on account of the invention.

Mr. READ has invented a pneumatic apparatus, the whole of which may be made for leſs than a guinea, and may be introduced to the bed-ſide of the patient, who, by turning a cock, may take an inſpiration of gas as often as he pleaſes.

Dr. ALDERSON, of Hull, has iſſued Propoſals for eſtabliſhing a Commercial College in that town; the objects of which are—1ſt. To obtain for men of buſineſs preciſe information on the nature and value of every article of commerce, whether crude or manufactured:—2d. To point out the country where ſuch articles are beſt to be procured:—3d. To render them acquainted with the various proceſſes by which they are rendered marketable:—and 4th. To inſtruct them in the languages of the different countries to which the objects of commercial intercourſe may lead him. The advantages of ſuch inſtitutions in every commercial town are too obvious to ſtand in need of any comment.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, in his Eſſay on Longevity, wiſhes the following queſtions to have an extenſive circulation, and invites all perſons, as far as their experience and obſervation will admit, to anſwer them with minuteneſs and accuracy.

1. What is the effect of the climate in which you reſide, on the health and longevity of the human race?

2. What form is reckoned moſt conducive to health and longevity?

3. Is it found, that being deſcended from young and from healthy parents, is eſſential for good health and old age?

4. Is it found, that health and old age depend much on the diſpoſition or temper of the individual?

5. Is there any perceptible difference in conſequence of ſituation of life?

6. What profeſſions are reckoned favourable to longevity, or otherwiſe?

7. Is exerciſe or moderate labour found neceſſary for preſerving health and long life?

8. Have the long-lived in general been in the marriage-ſtate?

9. Have the greateſt proportion of the long-lived conſiſted of males or females?

10. Have their been any inſtances of perſons renewing their age, getting new teeth, new hair, &c.?

11. What are the other circumſtances tending to promote long-life?

12. What is the effect of diet on health and longevity?

13. What are the effects of clothing?

14. What the effect of habitation, and the difference of living in a town or in the country.

15. What are the effects of habits and cuſtoms

cuſtoms in regard to early riſing, bathing, regular meals, regular ſleep, and in particular, what are thoſe minute circumſtances on which it is ſuppoſed that health and longevity principally depend?

16. What are the rules regarding medicine, which are accounted the moſt uſeful and ſalutary?

17. What are the moſt remarkable inſtances of longevity, and how are they authenticated?

18. What are the rules adopted by thoſe who have attained great age?

19. Have any tables of longevity been drawn up in your neighbourhood, and how do they agree with the one extracted from Hufeland?

20. Do any additional obſervations or particulars occur to you on the ſubject of health or longevity?

A large and reſpectable ſociety of Unitarian Chriſtians has been eſtabliſhed in the ſouthern diſtrict of England, the great object of which is the circulation of books on practical piety, and the leading doctrines of Chriſtianity. The Rev. Dr. TOULMIN, of Taunton, has lately preached an elaborate ſermon before the ſociety, which is in the preſs for ſpeedy publication.

Dr. EDWARD STEVENS is compiling a "Natural Hiſtory of St. Domingo." The materials for this work were chiefly collected during his reſidence in that iſland as Conſul-general of the United States of America. It will contain deſcriptions of more than 1600 indigenous plants, accompanied with engravings by the beſt American artiſts.

The Life of Waſhington, from materials collected by himſelf, is ſhortly expected to make its appearance in America, and an edition will immediately follow in London.

Mr. GILCHRIST, of Calcutta, well known as the author of various excellent works on Eaſtern Literature and Languages, has lately publiſhed "A New Theory and Proſpectus of all the Perſian Verbs, with their Synonimes in Engliſh and Hindooſtanee;" this is printed in ſeveral columns on one great ſheet, and cannot fail of being moſt uſeful to the ſtudent.

The ſame gentleman has alſo publiſhed (in four pages, folio) "A Scheme of Hindooſtanee Orthoepy, in Roman Characters," with a view to facilitate the tranſpoſition or reverſion of any compoſition correctly from one character to the other.

The learned Profeſſor MUNTER, of Copenhagen, has late publiſhed, in a ſmall volume, "Obſervations on the Antiquities, Inſcriptions, &c. found among the Ruins of Babylon." At the end of this little work he has ſubjoined a Diſſertation on the Carthaginian and Vandalic Medals, &c. with a plate.

M. DAMART, of St. Omer, propoſes a new method of purifying vegetable oil. He mixes with 100lb. of oil 250z. of rock alum, diſſolved in 9lb. of boiling water, then after ſtirring it for about half an hour, he adds 150z. of nitric acid, ſtill continuing to ſtir it, and after it has ſtood 48 hours, the pure oil ſwims on the ſurface, and may be drawn off.

The Board of Longitude at Paris has adjudged to M. BURG, the aſtronomer of Vienna, the prize of 6000 franks, offered for the beſt lunar tables. Theſe do not vary above ten ſeconds from obſervations, and with the Horary Tables of Lalande, the calculation is rendered ſo eaſy, that every ſeaman is capable of making it.

Our countrymen, who viſit Paris, will thank us for informing them that Dr. MARSHALL, an Engliſh phyſician of eminence, has been ſome time reſident there. He has been particularly active in the practice of the cow pox, having, early in 1800 left England for the purpoſe of extending its benefits to the South of Europe; and, after inoculating the different Britiſh garriſons in the Mediterranean, he went to Palermo, and from thence to Naples and Italy. His Sicilian Majeſty, for his ſervices in thoſe countries, was pleaſed to appoint him his *Phyſician Extraordinary*, and he alſo preſented him with a ſuperb gold medal.—Dr. Marſhall reſides at No. 875, *Rue Neuve des Mathurines*.

M. ACHARD has lately announced, that he has now, on his eſtate at Sileſia, a manufactory capable of furniſhing every day, during ſix months, 400lb. of ſugar, made from the beet-root. This manufactory is likewiſe carried on in Ruſſia, and is patronized by his Imperial Majeſty.

M. KALUGIN, a citizen of Moſcow, has been rewarded by his Imperial Majeſty, with 500 rubles, and a lucrative ſituation, for the diſcovery of a proceſs by which woollen-ſtuffs may be dyed a beautiful and permanent green, with the juice of nettles only.

There is now at Rome a complete Grammar of the Sanſcrit language, compiled by Father PAOLINO, of the monaſtery of St. Bartholomeo. The want of money has hitherto prevented its impreſſion, although ſome well-preſerved matrixes for the characters of this language

were found, some years ago, in the printing-office of the Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*.

From an excellent Geographico-statistical View of *the German Empire before and after the Peace of Luneville*, by M. VON HOFF, it appears that France acquired, by that Peace, from 1200 to 1260 square German miles, or nearly one-ninth of the whole Empire, which, before the French Revolution, comprehended 11,500 square German miles, 2300 cities, 3000 market-towns, 95,000 villages, and 28 millions of inhabitants. By the Peace, Germany loses 3,900,000 of inhabitants, that is, nearly one-seventh of her whole population. The dismembered portion produces cattle, venison, flax, grain, wine (the most esteemed sorts, however, grow on the right bank of the Rhine), gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron, marble, pit-coal, salt, &c. By the cession of the provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, Germany has likewise given up some of her most considerable rivers, the Scheld, the Maese, Moselle, and Saar; the mineral-waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, Spa, and Chaufontaine; and the important manufactures of linen, laces, cloth, and leather, in the Low Countries.

The following paragraph, respecting the fate of La Perouse, the much-lamented French circumnavigator, is extracted from the 8th Number of a Journal published at Paris, entitled "*Le Nouvelliste des Isles de France et de la Reunion.*"—Pluviose 23, Year 10, Feb. 12, 1802.—"Captain INGENOLL, commanding the American ship Charlotte, arrived from China, says, he learned in his voyage to the South Sea, at the Sandwich Isles, and the north-west coast, that before the French Revolution, but the precise year he could not determine, a ship that had sailed from Brest in the month of April, anchored in the Bay of Conshervar, which lies in 53 deg. 13 min. N. opposite to Englefield-bay, in Queen Charlotte's Island; that this vessel having on board a great number of sick, was attacked by the islanders, who went on board at the moment, when they were employed in securing the sails; that they massacred the Captain, who was upon deck, and the whole crew, except one young man, whose fate is not known. It is added, that the islanders destroyed the vessel after unloading it."—"It is to be presumed, that this vessel was either that commanded by M. de la Perouse, or her consort."

The Library of St. Mark, at Venice, contains a curious marine chart of the American Seas, by BIANCHI, finished before the voyages of discovery by Americus Vesputius, and on which the islands called Antilles are marked. This chart, which proves, beyond all question, that the Europeans had some knowledge of America before the discovery by Americus, will be published shortly by MORELLI, the Librarian.

During the last 20 years the reading propensity has so increased amongst every class of people in Germany, that in the Protestant part only of that country there are from 800 to 1000 circulating libraries, in most of which, however, novels and plays are principally read. Hence the incredible number of novels that every year make their appearance at the Leipzig Book-fairs; as the publishers calculate that, be the production good or bad, he will be able to dispose of a copy to each circulating library. The larger cities, however, seem to vie with each other in the establishing of well-planned and well-conducted Reading-institutions, in which the subscribers are supplied with the best German and foreign newspapers, magazines, journals, &c. Such of these institutions as are upon a larger scale, are called Museums. One of the most celebrated of these museums is that of Beygang, in Leipzig, which contains more than 60,000 volumes. In the beautifully ornamented hall belonging to this institution concerts of music are held every month.

For some time past the Greeks, established in the northern parts of Turkey, and even without those limits, have been employed on the means of enlightening their nation. Among other of their labours, we may notice those of ANTHIMUS GAZI, settled at Vienna, in Austria, who has translated from the Evgliik into modern Greek the General Grammar of Sciences of Benjamin Martin, which he printed at Vienna, in 1799, in two volumes, octavo; likewise DANIEL DEMETRIUS PHILIPPIDES, who had published a first volume of a Modern Geography, at Vienna, in 1791, octavo-size; he has likewise printed at Vienna, in one volume, octavo, a Translation of the Logic of Condillac, with Notes. This last person proposes to translate the best elementary books on different sciences, and particularly from French works. But in geography they have already done more than translate books—they have translated charts, and

the selections which they have introduced into their language, prove their taste in general, and induces a presumption, that they will make still further progress in this science. In the year 1800, the same Anthimus Gazi engraved, at Vienna, a large chart of Greece and of Turkey in Europe, in twelve small sheets, drawn up by him, which exhibits all the geography of Meletius, with other more circumstantial details. In the same year, the same Gazi engraved a tolerably handsome Map of the World, in four large sheets, drawn up by one GEORGE GOLESKI, apparently from some German chart, and adorned in all the usual ways of projecting the globe, with some details on the different planetary systems. It contains the portrait of Alexander Maurousi, Prince of Walachia, with a small chart of that province.

The following judicious observations, which throw some light on the obscure philosophy of Kant, are taken from a late French literary journal, (la Decade Philosophique).—It appears that a Manual of this Philosophy has been published at Paris, with great reputation, by Citizen CH. VILLIERS: but it is asserted, that the account given of it hitherto in the journals is but little satisfactory. This philosophy has occasioned much discussion at Paris: but according to the writers in the above journal, the fundamental part of the system has been entirely neglected, and publication has been only occupied about the forms. In Germany, it seems, this philosophy has already acquired all the honours of antiquity; the disputes which it has given rise to among the learned of that country relate only to its interpretation; the principal dogmata have been received without difficulty, and at present serve only for a point to set out from in the ramifications of argument. The Germans, it is here said, reproach the French for condemning Kant without hearing him; and it is added, that the English have been generally excluded from this discussion, on account of their partiality for Locke. In this state of things, say the above writers, nothing is required but a little common sense to appreciate this system according to its just value. Admitting, therefore, the neology of the terms *volition, religiosity, society, bellelettrisie*, &c. and the surprising confusion which pervades the pages of Kant, which they attribute to the taste of the German writers, who generally give to their works the form of a *grimoire* (conjuring-book), from which the celebrated Lavater himself was not exempt; they propose to examine only the result of the system in itself. Kant divides human intelligence into sensibility and understanding; sensibility comprehends the faculties of apprehending and of receiving impressions, from whence arises knowledge; the understanding comprehends the faculty of willing, and that of *spontaneity*, from whence arises action. He says, that man judges of things according as they appear to him, and that he is unable to know them as they are in themselves. So far we are agreed as to the terms. DESCARTES has demonstrated, that colours and sounds are only different modifications of our seeing and hearing; and CONDILLAC himself has said—"*Nous ne voyons point les corps en eux-mêmes*"—We do not see bodies in themselves. But Kant pushes his scepticism so far as to say, that space and time exist only in man; and when Condillac makes this definition—"It is from touching that we derive the representation of space, when our hand passes over a surface," Kant stops and exclaims—"You suppose already a surface, a hand which moves;" this is a *petitio principii*, and begging of the question. What definition then does he give himself? A similar one, although in different terms. Space, according to him, is the condition of the possibility of distinguishing two bodies separately; and Condillac, supposing the existence of space, says, that this act gives us a relative knowledge of it, which is undeniable. Hence the subtlety of Kant is reduced to say, that space having no existence, yet touching can give us the idea of it, which is absurd. This first error leads still further, as may well be judged; and this indeed is the proudest triumph of the system of Condillac, that man judges according to his sensations, and that our ideas are sensation itself. In fact, Kant has an interior perception of himself, and he says—"to exist." Confining himself to this first impression, he only sees in the whole of nature a vast *tableau*, representing fictitious objects, as they are not himself; he is likewise obliged to say, in order to be consistent, that *God is no more eternal than he is yellow*, and he even denies his existence *in toto*, because it is not identically him. To avoid the reproach of egotism and materialism, he allows the existence of a God from the conviction of the heart alone; but this too much resembles the celestial machinery of some German dra-

mas; and it is, besides, like the *pacta conventa* of Poland; let there be one single bad heart, which denies having this conviction, and morality is subverted, and materialism reigns in its purity. The above error proceeds from this, that the ideas of Kant are nothing but the transferring of a simple and gross sensation. When we have to choose between two objects presented to us, we compare them, in order to reflect and distinguish, and reflection brings judgment with it. If Kant, therefore makes use of these three faculties—comparing, reflecting and judging; he will judge by analogy, after comparing himself to another man, that this man, in every thing like himself, must really exist as well as himself, and have the same rights for his own preservation; afterwards, comparing animals with man, vegetables with animals, and unorganized beings with vegetables, he will judge still by analogy, that all these beings have a real existence, like himself, and that they only differ between themselves as to their faculties. And, lastly, proofs of the existence of a Deity would recur from the same imprescriptible law of cause and effect. This, say the editors, is the only true, the only reasonable philosophy, which can re-establish, in all their lustre, the exact sciences, morality and religion, and annihilate the *philosophism* of Kant: and this, they add, has rendered us irreconcileable enemies of all systems, wherein they would make us read in the book of nature the contrary to what we see in it; it convinces us of one principle, namely, that there is no sophism so little, which may not, in process of time, and with the interpretations that men choose to give it, become a serious calamity for mankind.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fifteen Songs, written by Burns and Rannie, composed with Accompaniments for the Violin or German Flute, and dedicated to Dr. Busby, by John Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen.

OUR musical readers will recollect our announcement of this work some months since. Feeling for the sufferings of sensible minds, we are sorry to learn that considerable family calamities have prevented its earlier appearance. The public, however, appear to have lost nothing by the delay: it has obviously been well considered by the ingenious composer, and has received his best polish.

We have perused the collection with no little pleasure: the melodies are, in general, characterized by much sweetness and originality, and exhibit an appropriation of style, that sets Mr. Ross's judgment in a very favourable point of view. But, though no part of the work is without claims to our approbation, some of the airs, on account of their superior excellence, demand our particular notice.—Among these are "Bruce's Address to his Army," strong in its character, and forcibly expressed; "The Banks of the Cree," pleasing and novel in its air, and highly advantaged by the beauty of its symphonies; "Why lean'd is thy Breast," a sweetly plaintive melody; "Highland Mary," remarkable for its simplicity and justness of expression; "The Adieu to Ballochmyle," marked by a character of rural wildness, a flow of melody strikingly beautiful, and, in its style, perfectly Caledonian; "An Address to the Wood-lark," highly tasteful, and sweetly expressive; and "In Love to melt and languish," which, though familiar, is very attractive in its subject, and replete with character and meaning. Many particular and striking beauties also deserve our notice; but we have not room to discharge every demand upon our commendation, and, therefore, must content ourselves with recommending, in the most decisive terms, this ingenious and engaging publication, and with ushering it to the notice of the world with the merited passport of our *best* word.

A Voluntary (No. 2.) for the Organ. Composed by Samuel Wesley, Esq.

We have to congratulate the lovers of fine organ-composition, that all the printed copies of this Voluntary had the good fortune to escape the ravages of the conflagration by which Mr. Hodsoll, the publisher, has lately so greatly suffered. It consists of four movements, the first of which is a slow *Siciliano*, closely, yet flowing and elegant in its style. The second is a *fugue*, in which the ingenious composer has displayed much of that happy skill and contrivance so conspicuous in his organic productions and extempore performances. In the third (2-4 *larghetto*) we find specimens of genuine taste; and the fourth is a rich, bold movement, with a continually rolling-bass, and a combination of parts in its superstructure, which bear new testimony to Mr. Wesley's genius and science.

"*The Youth who, fir'd by honeſt Fame.*" *A Glee compoſed by John Stafford Smith, for the Year 1802.*

Mr. Stafford Smith, whoſe numerous and excellent productions in this ſpecies of compoſition have been ſo long and juſtly eſteemed, has not diminiſhed his pretenſions to fame by his preſent effort. It certainly poſſeſſes many excellent paſſages, and the ideas are frequently turned and played upon with conſiderable ingenuity. We muſt, however, obſerve, that the firſt movement is not ſo happy in its conſtruction as thoſe by which it is ſucceeded.—If ſung in the time proper to the ſubject, the articulation will be hurried and confuſed, and, if taken ſlower, the ſpirit will be loſt, eſpecially at the opening. This little imperfection might, we conceive, eaſily be obviated in the future editions, which would entitle it to our unqualified praiſe and approbation.

"*The Death of Crazy Jane,*" *written by Mr. Anderſon. Compoſed by Thomas Thompſon, Organiſt, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.*

This air, which is evidently intended as a counterpart to that of the popular ballad "Crazy Jane," is in moſt reſpects very inferior to Miſs Abrams's truly original and intereſting production. The ideas are frequently common-place, and, in ſome inſtances, borrowed from the very melody of which it forms the ſequel.

"*The Blackbird,*" *ſung by Mr. Dignum at Vauxhall-gardens. Compoſed by T. Coſtello.*

The "Blackbird" is a natural and eaſy little Scotch ballad. It comprizes three verſes of ſix lines each, the firſt four of which are ſet in *common time* of four crotchets in a bar, and the two latter in ſix quavers, forming a kind of burthen to each verſe. The intermediate ſymphonies are pretty and fanciful, and the baſs is in general well choſen: yet, we muſt remark, that in the ſeventh bar of the firſt movement careleſſneſs has betrayed the compoſer into the anomaly of two conſecutive and perfect fifths.

"*In Glaſgow Town my Mither dwells,*" *ſung by Miſs Daniels at Vauxhall-gardens. Written by Mr. Upton. Compoſed by I. Sanderſon.*

The chief merit in this little ballad is, that, notwithſtanding the numerous productions of the ſame ſpecies, it poſſeſſes few hacknied paſſages, and has ſomewhat of a diſtinct character. It, however, has the defect of a total want of modulation, which objection might eaſily have been obviated, and with it the monotonous effect of the perpetual repetition of the key-note and its harmony.

No. II. A favourite Overture for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin ad libitum. Compoſed by F. Kotzwara, Author of the Battle of Prague.

We find in this Overture ſome bold and ſpirited paſſages; the baſs of the firſt movement frequently moves with energy, and the ſecond and third movements are happily conceived and well contraſted.—Judging as far as we are able, without ſeeing the *ſcore*, the effect of this piece muſt be excellent, performed by a band.

"*Poor Mary,*" *a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte. Compoſed by John Gueſt, Bury St. Edmunds.*

Of this ſong we cannot ſpeak in terms of commendation. The paſſages are trite, meagre, and unconnected, and the air, in the aggregate, dull and unintereſting.—The words, however, we muſt ſay, are not calculated by their ſuperior excellence to entitle the *poet* to complain of the muſic. We hope they are not written by the compoſer.

"*The Match-Girl,*" *a Ballad, as ſung by Miſs Daniels at Vauxhall-gardens. Compoſed by W. P. R. Cope.*

The "Match-Girl" is a pleaſing little ſong. The ideas flow with eaſe and ſmoothneſs, and riſe naturally out of each other. The words are written by Dr. Houlton, and exhibit a knack at ballad verſification which beſpeaks talents fitted to ſuperior efforts.

"*Adown, adown, down in the Valley,*" *ſung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall-gardens. Compoſed by I. Sanderſon.*

The melody of this ballad pleaſes us exceedingly. It is novel and fanciful.—The paſſages throughout flow with eaſe and ſmoothneſs, and the general effect is animated, and highly characteriſtic.

"*Muſing on the roaring Ocean,*" *a Scotch ſong, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Written by Robert Burns. Compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Weſt, by John Roſs, Organiſt, Aberdeen.*

This is a pretty, engaging little ditty. Both the time and the key in which Mr. Roſs has written are choſen with judgment, and the melody produces all the intended effect.

"*Maſter Cupid,*" *a favourite Iriſh Song, ſung by Mr. Incledon in his new Entertainment called Variety. The Words by T. Dibdin. The Muſic compoſed by W. Reeve.*

The words of this ſong are written with a tolerable degree of humour, and the air has the merit of being perfectly appropriate. The whole, however, borders on a ſtyle ſomewhat broad and vulgar.

Account

Account of the Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, From the 20th of Auguſt to the 20th of September, 1802.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Typhus	4
Dyſenteria	7
Cholera	46
Rheumatiſmus Acutus	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Tuſſis	5
Dyſpnœa	4
Tuſſis cum Dyſpnœa	8
Hæmoptyſis	3
Hydrothorax	4
Aſcites	3
Anaſarca	4
Cephallagia	5
Paralyſis	2
Diarrhœa	20
Enterodynia	5
Hæmorrhois	3
Amenorrhœa	10
Fluor Albus	7
Menorrhagia	5
Dyſuria	4
Rheumatiſmus Chronicus	7

PUERPEAL DISEASES.

Menorrhagia Lochialis	5
Dolores poſt Partum	7
Maſtodynia	4
Rhagas Papillæ	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Eryſipelas Infantilis	3
Pertuſſis	2
Ophthalmia	6
Ophthalmia Purulenta	4

In the liſt of diſeaſes prevailing for ſome weeks, thoſe which have their ſeat in ſome part of the alimentary canal have formed the largeſt proportion. That which makes a principal figure in the liſt for the preſent month, is the Cholera Morbus. Of patients labouring under this, the number has been uncommonly large. This diſeaſe, indeed, may be conſidered as the epidemic of the autumnal months. It is characteriſed by a very copious diſcharge from the ſtomach and bowels: purging and vomiting are the moſt prominent ſymptoms. Theſe, in ſome caſes, go on at the ſame time; but, in others, they occur alternately. The fluid diſcharged is of a bilious nature. Dr. Saunders obſerves, that "it is bile in a very diſeaſed ſtate;" and he thinks it "probable that, from the quantity ſecreted, and the rapid manner in which it is poured into the duodenum, there is not time ſufficient for a perfect ſecretion; that the fluid, therefore, is ſomewhat of an intermediate nature between blood and bile." The diſeaſe is often preceded by uneaſineſs in the ſtomach and bowels; a ſenſe of fulneſs about the præcordia, heartburn, and flatulence, ſometimes give warning of its approach; and in the courſe of the diſeaſe there is often not only pain, but conſiderable diſtention of the abdomen. Spaſmodic affections of the lower extremities alſo form a ſymptom of the complaint. Retention of urine is, in ſome inſtances, a ſource of additional diſtreſs to the patient; and, if theſe ſymptoms are accompanied by general convulſions, a fatal termination muſt be expected.

Though this diſeaſe ſeems to depend for its *principal* occaſional cauſe on the heat which prevails at this ſeaſon of the year, or on the ſudden change of temperature; yet it may often be produced more haſtily by filling the ſtomach with large quantities of indigeſtible food.

In the number of caſes referred to in the liſt, not any one proved fatal. The cure was in general conducted by diluction of the contents of the ſtomach and bowels, by ſome emollient and demulcent liquids, and by interpoſing an anodyne, as it was found neceſſary, for the abatement of pain, or for the removal of ſpaſm in the inteſtines, or any other parts of the body.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheſes.

ARTHY, Elliot, Liverpool, maſter-mariner. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings

Aſhley, John, Hinckley, baker. (Tabbut, Staple's inn

Aſſen, Joſeph, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Cannon, Leiceſter place, Leiceſter ſquare

Bolingbroke, James Bernard, and Mary Anne Bolingbroke, Norwich, woollen drapers. (Foſter, Son, Uncbank, and Foſter, Norwich

Burman, James, Huddersfield, grocer. (M'Dougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn

Brett, George, Cheſhunt, grocer. (Towſe, Fiſhmonger's hall

Cleasby, Stephen, Auſtin friars, merchant (Cleasby and Co.) Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry

Dance, John, Oxford ſtreet, orange merchant. (Nowell, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Emmott, John Henry, James Browne, and Francis Browne, Old Jewry, wine merchants. (Davies, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Fenwick, Thomas, ſen. and jun. Boſton, taylors. (Holloway, Boſton)

Fox,

Fox, Jonathan and Wm. Pavement, Finsbury, merchants. (Nicholls and Nettleship, Queen street, Cheapside
Garforth, Thomas, Bramhope, Otley, corn merchant. (Sykes, New inn
Grove, Peter, Snaresbrook, Wanstead, baker. (Martin, Vintner's hall
Harding, John, Turnmill street, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Earnshaw, Redcross street
Keatley, Thomas, Sandiacre, timber merchant and victualler. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Chancery lane
Knight, Joseph, jun. Cannock, mercer and draper. (Fox, Parliament street)
Leaver, Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, Furnival's inn
Lock, Philip, Avening, clothier. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Mallinson, George, and Josiah Sheard, Huddersfield, dyers. (Coulthurst, Bedford row
Morgan, Francis, formerly of Cork, afterwards of Martinique, and since of Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Macfarlane, William, Bethnal green, merchant. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square
Phelps, Samuel, Grosvenor place, merchant. (Gatty, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Pyne, Thomas, Southwark, victualler. (Concanen, jun. Coleman street
Potter, William, Bath, upholder. (Pearson and son, Temple
Page, John, William, Wood street, merchant. (Lyddall, Wood street
Prager, Joseph, Norfolk street, Strand, broker. (Atchison, Ely place
Ribbans, John, Colchester, wine merchant. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple
Stott, James, Macclesfield, innkeeper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Tagg, Mary, Bath, grocer. (Holloway, Chancery lane
Tyne, Thomas, Southwark, victualler. (Concanen, Coleman street)
Turnbull, John, John Forbes, Robert Allen Crawford, and David Skene (firm, Turnbull, Forbes, and Co.) Broad street, merchants. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin friars

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alder, Joseph, St. John street, Clerkenwell, cabinet maker, Sept. 18
Bacher, William and Simon, and Abraham Field, Leeds, woolstaplers, Sept. 17
Brentnal, Francis, Derby, grocer, Sept. 25
Bacon, John, Sutton Ashfield, cotton spinner, Sept. 28
Bailey, William, Malmesbury, victualler, Sept. 24
Bell, William, Basinghall street, baize factor, Oct. 5
Blackburn, Richard, Bilton, mercer, Sept. 24
Burre, William, Southampton, butcher, Oct. 13
Bickerton, Sarah, Great Yarmouth, hosier, Sept. 30
Browne, William, Wymondham, tanner, Nov. 3.
Bird, Hawkins, Bristol, tea dealer, Nov. 30
Ballman, Margaret, Corfe Mullen, miller, Oct. 9
Barker, John, Royalty Coffee house, Wellclose square, victualler, Oct. 5
Corri, Dominico, Haymarket, musical instrument maker, Sept. 18
Crowe, Eyre Evans, Sinsom Lodge, banker, Sept. 18
Cuvelje, Abraham Z. D. Lancaster, merchant, joint estate, and of his partner, James Fisher, and separate estate of Cuvelje, Sept. 21
Chamberlin, Peter, Norwich, linen draper, Sept. 30
Collings, Henry, and Richard Ireland Gifford, Sir Philip and Jacob, skinners, &c. Oct. 1
Cory, George, Great Yarmouth, upholder, Oct. 23
Clerke, Sir William Henry, Bart. Walmersley, miller, Oct. 4
Dulau, Arnaud, Soho square, bookseller, Oct. 23
Dakeyne, Daniel, senior and junior, Thomas Dakeyne, and Joseph Dakeyne, Darley Dale, cotton spinners, joint and separate estates, Sept. 30
Evans, James, Mansfield, Woodhouse, Nottingham, hosier, Sept. 28
Ford, William, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, timber merchant, Sept. 27
Garbers, John Christian Hartwig, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 15.
Gilchrist, Ebenezer, and Joseph Barry, Liverpool, merchants, Oct. 12.
Holden, Richard, Birmingham, gun maker, Sept. 21
Hudson, Joseph, Derby, wine and spirit merchant, Sept. 25
Hope, Henry, Liverpool, woollen draper, Sept. 17
Hodgkins, Daniel, Liverpool, brushmaker, Sept. 21
Hancock, Thomas, Kingswood, clothier, Oct. 1
Hawksworth, Thomas, Tamworth, mercer, Oct. 18
Harris, G. Bristol, grocer, Oct. 11
Hitchen W. Hatherton, corn dealer, Oct. 21
Jones, James, Kingston, Hull, grocer, Oct. 26
Jackson, John, and Henry Barlow, jun. Stockport, hat manufacturers, Oct. 4
Jones, Samuel, John Milson, and Samuel Howard, Bradford, clothiers, Oct. 4
Jefferson, Thomas, Hudswell, dealer, Oct. 2
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Manchester, merchant, Oct. 4
Lawson, James, Montague street, Spitalfields, chairmaker, Sept. 18.
Long, Edward, Bristol, grocer, Sept. 30
Little, Robert, Letitia, Anne, and Mary Ellen, Southwell, Nottingham, Woollen drapers, Oct. 2
Longbottam, Nathaniel, Halifax, grocer, Oct. 11
Mason, William, Holdbeck, Leeds, tanner Oct. 9
Masters, William, senior and junior, Greenwich, distillers, &c. Oct. 2
Mee, Richard, King's Winford, nail ironmonger, Oct. 11
Newton, William, Exeter, druggist, Sept. 24
Parkinson, Thomas, Gainsborough, brandy merchant, Oct. 22
Radford, William, Liverpool, mercer, Sept. 20
Roberts, William, Ofwestry, shopkeeper, Sept. 23
Riding, John, Liverpool, and William Leaver, Manchester, merchants, Oct. 12
Stapleton, James, Salter's hall court, carpenter, Nov. 5
Smith, William, Monkwearmouth Shore, ship builder, Sept. 20
Sweatman, William, Bristol, linen draper, Sept. 22
Sampson, Thomas, Benningholme Grange, Sept. 22
Smith, Edward Shepherd, and John Stanley, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 24
Shuttleworth, James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 29
Smith, Robert Streatham, and Charles Smith, Croydon, brewers, separate estate of Robert, and joint estate of both, Sept. 28
Stringer, John, Stockport, cotton spinner, Oct. 6
Tharratt, William, Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper, Sept. 18
Taylor, Robert, Newton Moore, cotton spinner, Oct. 6
Tulford, Richard Robert William, and Benjamin Hanbury, Great Russell street, shoemakers, Oct. 5
Taylor, John, and John Hudson, Bordesley, factors and locksmiths, Oct. 12
Wedley, William, Birmingham, plater, Oct. 2

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1802.

FRANCE.

FROM the commencement of our MonthlyPublication, we have regarded the French Revolution with a critical, and, in some degree, an anxious eye. We have not been so sanguine as some of our contemporaries. We have not expected to see perfection arise spontaneously out of corruption, or a faultless Government adopted by a vicious people. Yet, we confess, our hopes, not to say our expectations, have been disappointed. The least that we had flattered ourselves with was, that, after a severe conflict of upwards of ten years, they would not have relapsed into civil and ecclesiastical tyranny; that, with the example of the British and American Constitutions before their eyes, they would have adopted a form of government, in which the rights of the subject, and the liberty of the press, would have been secured; that, after the destruction of an Aristocracy respectable for its antiquity, no equivalent institution would have been established; that a reform in their jurisprudence would have been introduced; and that, at least, the *Trial by Jury*, an institution so simple, and so admirably adapted to the objects of civil liberty, and a representative Legislature, under some form or other, would have made a part of their political code.

After

After the groſs political errors committed by the Directory, and their incapacity and profligacy ſo flagrantly evinced, the elevation of Bonaparte to the ſupreme Magiſtracy, was not an event that excited in us any ſurpriſe. He had proved himſelf a *great man*, and eſſentially ſerviceable to the Republic in its utmoſt exigencies. "Great let *us* call him," &c. and ſuch his enemies muſt allow him to be; but from a great man we had expected ſomething better. Bonaparte had two eminent examples before him. Cæſar and Waſhington, like Bonaparte, were both childleſs; both had waged a ſucceſsful war in the ſervice of their reſpective ſtates, though under different circumſtances.—Both were able Generals, and expert Stateſmen; but their political career was marked by very different circumſtances. The one trampled on the liberties of his country—the other eſtabliſhed them; the one ſought in all things his perſonal elevation, and gratified his perſonal ambition—the other ſacrificed no public object to his ſelfiſh views, but was, on every occaſion, the friend only of his country. The one was unſatisfied with every elevation ſhort of a throne—the other wiſhed only to reign in the hearts of his countrymen. The one died in the purſuit of his ambitious deſigns by the avenging ſteel of "the laſt of the Romans"—the other retired, when he could render no further ſervice to his country, and died with the heartfelt regret of his fellow-citizens, and the admiration of the world.

The Chriſtian hero would have been an object truly worthy of imitation; but Bonaparte, we fear, has not choſen him as a model. Deſpotiſm is never ſo inveterate as when the ſprings and movements are concealed. In the French and Italian Conſtitutions we diſcover nothing but a complete form of tyranny. They are conſtituted on the intricate plan of the Venetian Government (the worſt of modern tyrannies) and not on the ſimple and natural arrangements of that of Britain, where all political power *obviouſly* emanates from the great body of the people, but where authorities are ſo nicely balanced, that no danger reſults from the ebullitions of democracy.

Extenſive, however, as were the powers he poſſeſſed, they were inadequate to the aſpirations of Bonaparte's ambition; and the firſt circumſtance we have to report on this occaſion is the adoption of a new Conſtitution, which, under the form of a Senatus Conſultum, was made public on the 15th of Auguſt. This Conſtitution, it appears, is not to be ſanctioned by the people in any form, but reſts altogether on the authority of the Senate. It inveſts the Chief Conſul with what may be properly termed deſpotic authority.—He can nominate a large additional number of Senators, and is inveſted with the ſole power of appointing the two ſubordinate Conſuls, and of nominating his ſucceſſor.

The Chief Conſul has alſo the ſame power as the King of England, of extending mercy to criminals; and, in every branch of executive government, he acts without controul.

There are to be aſſemblies in each Canton, which returns two perſons, one of whom, at the choice of the Firſt Conſul, is to exerciſe for ten years the office of Juſtice of the Peace, and alſo two as ſupplemental Juſtices. The members of the Municipal Councils are alſo choſen by the cantonal aſſemblies; but the Firſt Conſul nominates the Mayors and Aſſiſtants.—They nominate alſo the Electoral Colleges.

The Electoral Colleges conſiſt of one member for every five hundred houſeholders in a circuit. The numbers cannot be more than two hundred, nor leſs than one hundred and twenty: the members are for life, and the Firſt Conſul may add twenty to their number. The Electoral Colleges form part of the liſt from which are to be choſen the members of the Tribunate, now reduced to the number of fifty; they return the members for the Council of the department; and, at each meeting, two perſons, to form the liſt from whom the Senate are to be named, and two alſo to form the liſt from whom the Legiſlature is to be nominated.

The Senate regulates the Conſtitution for the colonies, and every thing not provided for by the Conſtitution, and alſo explains the meaning of its articles. It can ſuſpend the functions of juries, or proclaim certain departments out of the protection of the Conſtitution. It can annul the judgments of the tribunals. It diſſolves the Legiſlative Body, &c.

The Council of State conſiſts of fifty members, divided into ſections.

The Legiſlative Body is to bear a proportion to the population. They are changed once in five years. The Government convoks, adjourns, and prorogues it.

Such are the principal outlines of this Conſtitution, in which the *Trial by Jury* is ſcarcely mentioned, and the ſyſtem of juriſprudence appears to be one of the worſt and moſt corrupt that can be contrived

trived. This Constitution was framed by the Council of State, and adopted by the Conservative Senate the same day it was presented to them.

While the authority of Bonaparte is thus established within his own dominions, he has fortified his political power in Europe by an alliance with the greatest Empire of Europe—the Court of Petersburg. The treaty at first was reported of as a mere commercial alliance; but the active, and, we may say, violent part taken by these two powers in the dismemberment of the Germanic Body, under the *specious* term of indemnification, evinces that the alliance has a different object. Under the pretence of acting as powers perfectly *disinterested*, they have presented a *projet*, in which the respective portions of territory which the different States are to receive, are precisely marked out. It would exceed our limits to enter into the details of this project. Suffice it to say, that it will make a considerable alteration in the map of Europe, should it be adopted, and of this there appears to be but little doubt. The Emperor, as King of Bohemia, who appears not to be well satisfied with his share, is endeavouring, but in vain, to counteract the machinations of these two great Powers; and it is almost ludicrous to observe the different manner in which it is received by the different parties.—Some of the Ministers have actually returned thanks to Russia and France for their interference; while the Bohemian Minister insists that the affair of the Indemnities affects only the interior of the Germanic Empire, and that no Foreign Power ought to take any interest in it.—The French Minister for Foreign Affairs represented the matter to Count Cobentzel, as merely a *projet*, or recommendation; but it is easy to see that it is a recommendation which must be attended to. In the mean time, France and Russia complain of the slow proceedings of the Diet, and urge dispatch; while, from the movements of Prussia, it is not difficult to discover that the Court of Berlin acts in concert with the others. Such an alliance as this must not only be successful in its attempts on the Germanic Body; but, in our opinion, is formidable to the independence of Europe.

A Treaty of Peace, Commerce, and Alliance, has also been concluded by the First Consul with the Ottoman Porte.—The free navigation of the Black Sea is conceded, with other privileges. It appears, however, that nothing is contracted for, which is prejudicial to the Commerce of England, and that every right conceded to the French merchants, is also stipulated for the English.

A power of less consequence indeed, though once more formidable than at present, has also bowed submissive before the victorious genius of Bonaparte. As the First Consul had cause to complain of some depredations committed by the Algerines on the Commerce of France, it was determined to demand immediate satisfaction. As a negociation with such a power was most likely to be successful when powerfully supported, the French Ambassador Hulin was accompanied by a force of six sail of the line. The consequence was, a full concession of all the demands of the First Consul; though the Dey complains that the usual contribution remains unpaid; a requisition to which the French Government is not likely particularly to attend.

In the course of the last two months a kind of paper-war had been carried on by some of the newspapers of France and England, relative to the arrangements lately adopted in the former country.—Such a trivial occurrence it would scarcely be imagined would provoke the suspicions of the Consular Government; so *vigilant*, however, is that Government, that about the latter end of last month an order of the Government was issued to prohibit the further circulation of English newspapers. No sooner was the order signed, than the Commissioners of the Police visited all the coffee-houses and reading-rooms in Paris, and seized all the English papers they could find. The reason assigned for this proceeding was, lest the skirmishing between the Journalists should create ill blood, and lead to a rupture of the peace. It is easy to perceive, however, that this was no more than a pretence.

PORTUGAL.

The Court of Lisbon was lately under a serious alarm, occasioned by the abrupt departure of the French Minister, General Lasnes. It has since appeared, that the cause of the disagreement originated in the bad conduct of the Ambassador. On his first arrival, his baggage, which was very considerable in quantity, passed without a search. It was not long, however, before several other immense packages arrived, which were known to contain contraband goods, and for the purpose of sale, either for the benefit of the Ambassador, or some of his suite. These packages the Officers of the Customs insisted upon examining, and they were supported by their

their Government. The Ambaſſador, on the contrary, inſiſted on the Officers being diſmiſſed from their employments for their preſumption. This unreaſonable demand was refuſed by the Prince Regent, and General Laſnes immediately requeſted paſſports, and left Liſbon with all the precipitation of military reſentment. The facts were immediately communicated to the Firſt Conſul, by the Portugueſe Government, and the Ex-miniſter, it is ſaid, on his return, experienced a very cool reception from Bonaparte, and another Ambaſſador was immediately nominated.

SWEDEN.

A ſingular circumſtance is reported to have occurred in this country, though we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the particulars. The celebrated RuſſianCount Panin, it is ſaid, propoſed to make a tour through the different countries of Europe, and to commence with Sweden. On his arrival in Finland he was viſited by General Count Klingſpor, who endeavoured to diſſuade him from continuing his route through a country which afforded ſuch poor accommodations for a traveller, and adviſed him to proceed by ſea to Stockholm. As the Count did not appear to liſten to this advice, General Klingſpor retired, and, in a few minutes, diſpatched a note to Count Panin, ſtating, that it was the deſire of his Swediſh Majeſty that his Excellency ſhould not purſue his journey through the kingdom. Of this affront, it is further aſſerted, the Count complained to his Maſter, the Emperor of Ruſſia, who wrote to expoſtulate with his Swediſh Majeſty, and attributed his reſentment to the advice which the Count gave with reſpect to the affairs of that kingdom. His Swediſh Majeſty is ſaid to have replied—"That if Count Panin was called upon to give his advice relative to the affairs of Sweden, he had only diſcharged his duty in giving that which appeared moſt advantageous to his country: this could not, therefore, be the motive; but (his Swediſh Majeſty added) that he had too immediately before his eyes the horrid crime which deprived him of his own father, to be able to ſupport the ſight of a man, accuſed of having participated in the crime which deprived the Emperor of his."

SWITZERLAND.

Some alarming ſymptoms of inſurrection have appeared in ſome of the leſſer Cantons. Thoſe of Schwitz, Uri, and Underwalden, in particular, attached to the old Conſtitution, and diſguſted with the new by the conduct of the Commiſſary General, Keller, who took upon himſelf to nominate all the members of the Councils by his own authority, openly declared for the freedom of election, and the religious and political inſtitutions of their anceſtors. Notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the greater Cantons, theſe brave men have formed magazines, and organized a conſiderable force. The other Cantons, it is ſaid, have now adopted the dangerous reſolution of calling in a French force, and this meaſure will doubtleſs give the death-blow to Helvetic liberty.

HOLLAND.

An act of general amneſty has been decreed by the Batavian Legiſlature, with the exception only of thoſe perſons who ſurrendered ſhips of war or fortreſſes to the enemies of the Republic, in the courſe of the war, ſhould they be unable to excuſe themſelves before a council of war inſtituted for an inquiry into their conduct.

A propoſal was ſubmitted to the ſame body for indemnifying the Eaſt India ſtockholders. The indemnity was to have conſiſted in the grant of an excluſive trade to China, and the advance of ſix millions to eſtabliſh that trade. The propoſal was, however, rejected altogether.

The Legiſlature ſanctioned an excluſive privilege of the whale fiſhery off the Cape of Good Hope in favour of a ſociety to be eſtabliſhed for fifteen years, at Amſterdam, and afterwards adjourned to the 15th of October.

GERMANY.

While the Diet at Ratiſbon is deliberating on the different propoſals of indemnity and ſecularization, ſome of the Powers have anticipated the *concluſum* by a ſeizure of thoſe territories which they conceive are to fall to their ſhare. Pruſſia has already taken poſſeſſion of the Biſhoprick of Hildeſheim, Munſter, and the town of Goſlar. The abbies of Eſſen, Werden, and Elten, are alſo made hereditary poſſeſſions of Pruſſia. The Auſtrians have alſo taken poſſeſſion of Paſſau, at the deſire, it is ſaid, of the Biſhop of that place in conſequence of an attempt upon it by the Bavarian troops.

Expectation is very generally excited relative to the proceedings at Ratiſbon. In our opinion the ſcheme propoſed by France and Ruſſia will be adopted. Indeed it is already reported, that the Emperor has ſecretly acceded to it.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

It has been lately announced by public advertiſement in the London Gazette, and other of the London Papers, that applications are intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for removing the hoſpital called Bethlem, in the quarters or open grounds, called Moorfields, in the city of London, and for rebuilding the ſame in a more convenient ſituation, that may be hereafter fixed upon; for making a new ſquare like that of Finſbury, or erecting buildings in ſome other ſhape or form, on the ſite thereof; for making new ſtreets to paſs from the ſite of Bethlem-hoſpital to Throgmorton-ſtreet and the Royal Exchange, and another new ſtreet, to lead from Moorgate to Manſion Houſe-ſtreet; or, for widening and improving the ſtreets and paſſages leading from and to the ſaid reſpective ſtreets, &c. and for improving certain ſtreets, lanes, ways and paſſages, leading into, or communicating with the above ſtreets and places: Alſo for an act for taking down the preſent bridge over the river Thames, leading from the city of London to the Borough of Southwark, called London Bridge, and for rebuilding the ſame, on its preſent ſite; or for building a new bridge, inſtead thereof, in ſome more convenient ſituation; for widening and improving the avenues to the ſaid, intended, new bridge, if built on the ſite of the preſent bridge; or for making proper and convenient avenues and approaches to ſuch new bridge, if built in any other ſituation: Alſo for an Act for enlarging the market-place of Smithfield, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, in the city of London; for purchaſing ſuch houſes and lands, in the ſaid pariſh, partly in the city of London and partly in the county of Middleſex, as may be found requiſite for that purpoſe; and for the better regulation of the ſaid market: Alſo for an act for eſtabliſhing a free market in the city of London, for the ſale of coals; for purchaſing ſuch houſes or lands, within the wards of Billingſgate and the Tower, as may be neceſſary for that purpoſe; and for preventing frauds and impoſitions in the vending of all coals brought into the port of London.

Weſt India Docks.—On Monday, Auguſt 30, about four o'clock, the Weſt India Docks, being conſidered as complete, the water was admitted. The firſt aperture for letting in the water was made about a foot under the low-water mark, in the Preventer-dam, (the place that ſtood the ſhock when the Coffre-dam gave way, ſome time ſince), but it was found neceſſary, in conſequence of the water coming in very ſlowly, to make another aperture, of the ſame dimenſions, on Tueſday afternoon. Such is the extent of this vaſt undertaking, that although the water ran into the docks, after the rate of 500 to a 1000 gallons in a ſecond, yet the Great Dock was not completely covered by the next morning at ſix o'clock. No kind of form was uſed upon the occaſion of letting in the water. Friday, September 3d. being the day appointed for the grand ceremony of receiving the firſt ſhip in the Great Dock, at Limehouſe, a vaſt aſſemblage of perſons of rank were preſent, to witneſs the ceremony. At one o'clock, preciſely, the Henry Addington, Capt. Lacy, a new built Weſt India veſſel, and one of the fineſt in the trade, the property of R. Milligan, eſq. a merchant of great reſpectability, and Chairman of the Company, about 350 tons burthen, entered the Dock; ſhe was towed in by ropes, amidſt the cheers of at leaſt 10,000 ſpectators. The veſſel exhibited a ſplendid and beautiful appearance, being decorated with the colours of all the different nations in the world. She was brought to anchor exactly oppoſite the warehouſe, No. VIII. which was then made ready for the reception of goods. Another Weſt Indiaman, called the Echo, followed the Henry Addington, and moored within a ſhort diſtance. The motion of the ſhip through the baſon was very ſlow. The former was light, but the latter contained between eight and nine hundred hogſheads of ſugar, which will be the firſt goods depoſited in the new warehouſes. The Earl of Roſslyn, Lords Hood, Pelham, Hobart, Hawkeſbury, Sheffield, Harvey and Glenbervie; Sir Sidney Smith, the Lord Mayor, Sir G. Shee, Mr. Alderman Curtis and Mr. Manning, honoured the ceremony with their preſence. An elegant cold collation was provided. On the fore-top-gallant-maſt was the Admiralty flag. At two o'clock they landed from the ſhip, under a diſcharge of fourteen guns, fired as a ſecond ſalute, and they afterwards returned to town, to dine with the Directors, at the London-tavern. The Weſt India Docks, thus opened, were intended for homeward-bound ſhips, but in which they will not be allowed to ſtay after their cargoes are diſcharged. It is 1600 feet long, 514 wide and 29 deep, built round with brick-work, five feet in thickneſs, at top, and covered with large ſquare ſtones, as coping to the wall. Another lock is yet to be made for the outward-bound ſhips, which will be of the ſame length, but narrower by an hundred feet. A magnificent entrance or gateway to the quays is intended, with allegorical devices, and there will be a high wall round the whole, beſides a ſloping ditch. The number of houſes, for the reſidence of clerks and workmen, will convert the marſh, in time, into a town, ſo that London will then extend from Paddington-turnpike to Blackwall, without any interruption whatever. It is now ſomewhat more than two years ſince the firſt ſtone of this great commercial improvement was laid, and it reflects much credit on thoſe employed in carrying it into execution,

execution, that in ſo ſhort a time, they ſhould have ſucceeded in rendering the Dock fit for the reception of merchandize and ſhipping. The depth of the water is twenty-five feet, at high tide. The Dock itſelf, appearing like a great lake, is, at once, an object of beauty and aſtoniſhment. The warehouſes are the grandeſt, the moſt commodious, and ſpacious, that ever were ſeen in this country, and are capable of containing a vaſt quantity of goods.

The Committee for improving the Port of London have lately advertiſed to receive propoſals from any perſon willing to undertake the blaſting, or otherwiſe breaking and removing Blackwall-rock. This rock is ſituated in the river Thames, at Blackwall, and the top is ſometimes ſeen above water at very low tides. The body of it extends about forty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, and is to be reduced or lowered eighteen feet perpendicular at the leaſt.

Since the commencement of that truly uſeful inſtitution, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, 1800 patients and upwards have been admitted under the care of Mr. Turnbull, and received eſſential benefit: In a great number of inſtances a radical cure has been accompliſhed. The applicants have exceeded 4000.

Several old houſes adjoining to that ſuperb edifice, the Eaſt India-houſe, are pulling down, in order to make a ſtreet to paſs through a part of Leadenhall-market, and ſo into Lime-ſtreet, for the convenience of carriages, &c. It is alſo intended to light the back offices of that building, which, ſtanding alone, detached from any other erection, will add greatly to the grandeur of its general appearance.

According to ſome letters lately received from the Baptiſt Miſſionaries in Bengal, it appears that Meſſrs. Carey and his ſons (formerly of Leiceſter) Mr. Ward and Mr. Merſham are in good health, and buſily proſecuting the ends of their miſſion. The baptiſed Hindoos continue ſteady to the profeſſion of Chriſtianity, notwithſtanding the ſufferings to which the conſequent loſs of caſt expoſes them. Great attention is excited in the country, to the Goſpel, and many of the natives hear the Miſſionaries with eagerneſs, and are very deſirous of obtaining copies of the New Teſtament. The firſt volume of the Old Teſtament is completed, at preſs, which contains the five books of Moſes, and the reſt is in great forwardneſs. The Miſſionary-ſociety are exerting themſelves, to obtain contributions to defray the expence, as upwards of 1000l. is ſtill wanting, to enable them to publiſh the whole Bible in the Bengalee language

On Tueſday, September 21, M. Garnerin's promiſe, of a deſcent from a Parachute, was, at laſt realized. At a quarter before ſix a ſmall pilot balloon was launched from the place where the balloon was filling, an incloſure near North Audley-ſtreet, to aſcertain the current of air, which proved to be very light from the ſouthward and weſtward, with a clear horizon. The parachute conſiſted of a caſe or bag of white canvaſs or ſail-cloth, formed, by thirty-two gores, into a hemiſpherical form of twenty-three feet diameter, at the top of which was a truck, or round piece of wood, of ten inches diameter, with a hole in its centre, faſtened to the canvaſs by thirty-two ſhort pieces of tape. At about four feet and a half from the top of the canvaſs, a wooden hoop, about eight feet diameter, was put on and tied by a ſtring from each ſeam, ſo that when the balloon aſcended, the parachute hung like a curtain from this hoop, and appeared cylindrical, between the balloon and the car, or a cylindrical baſket covered with canvaſs, about four feet high, and two and a quarter diameter, in which M. Garnerin aſcended. Garnerin, who was dreſſed in a cloſe jacket and a pair of trowſers, exerted himſelf much in attaching the apparatus of his parachute, to the net of the balloon, and at about five minutes before ſix o'clock he entered his machine and aſcended. After being about ſeven or eight minutes in the upper regions, the cord which attached the parachute to the balloon was cut; the parachute almoſt directly expanded, and for a ſecond or two remained nearly ſtationary; after that its deſcent appeared rapid for another ſecond or two, when its motions became ſo agitated, as ſeveral times to give the car an appearance of being nearly on an horizontal line with the parachute. The courſe the parachute took was over Mary-lebonne and Somers-town; on the paſſing of which laſt place it was not more than forty or fifty feet above the houſes, and at that height was borne over St. Pancras. Here M. Garnerin was obliged to let out ſome of his ballaſt, in order to clear the houſes, and he ſtruck the ground about two fields from the church-yard. So violent was the ſhock as to throw him on his face, which was much cut and bled conſiderably. M. Garnerin appeared conſiderably agitated, and trembled much when relieved from the parachute, which was probably occaſioned by the untoward circumſtance of one of the cords, which were diſpoſed to confine the extremities of the parachute, and by which it preſerved its umbrella-like appearance, having given way, from which accident, the violent motion which ſo agitated the parachute took its riſe.

Married. At St. Pancras, Henry Reynell, eſq. of Clifton, to Miſs Fagg, of Glouceſter-place.

Mr. Theddie, of Duke-ſtreet, to Miſs M'Dougal, daughter of the late A. M'Dougal, eſq. of Invereſt-houſe.

W. Steptoe, eſq. of New Brentford, Middleſex, many years ſteward to Sir Francis Burdett, to Mrs. L. Jones, widow, of the ſame place.

At St. George's in the Borough, G. M'Call, eſq. to Miſs A. Wilſon, of the Paragon.

The Rev. J. F. Stuart, rector of Lower Gravenhurſt, to Miſs C. Stiell, of Chelſea.

W. Smith, eſq. of Oxford-market, to Miſs M. Vincent, of Scotland-yard.

J. Blunt, eſq. of the Old Pay Office, to Miſs Clay, of Old Broad-ſtreet.

W. Rhodes, eſq. of Hoxton, to Miſs Cooper, of Clapton.

B. Burges, eſq. of Hammerſmith, to Miſs Barrett, of Stockwell.

At St. Clement's Danes, Lord Viſcount Falkland, to Miſs Anton.

At St. John's Clerkenwell, Mr. T. Field, ſurgeon, of Wilderneſs-row, to Miſs J. Jacobſon, of Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate.

Mr. Starey, of New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Harriſon, of Berkeley-ſtreet.

Mr. Mackender, ſurgeon, of Paddington, to Miſs Fox of Glouceſter-place.

T. Tooke, eſq. of North End, Hampſtead, to Miſs Combe, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

At Mitcham, J. Royds, eſq. to Miſs L. Bond.

Mr. J. Eſdaile, of Finſbury-ſquare eldeſt ſon of J. Eſdaile, eſq. of Upminſter, in Eſſex, to Miſs A. Kennedy, of Bunhill-row.

Died.] At Hampſtead, Mrs. M. Coward, widow,—Mrs. Stonard.

Aged 73, J. Jackſon, eſq. formerly a commander in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

Of a decline, Mr. Laurence, hoſier, of Cheapſide.

At Knightſbridge, Mr. Lewis, of Great Ruſſell ſtreet, Covent-garden, the oldeſt bookſeller in London: his father was a ſchoolfellow of Alexander Pope.

Mr. John Hodges, engraver, of Archer-ſtreet, Great Windmill-ſtreet.

At his houſe near St. Andrew's church, Holborn, aged 87, Mr. Daniel Richards, many years father of that pariſh, where he had kept a ſtationer's ſhop more than ſixty years. He was alſo the ſenior member of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Stationers.

In Broad-ſtreet, aged 78, the widow of John Paltt, eſq. of Cornhill.

Mrs. Hannah Baudin, wife of Capt. Baudin, of the Strand.

In London, W. Witham, eſq. of Cliff, in Yorkſhire.

Capt. William Smith, lately from the Weſt Indies. He unfortunately fell overboard whilſt viewing Mr. Barrett's balloon off Deptford, and falling between the ſhipping, was drowned.

Mrs. Anne Sanford, of Stamford-hill, relict of the late Mr. Henry Sanford, of Stoke Newington, brewer.

Mr. John Rudd, attorney, of Old-ſtreet-road. While on a viſit at a friend's houſe at Duddington, in Lincolnſhire, the family being alarmed in the night by ſome villains breaking into the houſe, the man-ſervant taking a loaded piece, went down ſtairs, and Mr. Rudd unfortunately followed, but without giving notice to the ſervant, who, conceiving him to be one of the villains, fired at him, and wounded him in ſo ſhocking a manner that he died in the ſpace of two hours.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, age 86, Chriſtopher Milbourn, eſq.

At Clapham, in his 57th year, George Griffin Stoneſtreet, eſq. a Director of the Phœnix fire-office, and of the Pelican life-inſurance-office, and author of "The Portentous Globe," an excellent refutation of the claims of an univerſal Aſſurance-office.

Aged 68, at the houſe of her ſon-in-law, George Martin, eſq. in Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, after a painful and lingering illneſs, Mrs. Agnes Breton, relict of Michael Harvey Breton, eſq. late of Norton-hall, Northamptonſhire, and of Epping-green, Herts. eldeſt ſon of the late Eliab Breton, of Forty-hill, Enfield, eſq.) and ſiſter to the late Viſcounteſs dowager Clifeden.

The wife of Robert Steel, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare.

In Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 75, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the late William Lawrence, eſq. of Kirtby Fleetham, county of York, and one of the daughters of the late William Aiſlabie, eſq. of Studley-royal, in the ſame county.

The widow of John Whitelock, eſq. of Streatham, Surry.

Whilſt on a viſit to his brother, at Bilingborough in Lincolnſhire, Mr. T. Gray, coal-merchant, of London.

Mrs. H. Reid, wife of Andrew Reid, eſq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's, and daughter of Thomas Gildart, eſq. of Finchley, Middleſex; a woman who with great perſonal beauty poſſeſſed all the mental qualities that are generally conſidered as valuable and attractive in diſpoſition and manners.

In his 60th year Mr. Thomas Ellis, Stock-broker, of the Palatine-houſes, Stoke Newington. Four houſes, originally erected by the pariſh for the accommodation of certain Proteſtant German families, who fled from the Palatinate in the year 1709, have given their name to ſome others adjoining them.

In his 56th year, Mr. Wm. Coring, upwards of thirty years clerk in the Victualling-office for the accounts appertaining to the works and repairs.

At his houſe, Vale-place, Hammerſmith, George Stevenſon, eſq.

At Iſlington, in his 76th year, Mr. Chas. Moorhouſe, upwards of 40 years one of the clerks of the Bank of England, a truſt which he diſcharged with true zeal and rigid fidelity. He was well known by the ſingular circumſtance of always wearing a remarkable cocked hat, and a noſegay every day in the year.

Mrs. Salter of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide. Her death occaſioned a great diſturbance in the neighbourhood, in conſequence of an erroneous report that ſhe had been murdered by her huſband, who keeps an oil-ſhop. Before the Coroner's Jury it appeared that Mr. and Mrs. Salter (each aged about 60), lived on very bad terms together, and this induced a ſuſpicion that the huſband had been guilty of murder. Nothing appeared, however, againſt him, to juſtify ſuch a ſurmiſe. A lodger in the houſe depoſed, that he had often ſeen Mrs. Salter in liquor; that on coming home

on the preceding night, she had opened the door to him, and he observed to her, she was "a little as usual." She was then scarcely able to walk. Next morning, going out early, this person observed Mrs. Salter lying behind the counter, dead; he was the first who saw her in that situation. She had a bruise on her head. A surgeon who examined the body, was of opinion that the bruise could not kill her, and that she died of suffocation by excess of drinking. Coroner's inquest, "Died by the Visitation of God." Notwithstanding this verdict, Wood-street was crowded till a late hour, particularly by the women from the neighbourhood of Grub-street, who vowed vengeance against Mr. Salter for murdering his wife.

Morice Jones, esq. of Lower Belgrave-street, Pimlico.

At Croydon, in Surrey, Mrs. Dingwall.

Aged 82, J. Theobald, esq. of Great James-street.

W. Annaud, esq. of Little Love-lane, Aldermanbury.

Mrs. Stubbs, wife of G. Stubbs, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

Mr. Ricaby, printer, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-street.

Mrs. Leverton, wife of Mr. Leverton, architect, of Bedford-square.

Mrs. A. Sanford, of Stamford-hill, relict of the late Mr. H. Sanford, an eminent brewer, of Stoke Newington.

Aged 86, C. Hippesley, esq. of Isleworth, one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.

Mr. W. Braithwaite, engineer, of the Terrace, Tottenham Court Road.

Mrs. Dickenson, wife of H. Dickenson, esq. of the East India House.

At Clapton, at his brother's house, in his 72d year, B. Powel, esq. of Loughton, Essex.

In Bridge-street, Black friars, aged 81, J. Eddowes, esq.

Miss S. Cardin, of Great Cumberland street.

At Richmond, Mrs. Jefferys, aunt to the Hon. Miss Jefferys, of South Audley-street.

Aged 72, Mrs. Willett, of Wimpole-street.

At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Waters, wife of Mr. R. Waters, purser of the Britannia, a ship employed in the service of the East India Company.

Mr. Spires, one of the messengers belonging to Lord Hawkesbury's office, in Downing-street.

Aged 43, Mr. J. Cockburn, merchant, of Lime-street square.

At Woodford, L. Legge, esq. lately a woollen-draper, in Cornhill.

Mrs. Currance, of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

At Camberwell, R. Lawrence, esq.

At Stepney, aged 61, Mrs. Browne, relict of the late F. Brown, esq. surgeon in the navy.

At Ealing, A. Dakin, esq. of Duke-street, Portland-place.

At Streatham, in his 78th year, W. Newman, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon within, since the year 1786, and for several preceding years, a member of the Court of Common-council, for the Ward of Farringdon without.

At Brompton, Mrs. Brown, widow of the late J. Brown, esq. commander of the ship Alfred, in the East India Company's service.

Mrs. A. H. Cole, wife of W. Cole, esq. printer to the Bank of England.

In the King's Bench prison, of a deep decline, Mr. Bossi, a musical professor of high celebrity.

[The manege, or training stables of the late Earl of Grosvenor, (*See our last Number*) contained more horses than those of any other sportsman in England, and were all of his own breed; indeed, so great was his stock, that many others were supplied from his stud. He had named six colts (by one horse, his favourite John Bull) for the Derby stakes, next year; and his nominations were equally numerous in most of the great sweepstakes and subscriptions at York, Ascot, Brighton, Lewes, Stamford and Newmarket, where his engagements continued for many years, all of which must now, of course, be void. It was in a match between his lordship's colt, by Gimcrack, and the late Earl of Abingdon's Cardinal York, that Mr. Elwes, of high parsimonious notoriety, lent the late Earl *three thousand guineas*, to make his stakes: the betts were seven to two in his favour, and he must have permitted his antagonist to have walked over the course, but for the unsolicited munificence of the old miser, who, on his return from the course, is reported to have scrambled over a difficult passage, called the Devil's Dyke, merely to avoid paying a turnpike. The remains of the late Earl were deposited with those of his ancestors, at Eccleston, near Chester. The body was drawn by six roan-stallions, favourites of his lordship.]

ERRATUM.—In the account of the death of Lord Grosvenor, in last months Magazine, for oldest alderman in the Corporation of Leicester; read, of the City of Chester.

[*To the character of Mrs. Horner, of Mells Park, whose death was announced in our last Number but one, may be added*—She was a truly estimable woman, gentle, humane, and beneficent by nature, the habits of her mind most happily corresponded with the prepossessing elegance of her manners and person. Her life was a continued series of practical benevolence. To "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," was as justly her eulogy, as it could be of the exalted character to whom it was first applied. In every relation of social life, the duties of the wife, the parent, and the friend were inviolably acquitted with all the zeal, energies, and affections of a mind of the warmest sensibility, deeply principled with the perfections of moral virtue, and the sublime influence of genuine religion.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A new colliery, called Piercy Main, has been lately discovered at Flatworth, on the river Tyne; a circumstance which has given rise to great rejoicings in that town and at Shields.

Married.] Mr. J. Hall, currier, in Durham, to Miss E. Wood, of Kibblesworth.—Mr. Ord, mercer, in London, to Miss Langstaff, late of Newcastle.—The Rev. F. Ekins, rector of Morpeth, to Miss Tyler, eldest daughter of J. Tyler, esq. of Whalton.—Mr. W. Wailes, taylor, of North Shields, to Miss Bellough, of Newcastle.—Mr. E. Wylan, raff merchant, of Bishop Wearmouth, to Miss M. Legge, of East Rainton.

At Main-house, in Scotland, H. Lamb, esq. of Ryton, in the county of Durham, to Miss Chatto.—Mr. C. Lamport, of Winyard, to Miss A. Hutchinson, of Durham.

At Yarm, R. Stonehouse, esq. to Mrs. Newton.

At Lesbury, Mr. G. Mattison, ship-owner, of Alemouth, to Miss Robinson.

At Sunderland, Capt. Canney, to Miss S. Walker.

At Newcastle, Capt. W. Tate, to Miss M. Murray.—Mr. W. Boyd, of the Newcastle Bank, to Miss Lock.

At Durham, Mr. D. Wild, attorney, to Miss Howe.—Mr. T. Barker, merchant, of Helmsley, Yorkshire, to Miss Taylor, of North Shields.—Mr. G. Robson, master of the Bowes Arms, in Durham, to Mrs. Foster, of Trimdon.

At Hexham, Mr. C. Bell, attorney, to Miss M. Bell, daughter of Mr. Bell, Tanner.

At Felton, Mr. J. Mills, dancing master, to Miss Atkinson, sister to Mr. Atkinson, of Swarland.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Grierson, pouiterer; his wife had died only a few weeks before, in consequence of the injury she sustained by the overturning of the Morpeth coach

Aged 77, T. Simpson, esq. upward of fifty years proprietor of the blue manufactory at Elswick, near Newcastle; he was a kind and munificent patron to the poor, many of whom weekly enjoyed his private charities, and likewise a valuable master to those who were under his employ, (between forty and fifty in number) having, both at the commencement of, and since the advanced price of provisions, constantly supplied them with bread and flour, at the low price of 14d. per stone.

Mr. J. Ayrton, salt dealer.—Mrs. Holborn, of the Scotch Arms public house.—Mr. W. Shield, clerk to Mr. J. Blenkinson. His death was occasioned by a contusion in the brain, received by a fall from horseback, on Gateshead Fell.

Aged 58, Mr. J. Robson, mason.—Mr. G. Temperley, grocer, son of Mr. Temperley, of the Sand-hill.

Mrs. Ramsay, mother-in-law of Mr. Kinlock, dancing master.

At Gateshead, aged 74, Mr. E. Wilson, shoemaker.

At Durham, Mr. M. Stott, hair-dresser.—Mr. P. Simpson, shop-keeper.—Mr. W. Joby, jobber.—Aged 62, Mr. T. Sowler, printer.

At North Shields, in her 49th year, Mrs. M. Dixon, wife of Mr. R. Dixon, ship-owner.—Mr. E. Milburn, of the George tavern.—Aged 48, R. Blacket, esq. lieutenant in the navy, and Water-bailiff to the Corporation of Newcastle.

At South Shields, Mr. T. Middleton, shoemaker.

At Morpeth, in his 54th year, Mr. J. Wake, late a common brewer, but who had retired from business.

At Hexham, Mrs. E. Jefferson, relict of the late Mr. P. Jefferson, shoemaker.

At Darlington, aged 71, Mr. Turner, formerly a surgeon, but who had retired from business.—Mr. R. Culley, of the White Swan public house.

At Alnwick, Mr. J. Hiddlestone, sadler.—Mr. T. Allison, shoe-maker.—Mr. J. Rymer, of Langley Mill, near Durham.—Aged 81, Mr. Bedlington, of the Three Tuns public house, near Chester-le-street.

At Stockton, aged 52, Mr. T. Teutin.

At Winyard, Mrs. Yellowley, wife of Mr. Yellowley, house-steward to Sir H. Vane Tempest, bart.

At Fat Hill, aged 93, Mrs. J. Wetherall, mother of J. Wetherall, esq. of the Darlington Bank.

At Framlington, Northumberland, aged 90, Mr. J. Railston, farmer.—J. Bell, esq. of the Cock Hill, near Morpeth, formerly a merchant in Newcastle.

At the Ballast Hills, near Newcastle, Miss A. Stevenson, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Stevenson, late a lieutenant in the North York militia.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The following is extracted from the Carlisle Journal of Saturday, August 28th.

"Within these few years an insect, before unknown in this county, has made its appearance in the British orchards, which, if means are not generally taken to root it out, will in a short period, destroy every apple tree in the kingdom. It exhibits upon the trees the appearance of a white efflorescence, like what

what may be ſometimes ſeen on the ſtones in the fields; this ſeems, however, to be only the habitation of the inſects, which exiſt in millions wherever they have once lodged themſelves. On bruiſing the efflorescence-like matter between the fingers, a deep red-coloured fluid, like blood, is expreſſed, and which probably is of that nature. Already have ſeveral valuable orchards been much injured by this inſect, which corrodes the apple-trees in ſuch a manner as, at laſt, completely to deſtroy their organization and to kill them, without the proprietors, many of them at leaſt, even once ſuſpecting the cauſe. The following recipe is then given, of a cheap compoſition, which has been found effectually to anſwer the purpoſe: To one hundred gallons of human urine, and one buſhel of lime, add cow-dung in a ſufficient quantity to bring it to the conſiſtence of paint. With this compoſition anoint the trees. If the white efflorescence-like ſubſtance in which the inſects are lodged, has made its appearance, it ſhould previouſly be bruſhed off.

A print-field, which is the only one in the county of Weſtmoreland, has been lately begun at Kendal. The firſt block, preparatory to the undertaking was laid there, on Wedneſday Auguſt 14, by Mr. J. Barrow, one of the proprietors.

An occaſional correſpondent of the Cumberland Packet, in a correct, but deſultory, deſcriptive ſketch of a tour he had lately made, ſpeaking of Whitehaven, which he had viſited, for a few days, calls it, the Emporium of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, and the moſt important ſea-port in the northern counties, next to Newcaſtle and Liverpool. The town of Whitehaven, he proceeds, probably ſo called from its not being an Incorporation, or even a pariſh, is admirably laid out. It muſt have been built, not only from a plan, but from a good plan; for the ſtreets are diſpoſed in a manner at once calculated to produce the fineſt effect in appearance, and to make the reſidence the moſt ſalubrious to the inhabitants. St. Bees, a village, is its *alma-mater*. After pointing out the conveniences which the town of Whitehaven poſſeſſes, in its preſent ſtate, he goes on to enumerate the eaſy methods by which it might be improved, by a prudent uſe of the advantages of ſituation. Theſe advantages are a great number of hands, viz. women and children to be employed in the different branches and operations—plenty of coals of the beſt quality for ſuch purpoſes, the adjoining country, in a variety of ſituations, affords abundant opportunities for carrying on ſuch works as require a conſtant ſupply of water. In ſhort, every requiſite for ſpinning, weaving, printing, bleaching, &c. is to be found here; and there is, beſides, at Whitehaven, an excellent and capacious harbour, whoſe convenience is immenſe, the navigation into and out of it being much better and ſafer than at many ports which might be mentioned. Some improvements have been lately ſuggeſted, chiefly with a view to its enlargement. If the former condition of ſome other places be compared with their preſent circumſtances, they will be found to owe more to their ſpirit of enterpriſe and the induſtry with which they have perſevered, than to any real advantages of ſituation, and that theſe ſituations are much inferior to thoſe of the place he is ſpeaking of, which as already obſerved, furniſhes the chief requiſites in abundance.

Married.] At Harrington, Mr. Huddart, mariner, to Miſs Jefferſon.—Mr. J. Taylor, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs M. Waterhouſe, ſecond daughter of Mrs. Waterhouſe, of Kendal.

In Kendal, at the Quaker's meeting-houſe, Mr. M. Remmington, of Penrith, to Mrs. E. Marriott.—W. Briggs, M. D. mayor of Kendal, to Miſs A. M. Maude, ſecond daughter of J. Maude, eſq.—Mr. T. Hodgſon, of Manchester, auctioneer, to Miſs Aſhburner.—Mr. E. Wilſon, cordwainer, to Miſs Sinkinſon.

At Whitehaven, Capt. R. Hinde, of the ſhip Fortune to Miſs Cornick.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 74, Mr. R. Taylor, well known for many years in this city, as a ſheriff's bailiff.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Muncaſter, clogger.—Aged 34, Mr. Smith, comptroller of the cuſtoms.—Mrs. Brown, widow.—Aged 22, Miſs M. Burns, third daughter of the late J. Burns, eſq.——Watſon, eſq. town major of Carliſle.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Rothery, late Captain of the ſhip Wells.—Aged 74, Mrs. J. Gibbons.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Walton, wife of Mr. M. Walton, keeper of the poor-houſe.—Aged 70, Mrs. A. Williamſon, widow.

At Kendal, ſuddenly, Mr. G. Adlington, dyer, of Liverpool.—Aged 67, Mrs. M. Kendal, grocer, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Maryport, advanced in years, Mr. W. Tickle, joiner and cabinet-maker.

At Penrith, in his 87th year, Mr. W. Faulder, formerly of Aikhead, near Wigton.—in his 48th year, Mr. G. Monkhouſe.

At Thornſtonfield, aged 90, Mrs. M. Robinſon, a preacher among the Quakers, formerly of Scotby, near Carliſle.

At Langholm, aged 95, Mr. J. Scott, common-carrier between Carliſle and Edinburgh, ſince the year 1740; which buſineſs he had declined only a ſhort time ago.

At Rockliff, near Carliſle, aged 87, Mr. J. Welſh.

At Keſwick, aged 80, Mr. T. Irven, father of Captain Irven, of the ſhip Hebe, of Harrington.

At Burton, in Weſtmoreland, aged 82, Mrs. A. Cropper.

At Inverary, in Scotland, L. Campbell, eſq. ſheriff's ſubſtitute of Argyleſhire.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Weſtray, a wealthy yeoman.

At Thorns Hall, near Sedbergh, in Yorkſhire, in an advanced age, Mrs. Bateman, relict

relict of the Rev. Dr. Bateman, and mother of the Rev. S. Bateman, of the Nunnery, in Cumberland, and of Colonel Bateman, in the service of the Hon. East India Company. She was nearly related to the ancient and almost extinct families of Wharton and Otway, in the county of Westmoreland.

YORKSHIRE.

Medical state of the York Lunatic Asylum, agreeably to a report laid before the General Annual Court of Governors, on Friday, the 27th of August: Patients admitted from the first establishment of the charity, in the year 1777, to August 1, 1801, 1447; ditto admitted from August 1, 1801, to August, 1802, 92; total, 1539; cured, 683; relieved, 364; incurable, and removed by desire of their friends, 208; died, 157; remain in the house, 77 men, and 50 women, among whom are 21 patients, who enjoy the benefit of a considerable sum, annually arising from the enlarged payments of a few patients in easy circumstances, 127. Total of the creditor-account for donations, legacies, Lady Gower's reduction fund, balance in hand, fundries, &c. 3248l. 10s.; total of the debtor-account, for tradesmen's bills, weekly and house-bills, balance in the house-steward's hands, balance due to Wilson's bank, &c. 3248l. 10s.; donation received since auditing the above, from the Hon. L. Dundas, 25l.

On Thursday, August 13, was held on Knaveſmire, near York, the first shew of the York Agricultural Society, an institution only lately entered into. It was attended by a very respectable number of gentlemen, farmers, and breeders of cattle, from various parts of the county. The cattle, sheep, and boars, exhibited for the different premiums advertised by the Society, were universally allowed to be capital in their different kinds.

Curious specimen of the division of labour.—At the manufactory of Messrs Noel and Kippax, in Sheffield, upwards of 90 persons are employed in forming those useful instruments called knives, in every branch of the manufacture, from the rude iron-bar to the beautiful and complicated articles which cost seven or eight guineas, and which contain 28 different pieces within the handle. Some, indeed, are not of so high a value, for having passed through at least 60 different hands, from the rough ore to the last polishing, they are sold afterwards at the rate of 2½d. each. Five hundred different patterns of knives are made at this manufactory. Almost all the people employed work by the piece, and commonly earn, if industrious, 4s. a day.

The late races at York (last week in August) were attended by a sale of horses, capital stallions, and brood-mares; the first ineted of the kind ever witnessed in the county, whether considered as to the goodness of this noble animal, blood, hunters, or roadsters—whether as to the numbers sold, or to the high price they in general brought. The numbers of excellent trainers in the three ridings of this extensive county, and the stock bred by them, must ever render the city of York a very desirable and eligible place of sale for running and other horses.

Married.] Mr. E. Taylor, jun. merchant, of Barnsley, to Miss Broomhead, of Sheffield.—J. Watson, esq. of Bilton-park, near Knaresboro', justice of peace for the West-riding, to Miss Hartley, second daughter of the Rev. J. Hartley, rector of Staveley.

At York, Mr. J. Hardy, watch-maker, &c. of Preston, in Lancashire, to Miss A. Spence, eldest daughter of Mr. Rob. Spence.

At Hull, Mr. J. Smith, of London, to Miss M. Wyles, daughter of Mr. Wyles, roper.—Mr. B. Hesletine, to Miss H. Robinson.

At Doncaster, W. Coward, esq. of Brixton Causeway, in Surrey, to Miss Proctor.

Mr. W. Sargeant, attorney, of Sheffield, to Miss M. Glossop, of Stumperlow Hall.—Mr. Wrench, late of the Theatre Royal, York, to Mrs. Taylor, manager of the Halifax and Nottingham Theatres.

At Pocklington, Mr. J. Linwood, to Miss A. Judson.

At Leeds, at the Quakers' Meeting-house, Mr. J. Bolton, mercer, to Miss Burnett.—Mr. S. Grimshaw, flax-dresser, to Miss M. Shackleton.

Mr. W. Fester, merchant, of Park, in Errington, to Miss Sutcliffe, of Studley, in Langfield, both near Halifax.

At Skelton, near York, Mr. R. Newton, itinerant methodist-preacher in the Howden-circuit, to Miss Noades.

Died.] At York, in his 76th year, Mr. M. Lyon, of the Horse-shoe inn.—Aged 42, Mr. B. Boocock, joiner and cabinet-maker.—In his 66th year, the Rev. J. Bell, rector of St. Crux Pavement, perpetual curate of St Sampson, &c. and master of the grammar-school endowed by the late W. Haughton, esq.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, plane-maker.—Mr. J. Spencer, flax-dresser.

At her lodgings, in this city, Mrs. M. Hammond, daughter of the late W. Hammond, esq. of Hull.—In his 88th year, Mr. W. Horner.—In her 57th year, Mrs. Petch, pastrycook.

At Hull, aged 25, Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. Coates, linen-draper, in the Market-place.

Aged 64, Mr. J. Taylor; he was perfectly well, to all appearance, on Thursday-noon, and died on the Friday-evening following.

The Rev. J. Barker, son of the Rev. J. Barker, minister of St. Mary's parish.—Mr. W. Upton, bricklayer.—In her 65th year, Mrs. Swann, mother of the late Mr. Swann, surgeon.

At Leeds, Mrs. Murgitroyd.

Mr. Brook, eldest son of Mr. Brook, merchant. He had formerly travelled on the Continent, and was one of those unfortunate individuals who were detained in Russia, under the severe edict made against the English, by the late Emperor Paul.

Mr. Jonas Whitaker, brother to Mr. J. Whitaker, of Burley, near Otley.

At

At Halifax, Mrs. Holden, wife of Mr. Holden, printer and bookseller.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Shaw, surgeon.

At Wakefield, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Green.

At Whitby, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, while walking upon the pier, Mr. R. Jackson, ship-owner.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Wrightson, wife of Mr. Wrightson, mercer.

At his seat at Ingleby, Sir W. Fowlis, bart. high-sheriff of this county.

Mr. B. Chapman, clothier, &c. of Bussingthorpe, near Leeds.

Aged 57, Mr. B. Dyson, plane-maker, of York. His death was occasioned by the circumstance of inadvertently lying in a damp bed, in an inn, while travelling upon business.

Mr. Brailey, surgeon, of Osmandthorpe, late of Leeds.—Mrs. Barnard, wife of L. B. Barnard, esq. of Walkington, near Beverley.—Aged 74, the Rev. F. Best, rector of South Dalton, and one of the acting magistrates for the East-riding of this county during the last 20 years.—Aged 76, Mrs. Dyson, relict of the late Mr. E. Dyson, of Gatehead, near Halifax.

At his lodgings in London, W. Witham, esq. of Cliffhall, in the North riding.

At Kirby Moorside, suddenly, Mr. D. Seaton, agent to C. S. Duncombe, esq. of Duncombe-park.

At Gildersome, Miss Ashworth, third daughter of the late Rev. T. Ashworth, Dissenting-minister.

Miss Rawsthorne, only daughter of A. Rawsthorne, esq. of Colne-bridge, near Huddersfield.

At Middleton Tyas, Mrs. M. Hartley, sister of the late L. Hartley, esq.

At Rawcliffe, near Snaith, in his 70th year, Mr. J. Oswald, for many years a respected officer in the royal navy.

Mr. Ledger, dry-salter, of Mirfield.—Aged 62, Mr. T. Death, formerly of the Theatres Royal, Norwich and York.

LANCASHIRE.

The cotton manufactories, in the north of England, have lately increased to a degree almost incredible. Lancaster is, and perhaps will continue to be, the grand centre of this rising branch of trade. But the manufactory of this article, has, within the last four or five years been gaining much ground in Cheshire, Staffordshire and Westmorland; and to considerable has its progress been in the West Riding of Yorkshire, that the labouring poor are at present, in many places, principally employed in it. In the neighbourhood of Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, and even Dewsbury, several large manufactories have been lately erected, and we learn that the enterprising proprietors of these works have, every where, the most flattering prospects of success.

Preston Guild or Festival.—This Guild, is, by charter, obliged to be celebrated at the end of every twenty-one years, in default of which, the elective franchise of the inhabitants of Preston, in sending members to parliament, and their rights as burgesses would be forfeited. Twenty-eight days grace are allowed to those who are inclined to renew their freedom, whether acquired by ancestry or purchase. This is always announced before the corporation in full assembly, by a proclamation of the Town-cryer, who ends with these words "or ever after they are to be debarred of the same on any similar occasion." The Derby family, which has the principal patronage of the borough, are, of course, deeply interested in giving eclat to this festival. Every kind of sport, suited to each rank and degree in life, is introduced. The Guild commenced on Monday, the 30th of August under the most propitious auspices imaginable, and with as favourable weather as could be desired. The concourse of people of all ranks, from the highest nobleman to the humblest peasant, was such as was never before collected there, on any similar occasion. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells and sounding of trumpets. At the different inns where the companies assembled, colours were seen flying from the windows, and bands of music playing. The language of Milton might be adopted here with propriety:—"And young and old came forth to play,"—for it was like calling all forth to enjoy the jubilee. And indeed, it may be said, with truth, that all parties joined in exerting themselves to support the Guild with propriety.

The gentlemen's procession commenced on Monday morning, immediately after breakfast, it was preceded by the Marshal, armed cap-a-pee, on horseback, trumpeters on horseback, &c. then came twenty-four young, blooming, handsome, women, belonging to the different cotton mills, dressed in a uniform of peculiar beauty and simplicity. Their dress consisted wholly of the manufacture of the town. The ground petticoats were of fine white callico; the head dress was a kind of blue-feathered wreath, formed very ingeniously of cotton, so as to look like a garland. Each girl carried in her hand the branch of an artificial cotton-tree, as the symbol of her profession. These branches appeared as in full bloom, and had a strong resemblance to nature. The ingenuity with which the leaves were formed, and the execution of them, in general, reflects the highest credit on the taste and judgment of Mrs. Horrocks, and the female part of her family, who made them. This part of the spectacle had a truly original and pleasing effect. The gentlemen walked in pairs, preceded by Lord Derby and the Hon. T. Erskine. They amounted to about four-hundred, consisting of all the principal noblemen, gentlemen, merchants and manufacturers, of this and the

neighbouring counties. At the head of the manufacturers were J. Horrocks, eſq. M. P. and J. Watſon, eſq. arm in arm, (the two principal and indeed rival cotton manufacturers of the county), carrying white wands in their hands! upwards of one hundred workmen and mechanics followed, two and two. They paraded through all the principal ſtreets of the town, attended by bands of muſic and flags, with various emblematical devices, &c. &c. and then proceeded to the pariſh church. In the courſe of the proceſſion, came Nicholas Grimſhaw, eſq. the mayor, with his maces, the recorder, bailiffs, aldermen, common-council-men, halbert-men and other corporation officers, town cryer, beadle, &c. as likewiſe all the different companies or incorporated bodies, headed by their wardens, with ſtaves of office, in their ſtate dreſſes, and with the uſual inſignia; alſo one of the lodges of free-maſons, in their appropriate decorations. The excellent band of the 17th regiment of light dragoons, preceded the corporate body, all in full dreſs, and their officers in new cloaths of office. The company of butchers, in uniform and characteriſtic dreſſes, and thoſe of tanners, ſkinners and glovers, habited in like manner, cloſed the whole. The other companies were the woolcombers, ſpinners and weavers company, the cordwainers company, the carpenters company, the vintners company, the taylors* company, the ſmiths company, (joined by the plumbers, painters, glaziers and watch-makers) and the mercers and drapers company. Each company was attended by a band of muſic and a very elegant enſign. After divine ſervice the proceſſion paraded the ſtreets, in the ſame order as they had gone to the church, and then broke up at the Guildhall, where they had firſt aſſembled, about nine o'clock in the morning. Two very ſtriking emblematical devices occurred in the proceſſion, one was a machine, or ſort of ſtage, with a ſpinning jenny on it, worked by a boy, characteriſtically habited, and drawn by fourteen men, uniformly and neatly dreſſed in callico ſhirts. The other was a ſimilar machine, with a loom drawn on a ſledge, at which was a girl, working with bobbins; this was alſo drawn by fourteen men dreſſed in a uniform like the others. After the proceſſion, Mr. Grimſhaw, the Mayor, entertained the gentlemen with a ſumptuous dinner at his houſe, in Winkley-place—The Mayoreſs, likewiſe, entertained the ladies on the following day.

On Tueſday was the ladies proceſſion. A numerous body of gentlemen, holding white rods in their hands, walked before and filed off, making a line, on each ſide of the ſtreet, through which the ladies were to paſs. The girls from the cotton manufactory, led the van, as before, afterwards came the ladies, two and two. The Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth, rector, and Mrs. Grimſhaw, the Mayoreſs and Queen of the Guild, walked firſt; after them came the Counteſs of Derby and Lady Charlotte Hornby; Lady Stanley, daughter of Lord Derby, and Lady Anne Lindſay; Lady Suſan Carpenter and the Hon. Mrs. Cawthorne; Lady Gerard and Lady Houghton; Lady Jerningham and Lady Fitzgerald. Several other baronets ladies and the reſt of the other ladies followed, walking in pairs; in all near four hundred in number, conſiſting of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ladies in this and the other neighbouring counties. They were all ſuperbly dreſſed and adorned with a profuſion of the richeſt jewels. Each of them wore an elegant, faſhionable plume of feathers branching from the *coeffure*. This part of the ſpectacle (eſpecially the firſt *coup-d'oeil* when the ladies had all got out of the town-hall into the ſtreet) comprehending

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* This company was attended by a man and woman decorated with fig-leaves, an emblem of the very high antiquity of their buſineſs. The Eve, though ſelected from among the fair Lancaſhire witches (and never, ſay the Lancaſhire-papers, did they look more bewitching than on this occaſion), did not it ſeems, reſemble the Eve of Milton, of whom it is ſaid:

Grace was in all her ſteps, heaven in her eye.
In every geſture dignity and love.

The butchers company were about forty in number. They had, all, new white aprons and ſteels hung to them; and twelve of their ſons walked in the proceſſion, dreſſed in a ſimilar manner.—All of them had white and red ribbons in their hats. The farriers company was led by a man, completely accoutred in ſteel armour, elegantly ornamented, his armour-cap was decorated with a fine plume of feathers; his horſe had a ſcarlet ſaddle-cloth, ornamented with gold-lace, which gave him a ſtately and grand appearance. This perſonage repreſented Vulcan. He was followed by eight boys, with their hair powdered, without coats or waiſtcoats, their ſhirts ornamented with blue ribbons; they carried white ſtaves, in their hands, with gilt heads. The farriers followed with new blue jackets and trowſers, the jackets had red collars, they wore red caps with taſſels at the top, and fur fronts; they had on new leather aprons, with pincers and hammers hanging in the fronts. The tanners company wore green ribbands in their hats, and oak-leaves; moſt of them were dreſſed in blue coats. The cordwainers company, to the number of about forty, wore red morocco aprons, bound with new, light-blue ribbands. They had ſaſhes over their ſhoulders, with an appropriate inſcription. They were followed by a number of apprentices, carrying, on long poles, all the different faſhions of ladies and gentlemens ſhoes, &c. &c. Of the Freemaſon's lodge, Peace and Unity, No 565, about fifty, only, were in the proceſſion.

ſuch

ſuch a brilliant diſplay of beauty, elegance and faſhion, deſervedly attracted univerſal attention and admiration, and produced one of the grandeſt, moſt uncommon and charming ſights ever beheld. After attending the Mayoreſs to church, and hearing divine ſervice, the ladies paraded in the ſame order, quite round the market-place. In the courſe of the proceſſion, a complete ſteam-engine, in miniature, at full work, and performing all the various operations of the cotton manufactory, was exhibited, for the inſtruction and amuſement of the ladies. It was attended by fourteen men in uniform dreſſes like thoſe mentioned above. This very curious and ſingular piece of mechaniſm attracted great attention. The ſpectacle of this day was by far the moſt brilliant and gratifying of the whole feſtival. So ſplendid an exhibition of female attractions has ſeldom been witneſſed in this part of the country, and indeed, every poſſible variety of taſte, elegance and art, were diſplayed by both ſexes during the whole feſtival, in coſtume, ornaments and decorations. Some of the dreſſes worn by the ladies, on this occaſion, were ſaid to be worth more than 10,000l. On Monday, there was a ſplendid aſſembly at the town-hall, (the tickets at half a guinea each) which was crowded to an uncommon degree, and on Wedneſday night the Mayoreſs gave a ball, at the ſame place, for which more than four hundred tickets were iſſued. The crowd was ſo great that dancing was hardly practicable. The New Theatre, at Preſton, a very elegant and convenient houſe, was attended by crowded audiences every night, at double prices: a great part of the pit had been laid into boxes, notwithſtanding which, ſcarcely a place was to be had, on moſt of the nights. The prodigious concourſe of viſitors, eſpecially of thoſe of the higher ranks, was ſuch as to excite the aſtoniſhment of all the townſmen. More than two hundred gentlemen's carriages were daily parading the ſtreets of Preſton. The races began on Wedneſday, and the concourſe of people on Fulwood-moor was greater than ever before remembered. This Guild was inſtituted in the reign of King Henry III. and the late one makes the eighteenth which has been held, under the reign of twelve monarchs. The firſt was held in the ſecond year of King Edward III. His preſent Majeſty is the only ſovereign, during whoſe reign, three of theſe feſtivals have been celebrated.

Application is intended to be made, in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, for an act, containing powers, to enable the company of proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, to make a navigable branch, cut or canal, from Henhurſt-bridge, in the townſhip of Wigan, in this county, to communicate with the canal-navigation belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater, in the parish of Leith; the ſaid canal to paſs through the ſeveral pariſhes of Wigan, Winwick, Leigh, Ince, Aſheton, Abram, Weſt Leigh and Pennington, all in this county; alſo to make a navigable ſide-cut, branch or railed way, with all proper works and conveniencies, properly conſtructed for the paſſage of boats, waggons, carts and other carriages, from the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at or near the eaſt ſide of the intended aqueduct over Hindley Brook, in the townſhip of Abram, in this county, to a certain eſtate called Low Hall, in the townſhip of Hindley; which intended ſide-cut, or branch and railed way is intended to be carried through the pariſh of Wigan, and through the townſhip of Abram, &c.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. B. Blake, to Miſs Pemberton.—Mr. Boote, to Miſs Gibbons.—Mr. Chriſtian, ſurgeon, to Miſs Birch, late of Mancheſter.—Mr. F. T. Walker, merchant, to Miſs S. Marſh.—Mr. R. Higgins, ironmonger, to Miſs J. Critchlow.—Mr. E. Atherton, veterinary ſurgeon, to Miſs Slater.—M. J. Woolfe, merchant, to Miſs E. Smith.—Mr. W. Dixon, copper-plate-printer, to Miſs Williams.

At Sephton, Capt. Nuttal, of the ſhip Eclipſe, to Miſs Beſbrowne, daughter of the late Mr. C. Beſbrowne, of Liverpool.

At Warrington, Mr. W. Simmons, of the Ship tavern, aged 70 years, to Mrs. Crank, being his 6th wife.

Mr. T. Lowndes, jun. broker, of Liverpool, to Miſs Jones, youngeſt daughter of the late T. Jones, eſq. of Wrexham.—The Rev. W. Marſden, M. A. miniſter of Blackrod, to Miſs Howard, of Mancheſter.—Mr. J. Cook, clock-maker, of Kuncorn, to Miſs M. Monk, of Preſcott.

At Preſton, the Rev. D. Martin, to Miſs Clark of Houndſditch.

At Oldham, Mr. W. Chippindall, to Miſs Lees.

Mr. R. Hind, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Wheeler, of Mancheſter.

Died.] At Lancaſter, Miſs Borwick. As this lady was leaning out of her chamber window, which is three ſtories high, to wipe ſomething off the glaſs, ſhe unfortunately overreached herſelf, and fell into the ſtreet; ſhe was taken up, apparently in a lifeleſs ſtate, but by proper medical aſſiſtance ſhe was brought to herſelf, when it appeared that both her arms were broke, and one of her thighs. She was otherwiſe bruiſed in a dreadful manner; the broken limbs were, however, ſet, and though great hopes were, at firſt, entertained of her recovery, ſhe died in the courſe of a few days.

At Liverpool, in his 75th year, Mr. P. Penny, of the Cuſtoms.—Aged 30, Mr. J. Morland, merchant.—In the prime of life, Mrs. M'Nealy, wife of Mr. J. M'Nealy, merchant.—Mrs. Chamley, formerly of Preſton. Aged 48, Mr. W. Sutton, brother to Miſs Sutton, agent to the London waggon.—Mrs. Maddox, relict of the late Rev. Mr. M. Maddox, rector of this pariſh.

At the King's Arms Inn, aged 46, of an apoplexy, Mr. W. Williams, of America.

At Mancheſter, Mr. M. Shaw.

At Warrington, in conſequence of a fall from his gig, E. Dakin, eſq. late Capt. of the Warrington volunteers; a gentleman univerſally diſtinguiſhed by the benevolence of his heart, the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, and the urbanity of his manners.

At the Rioponges, on the coaſt of Africa, aged 25, Mr. T. Holcroft, ſon of the late Mr. T. Holcroft, wine-cooper.—In the month of June laſt, on his paſſage from Africa to Jamaica, Capt. Bennet, of the ſhip Abigail.

At Farnworth, aged 75, Mr. T. Woolrich.

At Wavertree, in his 22d year, Mr. H. Rogers, ſecond ſon of the late Mr. E. Rogers of Liverpool; a young man of eſtimable accompliſhments and ſplendid abilities, directed by virtue, integrity and real goodneſs of heart. In painting he had made a remarkable proficiency, ſo that few profeſſional men could boaſt a more maſterly hand in the profile of nature. His poetical productions were the offspring of an exuberant fancy, and diſplay a ſprightlineſs and vivacity, which will ſcarcely allow them to remain long in the confined ſphere of private friendſhip. In ſhort, if the teſtimony of virtuous actions, and the accompliſhment of ambitious and honourable attempts, may be eſteemed an earneſt of future excellence, this gentleman may be juſtly conſidered as entitled to the regret of his contemporaries.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. T. Wilkinſon, to Miſs Roberts.—Mr. Bradſhaw, tanner, to Miſs Manning, daughter of Mr. Manning, ſadler.

At Great Budworth, Mr. J. Reade, to Miſs Carter, of Loſtock Gratam, near Northwich.

At Scheiviog, Flintſhire, Colonel Rayne, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Mrs. Allen, of Coed-y-brain.—Mr. J. Moore, jun. ſurgeon, of Denbigh, to Miſs Newby, of Iſlington.—Mr. S. Deane ſurgeon, of Northwich, to Miſs J. Hancock.

Died.] At Newton, in Lancaſhire, Mrs. Greſwell, widow of the late Mr. J. Greſwell, flax-dreſſer, of Cheſter.—Mr. Cawley, watchmaker, of Gloverſtone.

At his ſeat of Plas Coch, in Angleſea, W. Hughes, eſq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſhbourne, Mr. E. Simms, organiſt, to Miſs A. Frith.—W. Allwood Lord, Eſq. of Tupton-hall, to Miſs E. Brockſopp, of Savage-gardens, London.

At Derby, Mr. G. Cheetham, draper, to Miſs Brewer.

At Thorpe, Mr. T. Turton, cotton-ſpinner, to Miſs S. Garratt, of Stanſhope-hall, Staffordſhire.—Mr. J. Denham, of Heath, to Miſs S. Greaves, of High-houſe.

At Dronfield, Mr. C. Reaves, of Sheffield, to Miſs Wolſtenholme, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wolſtenholme, of Horſley-gate, near the former place.

Died.] At Derby, aged 70, Mrs. M. Morris.

At Buxton, in his 56th year, the Right Hon. T. Fox Strangways, Earl of Ilcheſter, &c. &c. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his ſon, Henry Stephen Lord Stavordale.

At Cheſterfield, of an inflammation in his brain, Mr. J. Johnſon, watch-maker, and one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Aſhbourne, the Rev. E. Horton, LL B Prebendary of Litchfield, and Chaplain to the Ducheſs of Cumberland.

At Staveley, aged 64, Mrs. A. Bell. Her death was occaſioned by inadvertently falling into a tub of hot liquor, by which ſhe was ſo dreadfully ſcalded, that ſhe died in leſs than 24 hours afterwards.

At Willin, Mrs. Chambers, relict of the late Mr. Chambers, an eminent builder.—Aged 28, Mrs. Stretton, of the Swan-inn, Whichnor Bridges.

At Eyam, Mr. E. Dooley, miner and muſician. An oratorio had been announced to be performed at Eyam church on the following Sunday, for his benefit, as he was both poor and infirm. Too much anxiety and exertion in preparing for this occaſion, probably haſtened his diſſolution, which unexpectedly took place on the very evening before the celebration of the intended performance. Being in company with ſome young men who were rehearſing a morris-dance, which was to be held on the following Monday, on the Edge, a high mountain-top near Eyam, he ſuddenly laid down his fiddle, ſtretched himſelf, and expired. The oratorio was performed, however, the next day for the benefit of his mother, an aged widow, with whom he had lived.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Stapleford, G. C. Sedley, eſq ſon of the Hon. H. Sedley, of Nuttall Temple, to Miſs Warren, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir J. Borlaſe Warren, bart. of Stapleford Hall.

At Nottingham, Mr. Hardmett, farmer and grazier, of Ruddington, to Miſs Lockton, of the Spread Eagle public-houſe.—Mr. Wallis, trimmer, to Miſs Sandſby, of Clifton.—Mr. Flint, of London, to Miſs Hogg, only daughter of Mr. Hogg, carrier.—Mr. F. H. Cartwright, hoſier, to Miſs E. Timms.—Mr. J. Pearſon, bleacher, to Miſs Torr, both of Basford, near Nottingham.

At Newark, Mr. Watkin, to Miſs Thompſon, of the Saracen's Head Inn.

Died.] J. Renſhaw, eſq. of Owthorp.

At Nottingham, at the Roebuck public-houſe, Mrs. Marſden.

While on a viſit to his relations at the Trent-bridge, Mr. Wombwell, ſen. late proprietor of the coffee-houſe at Lenton.

Mr. Smith, baker, formerly of Plumtree.

At Newark, in his 72d year, Mr. G. Lawrence, alderman of that corporation.

At Knuzden, Mrs. Baron, relict of the late T. Baron, eſq.

LINCOLN-

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On Friday, Sept. 16, the new inland-navigation up to the town of Horncastle was opened for the first time, when three vessels, beautifully decorated with colours, entered the different basons of the navigation. They were hauled in by ropes, amidst the cheers of upwards of two thousand spectators.

Married.] At Bole, near Gainsborough, Mr. G. R. Curtis, merchant, of Rotterdam, to Miss Woodcock.

At Gainsborough, Mr. G. Robinson, merchant, to Miss E. Brand.—Mr. Sharpe, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Broadbent, tailor, to Miss A. Stone, of Lincoln.—Mr. Porter, grocer, to Mrs. Smith.

At Louth, Mr. Eardley Norton, farmer and grazier, of Rigsby, near Alresford, to Miss S. West.—Mr. T. Wateland, farmer, of Thealby, to Mrs. Day, of Burringham.

At Langton, Peregrine Langston, esq. 2d son of the Countess of Rothes, to Miss E. M. A. Massingbeard (whose name Mr. L. is to take) only child and heiress of the late H. Massingbeard, esq. of Gunby.

J. Aikin, esq. of the South Lincoln militia, to Miss S. M. Wade, of Orchard-street, London.

At Alderchurch, in this county, T. Payne, esq. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, London, to Mrs. Hutchinson, of Wolverhampton.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. G. Jackson.—Aged 75, the Rev. J. Hewthwaite, M. A. formerly master of the free grammar-school in that city, and late Vicar of Bicker, in the Holland Division.

At Stamford, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. S. Lowley, of Derbyshire-lane, near Sheffield.

At Spalding, Mr. Bourn, draper.

At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Simons, baker.—Aged 26, Mrs. Morris, of Scridlinton, near Lincoln.—Advanced in years, the Rev. J. Curtois, vicar of Harmstow, near Lincoln.

At Louth, aged 23, in a decline, Mrs. Patrick.—Aged 66, Mrs. Croft, a widow lady.

At Alresford, aged 52, Mr. J. Saunders.

At South Ormsby, in his 84th year, W. Burrell Massingbeard, esq.

At Eckington, Miss M. Barber.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Willie, farmer, of Waddington, near Lincoln.—Mrs. Gray, of Kirton, near Gainsborough, wife of the Rev. Mr. Gray, of Lincoln.

At Keddington, aged 81, Mr. R. Chapman, butcher, late of Louth.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Jolly, of Sutton Bonnington, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Smith, of Normanton-upon-Soar. — Mr. J. Hardwick, to Miss M. Dyson.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Iliffe, butcher.—Aged 54, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. W. Johnson, sen.—Mr. Iron, upholsterer.—Mr. W. Smart, jun. of Redmile, near Belvoir-castle.

At Nottingham, aged 19, Mr. Gill, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Gill, of Scraptoft, in this county, and apprentice to Mr. Attenbury, surgeon, of Nottingham. He was swimming in the river Trent, which he had crossed, but, on his return, his strength failed him, and he was unfortunately drowned. His body was not found till next morning, a delay which rendered all means of resuscitation useless.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wright, surgeon, of Litchfield, to Miss Burchell, daughter of J. Burchell, esq. of London.

At Stone, the Rev. R. B. Wolfe, to Mrs. Butler, widow, of Hill Top.

At Albrighton, Mr. T. Hawkes, watchmaker, of Walsall, to Miss Blakeway, daughter of Mr. Blakeway, clock-maker.

At Litchfield, R. Harper, esq. of the Duchy of Lancaster office, to Miss Hinckley.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. J. Taylor, shoe-manufacturer.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Cope, late a partner in a banking-house at that place, and formerly a clerk in the house of Messrs. Taylor and Lloyd, Birmingham

In the bloom of life, Mr. R. Berks, of the Yew Tree, son of Mr. Berks, of Keel.

At Walsall, Mr. W. Thornhill, bucklemaker.—Mrs. J. Haworth, of Uttoxeter.

At Wolverhampton, in her 45th year, Mrs. Pearce.—Mr. Wenham.

At Barr, Mrs. Huxley, formerly of Rushall-hall.

At Aldridge, Mrs. Goodwyn.

At Brierley-hill, in his 57th year, R. Honeyborne, esq. highly respected as a sensible, hospitable, and worthy gentleman, of an unblemished character. He was suddenly snatched away in the midst of great affluence, and possessing a hale constitution, from the enjoyment of many sublunary comforts, whilst he was preparing, with pious duty and affection, to celebrate, in company with a large circle of friends, the birth-day of a much-beloved and aged mother.

At Wednesbury, aged 67, Mrs. M. Kendrick.

At Cannock, J. Perrott, esq.—Miss Stubbs, of Hyde Lea, near Stafford.—E. Horton, esq. of Catton.—In his 47th year, Mr. C. Shaw, of Standon.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Banks, wholesale linen-draper, of London, to Miss Wasdell.—Mr. J. Vale, of Handsworth, to Miss S. Robbins.—Mr. W. Lea, to Mrs. Linard.—Mr. J. Hartill of Dudley, to Miss C. Pitt.

At the Quakers' meeting-house, at Birmingham, Mr. S. Southall, to Miss S. Fowler.—Also, Mr. J. Lovell, to Miss E. Gibbons.

At Coventry, Mr. R. Barrs, mercer, &c. to Miss A. Docker.—Mr. W. Lewin, to Miss J. Dawson.—Mr. T. Piercy, of Digbeth, to Mrs. E. Pembroke, late of Ireland.—Mr. T. Leek, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Barrs, of

Deritend

Dertend.—Mr. T. Heath, of Yardley, to Miss J. Hayward, of Solyhull.

Died.] In child-bed, at her father's house, Mrs. Phelps, aged 26, daughter of Mr. Samp. Lloyd, banker, of Birmingham, and married in November last, to Mr. Phelps, of Moyallen, in Ireland. Mrs. Phelps, by those who had opportunity of knowing her, was universally esteemed and admired as one of the best and most lovely of women; and although cut off in the prime of life, she lived long enough to be prepared to die, and to leave a character which, as it very nearly approached feminine perfection, is worthy of the closest imitation, and renders her death not merely a private sorrow but a public loss.—*Ob! si sic omnes!*

At Birmingham, in his 50th year, Mr. S. Wyer, master of the Dog-inn.—Mr. Brown, watchmaker.—In his 26th year, Mr. S. Crosbee.—Mr. T. Elvins, an eminent architect.—Aged 32, Mr. E. Wilson, button-maker.

At Warwick, Mr. Hawkes, of the Globe public-house.—Mrs. Lightoler.

At Coventry, aged 79, Mrs. F. Saunders.

At Solyhull, J. Small, esq. formerly a merchant of Liverpool.

At Rowley Regis, aged 64, Mr. T. Wilkes, farmer.

At Dudley, Mrs. Raven, widow, of Birmingham.

At Hampton-in-Arden, aged 104, Mrs. Reynolds. She could read the smallest print without spectacles, and retained the use of all her faculties till the day of her death.

At Warwick Castle, in his 20th year, the Hon. Henry Greville, third son of the Earl of Warwick.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Jones, sadler, to Miss Davies.—Mr. Jones, wire-worker, to Miss A. Gronnan.—Mr. Grace, confectioner, of London, to Miss Piddock.—Mr. R. Price, of Lodge, near Holt, Denbighshire, to Mrs. Thomas.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Churton, cabinet-maker, to Miss Parker.

At Wellington, Mr. E. Houlstone, to Miss Durack.—Mr. Higgins, mercer, of Shiffnal, to Miss Cooper, of Dawley.

At Llanidloes, Mr. T. E. Marsh, attorney, to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in her 89th year, Mrs. Murphy, widow.—Mr. Cross, maltster.—Mr. Jones, shoemaker.

At Ludlow, Mr. T. Aigell, currier.

At Whitchurch, in her 76th year, Mrs. Lovell.—The Rev. R. Lewis, Vicar of Trefelgluys, near Llanidloes.—Mr. Jones, upwards of twenty years butler to R. Wingfield, esq. of the Hall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Cash account of the Worcester Hospital, as lately reported to the annual meeting of Governors, from the 5th July, 1801, to 5th July, 1802.—Total of the debitor account for annual subscriptions, arrears, benefactions, collections, legacies, the several charity-boxes in Worcester, one year's rent of the garden, one year's rent for wash and grains, &c. &c. one years dividend on 6300l. 3 per Cent. Bank, due 5th January last. 1502l. 18s 2d. —General contribution for liquidating the debt of the Infirmary, from parish-collections, fines, unknown subscribers, &c. 701l. 10s. 5d. Total of the creditor, or *per contra*, account, for housekeeping, matron's incidents, wages and gratuities, burying the dead, one year's chief rent, one year's insurance, drugs, repairs of building, supply of furniture, extraordinary nursing, garden expences, printing, &c. (including some detached accounts of the four preceding years) 2151l. 18s. 3¾d. —Balance in the Treasurer's hands, July 5, 1802, 52l. 10s. 3¾d. We learn from the same report, that the Auditors have been enabled, by the receipt of the general contributions, to pay off the old accounts, and discharge every demand upon the hospital up to the 5th of July last.

A subscription has been lately opened at Malvern, Wells, Worcester, &c. for the repair of the ancient church of Great Malvern, which exhibits a beautiful specimen of the most finished style of Gothic architecture, as it prevailed in the reign of Henry VI. and which yet remains in its original state, except what it has suffered from the want of care and attention, there not having been a sufficient fund for repairing it since the dissolution of monasteries, when this noble conventual church became the parish church; and the parishioners themselves are unable to defray the expence without assistance. The splendid remains of antient stained-glass, for which this church has been long celebrated, are, from the dilapidated state of the building, rapidly diminishing; but, if the necessary repair can be effected to the edifice, so much yet remains dispersed in the different windows, that, if collected together, judiciously arranged, and placed in the east window of the choir, it would form, it is believed, a window of greater splendour and beauty than any other to be seen in the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. Hemming, print and bookseller, of Stourbridge, to Miss Wilkes, only daughter of Mr. Wilkes, hop-merchant.

At Lapley, J. Murhall Crokett, esq. to Miss Molyneux.

At Kempsey, Mr. W. A. Mills, late of Bencoolen, to Miss Harris.—Mr. H. J. Postlethwayte, surgeon, of Campden, to Miss Collier, of Blockley, in this county.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Richards, glover.—Mr. R. Child, a reputable Severn-trader.—Mrs. Dance, wife of Mr. Dance, of the Ewe and Lamb public-house.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Lane, cooper.—Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. W. Wells, butcher.—Mrs. Becket, widow, late of St. John's, near Worcester.

Worceſter, one of the ſociety of Quakers, and ſiſter of Mr. T. Bevington, lately deceaſed.

Mr. Jackſon, farmer, of Claines, near Worceſter.—Aged 73, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of T. Whitaker, eſq. of Caudhill, near Stoulton.

At Feckenham, in her 98th year, Mrs Job. Baker.

At Rochford, near Tenbury, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Downes, relict of the late E. Downes, eſq. Juſtice of the peace for this county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Hereford, Mr. Anderſon, to Miſs A. Bateman, of Ludlow.—G. F. Harriſon, eſq. Lieutenant in the 44th regiment of foot, to Miſs Pugh, of Hereford.—Mr. T. Tully, linen-draper, youngeſt ſon of Mr. J. Tully, hop-merchant, of Ledbury, to Miſs Newman.

At the Quakers' meeting-houſe at Almeley, Mr. J. Sweetman, ſon of Mr. Sweetman, of Evercreek-park, Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Howels, of the Hay, Brecon.

Died.] At Ledbury, Mr. E. Haukins.

At Leominſter, in her 90th year, Mrs. Jennings, widow.

At Hay, in Brecknockſhire, in his 86th year, T. Watkins, eſq. a Juſtice of the peace for the county of Radnor near half a century.

At Brecon, Miſs M. Phillips.—Alſo, Miſs Fr. Wilkins, daughter of J. Wilkins, eſq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At the late muſic-meeting at Glouceſter, of the three Choirs of Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Hereford, the total of the ſums contributed for the benefit of the charity, on the three days of meeting, amounted to 621l. 19s. 3d.; including the ſum of 36l. 6s. intereſt of money collected at different periods, at Worceſter, beyond the expence of the meeting.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Amb. Wadley, to Miſs Giles.

At Newland, Lieut. Col. T. Probyn, of the 18th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Paterſon, daughter of General Rooke, of Bigſwar

At Swanſea, the Rev. J. Hume Spry, to Miſs A. Williams, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Williams, late rector of Cheriton, Glamorganſhire.

At Swanſea, the Rev. R. Kennedy, to Miſs Hall, daughter of the late J. Hall, eſq. engraver to his Majeſty.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. Rudge, wife of Mr. Rudge, attorney.

At her lodgings in this city, Miſs De la Bere, late of Cheltenham.

Aged 76, Mr. D. Moreton, a reſpectable farmer at Almondſbury.

At Weſtbury, aged 58, J. Foſter, eſq.

At Halmoor, near Berkeley, aged 72, Mr. Longdon, farmer.

At Monmouth, Mr. J. Phillips, alderman.

Drowned, at Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, Mr. T. Jennings, ſon of Mr. J. Jennings, of the cuſtom-houſe.

At Abergavenny, Monmouthſhire, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Williams, formerly a chandler of that town.

At Tewkeſbury, Mr. J. Mew, barge-maſter.

At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 60, Mrs. M. Biddle, relict of Mr. M. Biddle, formerly an eminent attorney.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] In London, H. Joddrell, eſq. of Bayfield, Norfolk, to Miſs Weyland, eldeſt daughter of J. Weyland, eſq. of Woodeaton, in this county.

At Oxford, Mr. J. Holland, to Mrs. S. Strange.

Died.] At Oxford, in his 73d year, G. Tonge, eſq. ſenior alderman, and father of the city.

Aged 90, Mrs. M. Brown, widow of Mr. T. Brown, late of Oxford.

At Wiggington, in his 84th year, Mr. J. Hall.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Goodacre, jun. of Leir, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Dent, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Dent, of Northampton.—The Rev. E Jones, jun. Vicar of Greetham, to Miſs Belgrave, eldeſt daughter of W. Belgrave, eſq. of Uppingham, both in Rutland.—Mr. J. York, to Miſs Oliver, both of Stoney Stratford, Bucks.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. R. Hughes, ironmonger

At his lodgings in this town, Juſtinian Ekins, eſq. He went to reſt the preceding night in his uſual ſtate of apparent good health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning.

At Oundle, aged 92, Mrs. E. Drake.—Mrs. F. Aveling, relict of the late Rev. T. Aveling, rector of Henlow, &c. Bedfordſhire.—Mr. Atkins, apothecary, of King's Cliffe.

At Eyneſbury, Huntingdonſhire, in her 22d year, Miſs C. Chapman, only daughter of the late Mr. R. Chapman, ſurgeon, of Brackley.—Aged 21, Miſs Chapman, of St. Neott's, Huntingdonſhire.—Mr. Clark, of Helpſtone.

At Girtford, near Biggleſwade, Bedfordſhire, E. J. Nagle, eſq. paymaſter of the Bedford recruiting-diſtrict.—Miſs J. Green, 3d daughter of Mr. Green, of Brixworth.—Mrs. Cole, of Earl's Barton.—Mr. Binyon Drage, ſen. horſe-dealer, of Holcott, near Northampton.—Mr. E. Jackſon, ſurgeon, of Bedford.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Todd, of Whittleſea, to Miſs A. Robinſon.—Mr. A. Luke, of Royſton, Herts, to Miſs North, of Gracechurch-ſtr. London.—Mr. Short, taylor and ſaleſman, of Union-ſtreet, London, to Miſs E. Rayment, of Great Swaffham.

Died.] At Cambridge, in his 27th year, Mr. S. Fortin, maſter of the Bell public-houſe.

houſe.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Foſter, widow of the late Mr. T. Foſter, formerly a butcher, of Wiſbeach.—Aged 63, Mrs. M. Wade, widow, of Feltwell.—Mr. Motherſole, of the White Horſe-inn, Great Saxham.—Aged 69, Mr. R. Bunyan, an eminent brazier and appraiſer.—In her 20th year, Miſs F. Andrews, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Andrews, miller, of Barrow.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Taylor, an opulent tanner, at Burwell.—The Rev. Mr. Hepworth, rector of Granſden Parva.

NORFOLK.

Married.] After a courtſhip of twenty-five years, Mr W Dye, to Miſs Claxton; their united ages amount to 138 years!

At Norwich, Mr. G. Nixon, plumber and glazier, to Miſs E. Starr.—Mr. R. Hedgman, to Miſs Goodeham.—Mr. Blake, attorney, to Miſs Read, of Freethorpe.

In Weſtminſter, Mr. J. Borrett, of Abingdon-ſtreet, brother to Mrs. Fitch, of Norwich.

The Rev. Jarrett Daſhwood, rector of Caſtorcum Marketſhall, to Miſs Burton, of Bracondale Houſe, near Norwich.

Died.] Aged 63, ſuddenly, Mrs. Newton.—In her 25th year, Mrs. Mary Ranſome, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—In his 25th year, Mr. J. Twiddy, a maſter-carpenter or formerly ſo.—Aged 78, Mrs. Steady.—Aged 36, Mr R Wright, maſter of the Bear and Ragged Staff public-houſe.—Aged 45, Mr. T. Duckett, butcher.

In her 97th year, Mrs. Faith Minns, widow; ſhe retained the uſe of all her faculties to the laſt moment.

At Lynn, aged 54, Mr. R. Reader, formerly a reſpectable farmer at Ringſtead.—Mrs. Criſp, relict of the late Mr. J. Criſp, of the Star-inn.—Aged 82, Mr. Tomlinſon, many years a faithful clerk in the counting-houſe of Meſſrs. Bowker and Co. merchants.

At Yarmouth, aged 45, Mr. J. Fiſh.—Mr. D. Boulter, formerly a ſilverſmith and toyman, and one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Elmham, in his 54th year, W. Thorne, gent. formerly a lieutenant in the Weſt Norfolk Militia.

At Oporto, in Portugal, Captain Luckle, of Lynn.

At Shottiſham, in her 64th year, Mrs. A. M. Seadall, widow; and the laſt of the Mingay family of that village, after a reſidence of upwards of 400 years.

Aged 73, Mrs. Lee, widow, of Hopton.

At South Repps, aged 45, the Rev. Mr. Smith, rector; an active and worthy magiſtrate, and a real friend to the poor.

Aged 59, R. Cubitt, gent. of North Baſham.

At Cromer, Mrs. M. Sanderſon, of the King's Arms-hotel.—Aged 68, Mrs. M. Wade, widow, of Feltwell.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. R. Tanner, of Saxmundham, to Mrs. Branch, relict of B. Branch, gent. late of St. Andrew's, Ilketſhall.—J. Worth, eſq. of Oakley, to Miſs Sinclair, only daughter of the late Captain Sinclair, of the royal navy.—Mr. T. Goodrich, ſaddler, of Bury, to Miſs Holland, of South Lopham.—Captain J. Hawes, of Cavendiſh, formerly of the Roebuck ſhip of war, and lately appointed confidential ſecretary to Sir John Borlaſe Warren, to Miſs Duball, of Bath.

Died.] At Ipſwich, in his 90th year, T. Bigſby, M.D. formerly of Caius and Gonville Coll. Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. in 1734, A. M. in 1738. He was generally reported to be the oldeſt graduate of that univerſity.

At Beccles, aged 60, the Rev. Mr. Hamplingſtall, a diſſenting miniſter of irreproachable character; he was ſuddenly taken ill while performing divine ſervice, and died in the evening of the ſame day.

At Cavendiſh, Mrs. Seabrook, wife of the Rev. T. Seabrook.—Mrs. Allen, of Eaſt Bergholt.—Aged 51, Mr. T. Andrews, miller, of Barrow.

At Haleſworth, Mr. J. Godwin, aſſiſtant to Mr. Blowers, grocer; while bathing in the river, near the town, he was unfortunately drowned.

At Great Saxham, aged 90, Mr. T. Seir.—In his 21ſt year, Mr. J. Green, apprentice to Mr. Gedge, ſurgeon, of Mildenhall.—In his 21ſt year, Mr. E. Lee, jun. ſon of Mr. E. Lee, of Bocking, and late one of the clerks in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Crowe, Sparrow, and Browne, in Bury.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Mr. T. Hedge, attorney, to Mrs. M. Tuffie, widow of the late Captain Tuffie, of the 44th regiment.—Mr. T. Archer, ſaleſman, of London, to Miſs E. Stubbing.—Mr. Cole, land-ſurveyor, to Mrs. Chignell.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Aged 75, Mr. Howlett, many years a faithful ſervant to the public, in the capacity of a poſt-man, from this town, to Dedham.

At Woodham Mortimer, Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. Potter, farmer.

At Little Tey Parſonage, aged 83, Mrs. Cook, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Cook.

At Kelvedon, Mr. J. Thruſher, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mr. Springett, a conſiderable miller, of Boxted, near Colcheſter.—Aged 82, Mr. W. Fuller, of Great Sampford.—Mrs. Pycroft, of Wanſtead.—The Rev. Mr J. Newman, ſen. vicar of Mountneſſing, &c.

At Raileigh, in his 64th year, Mr. J. Downs, farmer; a kind and beneficent friend to the poor of his pariſh and neighbourhood. After the funeral ſervice, every poor perſon belonging to Raileigh received two quartern loaves, and all other perſons, belonging to

confi-

other parishes, who choose to receive it, one quartern loaf each. They were all afterwards regaled at the Golden Lion-inn with as much strong beer as was necessary for their refreshment. He has left legacies to all his relations, and to none less than 20l.

In his 69th year, Mr. J. Bunn, farmer, of Great Mapleford.

At Munsoorcottah, in the East Indies, in his 43d year, after a residence of more than 22 years, E. Mark Gepp, esq. major in the 19th battalion of native infantry, and eldest son of the late Mr. E. Gepp, attorney, of Chelmsford.

Mr. Matthews, wheelwright, of Great Baddow.—Mr. J. Harrison, farmer, of Feering.

At Braintree, Mrs. E. Mustgrove.

KENT.

The canal, which has been for a long time cutting between Gravesend and Rochester, is at present suspended, a serious disagreement having taken place between the proprietors, and the chief engineer employed to cut the navigation. The tunnel under the Thames is also suspended.

A meeting has been lately held of the inhabitants of Canterbury and of Sandwich, at the latter place, for the purpose of considering the expediency of cutting a canal from Canterbury to the sea. Two engineers have been appointed to make surveys and to report on the subject.

Correct Statement of the Hop Plantations throughout the Kingdom, as given in the Canterbury Papers.—That called the Worcester collection extends through Worcestershire and some adjoining counties; it comprises a very considerable number of acres; the duty of last year exceeded 62,000l. the duty of this year cannot amount to 500l. the crop having been completely destroyed by the blight. The parish of Farnham contains about 800 acres in hops: the produce will fall between twenty and thirty tons. Crundon, Alton, and what are called the county grounds will average at about 50lbs. per acre. The North Cleys are completely blighted. The grounds between the two Hedinghams, a small plantation in Essex, will average at about one bag per acre. Kent, which generally pays an half-part of the duty, has this year experienced the fate of other parts of the kingdom. In West Kent, one part will average at one hundred and a half per acre; one-third at about half an hundred; and the remainder at no more than one-fourth of an hundred weight. Of East Kent, the county grounds in general are bad indeed, and but few that can be picked round Canterbury: from two to three hundred acres will produce about one bag per acre, and a like quantity may grow 100 per acre. Sussex plantation is exceedingly blighted, but the Mayfield grounds withstood the blight.

At a late meeting at Westwell, in this county, August 30, the Right Hon the Earl of Thanet in the chair, it was resolved unanimously, "that it will be a matter of public convenience to have a turnpike-road made from or near the turnpike-gate on the Maidstone-road upon Westwell Leacon, across the said Leacon, through Westwell-street, by Tumbledown-style, to the turnpike road from Ashford to Feversham, at Goatsley's Leese, and from thence to join the turnpike-road leading from Canterbury to Ashford, at or near a place called Kemp's Corner." Mr. R. Jenner is employed, by the direction of the meeting, to survey the above road, and deliver in an estimate of the expence of making the same to the next meeting, to be held at Westwell street, September 13.

A subscription has been lately opened, and now lies at the banks and libraries in the city of Canterbury, for the purpose of erecting, at the expence of the public, an elegant stone pillar, on the summit of the Dane John Hill, with iron rails and commodious seats around it, "in commemoration, and expressive of, the costly improvements made on the Dane John Field, in the year 1790, by Mr. Alderman Simmons, and of his other public services," as it is expressly stated in the papers; also, to commemorate the "resolution of the mayor and commonalty of the city, to devote the terraces, walks, and field, in perpetuity, to the public use."—N. B. A drawing of the intended pillar has been left for public inspection at Mr. Bristow's library.

Married.] At Upper Deal, Mr. W. Redfall, to Miss Edwards, daughter of Mr. J. Edwards, of the Dock-yard.

At Raynham, Lieutenant Richards, of the royal navy, to Miss Daniel, only daughter of the late Captain Daniel, also of the navy.

At Tenterden, Captain Mills, of the West Kent militia, to Mrs. Dyne.—Mr. G. Morphett, junior, of Wittersham, to Miss Gilbert.

At Rochester, the Rev. C. Dalton, of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss J. Brown, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Brown.

At High Halden, Mr. T. Wightwick, linen-draper, to Miss A. Medhurst.

At Willesborough, T. Andrews, esq. to Miss Steddy.

At Dover, Mr. Pepper, butcher, to Miss Cooley.

At Feversham, Mr. E. Ward, one of the company of Dredgers, to Miss Glasscock.—The Rev. D. Martin, vicar of Leysdown, in this county, to Miss Clarke, of Houndsditch, London.

At Canterbury, Mr. J. Fletcher, butcher, to Miss M. Ash, daughter of Mr. Ash, brewer.

At Bishopsbourn, E. Taylor, esq. of Bifrons, to Miss Beckingham, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Beckingham, of Bourn Place.

Died.] At Rochester, Mr. J. Hall, an eminent draper and taylor.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Moss, wife of Mr. W. Moss, carpenter.

At Feversham, C. Shephard, esq.

At Margate, Mrs. M. North, jeweller, of Lombard-ſtreet, London.

At Hales Place, near Canterbury, in his 78th year, after a few day's illneſs, Sir Edward Hales, bart. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon Edward Hales, eſq.

At Wickham Court, Sir John Farnaby, bart.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. G. Powell, carpenter.

At Whitſtable, Mrs. Daniels, wife of Mr. J. Daniels, miller.—Suddenly, Mrs. Shilling—Mr. J. How, wheelwright, &c. of Looſe—Mr. J. Wood, of Sweech, near Sturry.

At Lilliput, near Deal, Gov. Winckworth, captain in the royal navy.

At Hearne, aged 81, Mr. Glover, farmer.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, in her 88th year. Mrs. Blackburn, wife of Mr. T. Blackburn, wine-merchant. And, a few days after, at her father's houſe, whither ſhe had gone during her mother's illneſs, in her 29th year, Mrs. Cobb, wife of F. Cobb, eſq. of Margate, the only daughter of Mr. Blackburn.

SUSSEX.

The following particulars, among others, have been lately publiſhed, reſpecting the improvements and alterations in the Prince of Wales's reſidence at Brighton. The Prince's bedchamber is divided into three compartments: the center incloſes, by ſliding partitions, the bed, which is fitted up as a tent, with reflectors, exhibiting to his Royal Highneſs the Promenade on the Steine very diſtinctly, while he reclines on his pillow. On one ſide is an anti-chamber, and on the other a breakfaſt-room. The grand ſaloon remains as before. The painting by Rebecca has been cleaned by Mr. Crace, jun. The dome, however, is partly new, except the figures, by the artiſt Barzago. The Conſervatory, an additional wing, is extremely light and elegant; the ceiling is painted in ſky-treillage in freſco. The plants are to be of the moſt rare and variegated kind. The eating-room, the other additional wing, commands an entire view of the Steine and ſea. The ceiling painted ſky-colour, the pannels dark maroon, and ſtyle yellow. The windows of the whole ſuite are executed with uncommon mechanical ſkill. The library will be fitted up in the French ſtyle, the paper a brilliant yellow. The billiard-room is very extenſive, and will include hazard, billiard, and money-tables. The entrance to the ſtair-caſe from the anti-room is truly ſpacious and grand—four pillars in *ſcalioli* are by Richter. The newells and ſkirting-boards are made to imitate wainſcot, the walls are painted of a bright-green, and the ceiling of the ſtair-caſe grey and white. The hall, a ſtone-colour and white; in the centre is placed a patent ſtove, which communicates warmth to the whole building. All the corridors are painted a beautiful French blue, the effect of which, from one end to the other, is novel and ſtriking. The front of the edifice, viewed from the Steyne, is highly pleaſing, the additional wings preſenting an uniformity which was wanting before. The grounds are diſpoſed with great picturesque beauty and effect, by Meſſrs. Lapidge and Hooper, pupils of the late celebrated Mr. Brown. The drive-in, which before was by much too narrow, has been rendered commodious by the taſte and judgment of Sir John Lade. The family part of the houſe and domeſtic offices are ſtill conſidered as too ſmall for the accommodation of the ſervants; the Prince, however, intends to add another wing to correſpond with the houſe, late Weltjie's. The ſtables and coach-houſes, which are very ſpacious, have not been altered, but merely re-painted.

At a late meeting, held at Horſham, Auguſt 18, W. Mitford, eſq. in the chair, it was reſolved unanimouſly, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that an inland navigation from London to Portſmouth would be of great public utility: that certain Acts of Parliament having been already obtained for making a canal navigation from the Thames, at Rotherhithe, to Croydon, in the county of Surrey, it is deſirable that a canal ſhould be made to commence at the termination of the ſaid navigation at Croydon, and to paſs from thence to Portſmouth, &c. &c.

In conſequence of the taking up of ſhallows, and cutting off angles and other obſtructions in the navigation of the River Ouſe, between Lewes Bridge and Newhaven, during the courſe of this ſummer, the water will ebb lower during the preſent and future neaps, by nearly a foot, at the bridge, than it had ever done heretofore. By the above work, when finiſhed, the drainage of the low lands in Lewes and Laughton levels will be rendered complete, and the tide-navigation will be much accelerated and bettered.

Died.] At Chicheſter, in his 80th year, Mr. Kilſwick, formerly maſter of the Blue-ſchool.

At Brighton, of a decline, Mr. Laſt, builder.

Mr. Marchant, ſurgeon and apothecary, at Hurſtperpoint; the death of this uſeful and reſpectable gentleman was occaſioned by a hurt received on his head by the unfortunate overturning of a one-horſe-chaiſe, in which he was riding at Lewes races.

At an advanced age, Mr. Alwork, carpenter, of Biſhopſtone, near Lewes, a man generally and deſervedly reſpected, being a uſeful, honeſt mechanic to his employers, a worthy maſter to his ſervants, and a liberal benefactor to the poor; for on them, having no children of his own, the fruit of his induſtry, after ſupplying his own moderate wants, was wholly beſtowed.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In London, W. H. Kilpin, eſq. of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, to Miſs Widmore, of Long Pariſh, in this county.

At

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. C. Savage, to Miſs Bower, of Winchester.

At Tiverton, F. South, esq. to Miſs L. Silver, youngeſt daughter of J. N. Silver, esq. of Winchester.

S. Hood Linzee, esq. captain in the navy, to Miſs Wooldridge, of Plymouth.

At Winchester, Mr. G. Earle, brazier, to Miſs Scullard.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Maunder, relict of the late Mr. S. Maunder.—Miſs Fuſſell, daughter of the late Mr. Fuſſell.

At Portſmouth, Mr. W. Veal, an eminent builder.—Mrs. Symes, wife of Captain Symes, of the navy.

Mrs. Burns; having unfortunately burſt a blood-veſſel, ſhe died in the ſpace of a few minutes.

At his houſe, at Weſt Green, General Sir Robert Sloper.

At Fareham, S. Barney, esq. near twenty years town-clerk of Portſmouth.

At Portſea, the Rev. J. Horſey, many years paſtor of a Baptiſt-congregation in that place.

At Farringdon, Edmund Clutterbuck, esq. of Bowcombe, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs L. Baldwyn.

At Reading, Mr. J. Row, baker, to Mrs. Atto.

At Abingdon, Mr. J. Rowland, grocer, to Miſs F. A. Hamilton, of Lambourn.

At Hannay, Mr. Naſh, junior, attorney, of Abingdon, to Miſs M. Dormer.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Green, milliner, the preceding evening, on going to bed, ſhe complained to her attendant that ſhe found herſelf indiſpoſed, and was found dead the next morning.

Mrs. Montague, widow.—Mr. Phelp, coach-maker.—Mr. Stone, for many years paſt collector of the tolls, in the corn-market.—Mr. Harman, of the public-houſe.

At Worthing, Suſſex, the Rev. C. Sturges, ſon of the Rev. C. Sturges, vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, aged 22, Mr. G. Grigg, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Grigg, of Newbury.

At Windſor Caſtle, Mrs. Ramſbottom, wife of J. Ramſbottom, esq. and youngeſt daughter of the Rev. F. Langford, canon of Windſor.—In his 82d year, Mr. J. Heath, of Welford, many years ſteward to the late J. Archer, esq.

At Bingfield, Lady Vernon, relict of the late Admiral Sir Edward Vernon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It appears that the concerns of that truly benevolent inſtitution, the Briſtol Aſylum for the Indigent Blind are not only in a proſperous ſtate, as far as its preſent confined ſituation will admit, but likewiſe that the committee have lately purchaſed more commodious premiſes for the extenſion of the charity, and more convenient accommodation of a greater number of objects. More than one-fifth of the purchaſe-money is already ſubſcribed, and the committee entertain a well-grounded confidence that the remainder will ſpeedily be raiſed, on application to thoſe opulent and generouſly diſpoſed inhabitants of Briſtol, who have not as yet contributed to the comfort and relief of this claſs of the indigent poor.

The ſubſcription for making locks on the Somerſetſhire coal-canal, for conveying coals and other articles from the upper to the lower level (in lieu of the preſent expenſive and tedious mode of unloading, and the inclined plane) has been lately filled up, and deputies are appointed for carrying the deſign into immediate execution.

Married.] Mr. Humphries, clothier, of Frome, to Miſs Larwell, of Upper Eaton, near Briſtol.—Mr. G. Baldwyn, a preacher in the connection of the late Rev. Mr. Weſley, to Miſs Doyley of Kingſdown.—J. Aikin, esq. of the South Lincoln militia, to Miſs S. M. Wade, youngeſt daughter of Mr. P. Wade, merchant.

W. Beaton, esq. of Taunton, nephew of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, to Miſs Hammet, daughter of the late J. Hammet, esq. M.P. for that town.—Mr. J. Hopwood, wholeſale grocer of Worceſter, to Miſs E. The. Skinner, of Briſtol.—Lieutenant Griffith, of the navy, to Miſs Emerſon, of Hanham-hall, near Briſtol.—Mr. J. Kendal, of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs S. S. Keys, of Briſtol.

At Bath, Mr. H. T. Lane, to Miſs M. B. Moore.—Mr. R. Shew, to Miſs M. A. Engliſh.—Mr. Peacock, haberdaſher, to Miſs S. Luffman.—Mr. Bailey, taylor, to Miſs Norton, daughter of Mr. Norton, maſon.—R. Wilbraham, esq. to Miſs A. H. Davies.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mr. W. Green, a man poſſeſſed of a heart flowing with the milk of human kindneſs, and whoſe exertions in the cauſe of the poor and helpleſs, were unceaſing and highly exemplary.

Miſs Sands, daughter of Captain G. Sands.—In his 39th year, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Mr. T. Squire Watſon, ſearcher of the cuſtoms at this port.—Mrs. Hicks, wife of Mr. Hicks, wine-cooper.—Mrs. Maies, wife of Mr. Maies, ſugar-baker.—Mr. D. Lane, chemiſt, formerly in partnerſhip with the late Mr. H. Durbin.—Mr. Oldfield Edm. Broderip.—Mr. J. Bryant, pluſh-weaver.—In his 87th year, Mr. T. Tutcher.

At Bath, Mrs. Grant, wife of Mr. C. Grant, a member of the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica.

Mr. Sartain, builder; a poor, but very honeſt, induſtrious man. He has left a widow, and nine young children, totally deſtitute of every means of ſupport.

At his lodgings on the South Parade, S. K. Bungey, esq. of London.

Mrs. Norkett, wife of Mr. Norkett, grocer.

At his lodgings in this city, J. Theobald,

eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, London.

Joſeph Spry, eſq. an eminent apothecary, and one of the common-council of the corporation of this city.

At Taunton, aged 17, Mr. G. Crabbe, ſon of the Rev. Z. Crabbe, formerly of Royſton, Herts.

Mr. T. Norris, printer and bookſeller; while bathing in the river, he was ſeized with the cramp (at leaſt, it was ſuppoſed ſo, as he was an expert ſwimmer), and was drowned.

At Frome, in his 72d year, Mr. W. Lacey, for upwards of fifty years one of the juſtices clerks for the diviſion of Frome.

At King's Down, near Briſtol, the accompliſhed and beautiful Miſs Temple, daughter of Lieutenant-Col. Temple.

In her 56th year, Mrs. Auſtin, of Volſter-inn, near Mells.

At the Hot-wells, aged 21, Lieutenant Aug. H. Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, ſon of W. A. Gordon, eſq. of Exeter.

At Clifton, Mrs. Bytheſea, wife of H. Bytheſea, eſq. of Trowbridge.—Mr. J. Davies, formerly a ſoap-boiler and chandler on Bedminſter Cauſeway.—Miſs Baker, of Alnwick.

Lately, in the Weſt Indies, Mr. R. Paddock, formerly a printer in Bath, and late of the White Hart-inn, Taunton; he has left in Briſtol an orphan family of eight children, ſeven of which are wholly unprovided for.

In his 30th year, Mr. G. Balne, maltſter, of Engliſh-combe; he inadvertently fell from a loaded waggon, and broke his leg, which unfortunately terminated in a mortification, and occaſioned his death.

At Wells, Miſs Penny, ſiſter of G. Penny, eſq. and of Mr. Penny, in Briſtol.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Ibberton, in his 83d year, the Rev. R. D'Aubeny, rector, vicar of Cerne, &c. He was a deſcendant of the ancient and noble family of the Daubeny, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and have reſided for ſome ages paſt in the counties of Somerſet and Dorſet. From his early years he contracted and maintained an acquaintance with the firſt characters in the kingdom, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtical; he was a cheerful companion, and as ſuch, at all times acceptable in the ſocial circle: among the lower claſs of people he not only theoretically taught the precepts of Chriſtianity, but his heart and hand were ever ready to relieve the neceſſitous, to the utmoſt ſtretch of his ability. He had reſided 16 years in the Iſle of Portland, on leaving which place the inhabitants teſtified their high regard for his character, by preſenting him with a piece of plate, with a view of the New Church engraved on it.

At Lyme Regis, in her 60th year, Mrs. South, relict of T. South, eſq. late of Donhead, St. Andrew's, Wilts, and ſiſter to T. Horner, eſq. of Mells-park, in Somerſet.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] ———Brooking, eſq. of Plymſtock, to Miſs H. Bickell, of Taviſtock.—Mr. W. Kellaway, of New Barn, Abbotſbury, to Miſs A. Caſley, of Bradpole.

Died.] At Plymouth, aged 87, Mrs. Gaſking, wife of Dr. Gaſking.

At Plymtree, in an advanced age, the Rev. and venerable C. Harwood, M. A. Dean of the cathedral-church of St. Peter, in Exeter.

At Exmouth, aged 68, Mr. I. Tancock, for upwards of thirty years a reſpectable cuſtom-houſe officer, and the laſt nineteen years a tide-ſurveyor.

Suddenly, Mr. Dunsford, cutler, much regretted by his neighbours as a very friendly man.

Aged 77, Mrs. Mourque, widow of the late Mr. P. Mourque, merchant.

CORNWALL.

Died.] The Rev. W. Griffiths, vicar of Joſey, near St. Columb, Cornwall. It is conjectured, that he fell over the cliff into the ſea, at Mawgan, as his body was diſcovered under the water, and drawn up by ropes.—*Coroner's Inqueſt, Accidental Death.*

At Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, W. Buller, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late J. Buller, eſq. of Morval, in Cornwall, collector of the cuſtoms, in that iſland.

SCOTLAND.

About the middle of laſt September, a very uncommon phenomenon preſented itſelf in a mountain that borders on Loch Tay, in the highlands of Scotland. A ſhepherd happened to be paſturing his flocks about the ſummit of the mountain, when he was ſuddenly ſurpriſed by a ſhower of ſtones which fell all around him. Terrified at ſuch an unuſual appearance, he haſtily ran down the mountain to the villages ſituated in the low-grounds beneath, and told the aſtoniſhing prodigy which he had ſeen. The inhabitants gave him little credit; yet, as ghoſts and other ſtrange appearances are not altogether diſbelieved in that part of the kingdom, he at laſt prevailed on ſome of them to viſit the ſpot and aſcertain the fact. On coming to the place, they were no leſs ſurpriſed than he to find the ground all ſtrewed over with a vaſt number of looſe ſtones that evidently bore the marks of having recently fallen there.—On looking round to diſcover the cauſe of this ſtrange appearance, they perceived an aperture in the earth, of a cylindrical form, in the centre of the place about which the ſtones were ſcattered. From this aperture the ſtones had evidently been emitted, but by what impulſe they were unable to diſcover. The mountain where this phenomenon took place lies not more than twenty miles diſtant in a ſtraight line from the village of Comrie, where ſo many convulſions of the earth have been felt. An uncommonly vio-

ſent ſhock took place at Comrie ſoon after the appearance of the above phenomenon; from which we may conclude that they muſt have had ſome connection together.

Died.] At Greenock, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. E. Gilmor, a maiden lady. It is remarkable that ſhe died in the very ſame room of the ſame houſe in which ſhe firſt drew breath; and, during the courſe of her long life, never (as it is believed in the neighbourhood, ſlept one night out of it.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord Donally, to Miſs Trant, niece to the late Earl of Clare.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 8th of Auguſt, at Berlin, at the age of 77, Prince Henry of Pruſſia, brother to Frederick the Great, and great-uncle to the preſent King. He was diſtinguiſhed as a warrior in the famous ſeven years conflict of 1756, and was then generally conſidered as the Fabius of the day, in contraſt to the impetuoſity of Frederick. He was much conſulted as a ſtateſman, till the Treaty of Pilnitz, in 1791, which he totally diſapproved, and of which he lived to ſee the complete and diſgraceful diſappointment. After this he appeared very little at Court, poſſeſſing a mind adapted to philoſophic retirement, and viewing, with pity, the late military mania of Europe! Prince Henry was born in the year 1726, on the 18th of January, a day which has been ſolemnized during a century, as the Anniverſary of the Foundation of the Pruſſian Monarchy. This truly heroic Prince and able officer made his firſt campaign in his 16th year, accompanying the royal army into Moravia, as Colonel, in the year 1742, and was ſoon after preſent at the victory of Chotuſilty. In the war concerning the Bavarian Succeſſion, he again commanded the ſecond royal army, and penetrated from Saxony into Bohemia. In 1776, he viſited Stockholm, and thence proceeded to Peterſburg, whence he returned to Berlin, in company with the Grand Duke, afterwards the Emperor Paul. In 1780 he went to Spa, where he had a conference with the Emperor Joſeph, and he afterwards viſited France. His character was not only ennobled and exalted by virtues, military talents, and a large ſhare of political penetration, but refined by miſcellaneous knowledge of every kind—by a taſte for ſcience and the fine arts—and the hero dreaded in the field, was no leſs admired in the ſociety of genius and learning as a moſt pleaſing, poliſhed, and cheerful, companion. His brilliant court was an aſſemblage of noble and ingenious perſons, both from abroad and at home. He was a great connoiſſeur in muſic, and had an admirable band of muſicians for his chapel, and entertained an excellent company of French comedians. He diſplayed much taſte and magnificence in embelliſhing his palace of Reinſberg, preſented to him by his brother, after the peace of Hubertſberg. Its romantic ſituation favoured the happieſt improvements, and the monuments he has erected in the gardens to the memory of many of his deſerving contemporaries, are the faireſt monuments of his own feeling heart. Frederick the Great ſaid of him, that he had not committed a ſingle fault through the whole ſeven years war. This Prince, after being firſt openly expoſed to view in the ſimple uniform of his regiment, was laid in the ſepulchre, which he, as a hero and a ſage, long familiar with death, had cauſed to be built for himſelf two years ago, and purpoſely in ſuch a manner, that it was in the full view of the windows of his dining-room. Prince Henry was married to her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Wilhelmina, daughter of Maximilian, Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel: the marriage was conſummated at Charlottenburg, June 25, 1752. As an honour to his memory, the King has ordered, that all officers in the Pruſſian armies ſhall wear a black crape on their arm for a fortnight. The Court is alſo gone into mourning for the ſame time. The loſs of this truly great and magnanimous Prince is regretted with a grief as univerſal as was the affable goodneſs and the benevolent humanity of the deceaſed. He was the benefactor, the father and friend of the neceſſitous and unhappy, who lifted up their eyes to him and approached him with confidence. He gave to the poor man the neceſſaries—the firſt comforts of life; but with equal prudence and gentleneſs he allured him and his children to induſtry. He cauſed flax and wool to be diſtributed to the poor who were able to work, and they were paid for the yarn they produced. Other poor perſons, particularly children, aſſembled in a ſchool of induſtry for the purpoſe, were employed in knitting ſtockings and other articles of apparel out of the yarn, which were given to the needy, whom age or ſickneſs had diſqualified for labour. Every year two peaſant-girls were portioned out with 100 dollars, and the wedding-expences were defrayed by the Prince. The whole funeral was ſimple, without ſhew or pomp, but all was done according to directions in his own hand-writing. The epitaph which he compoſed in January, 1801, will be carved upon a large ſtone which cloſes up the entry of the pyramidical ſepulchre.

At the Iſland of Jerſey, the Rev. F. Le Breton, A. M. dean of Jerſey, and rector of St. Saviour's pariſh in that iſland.

Charles Count Lockhart, ſon of the late General Count Lockhart, of the German empire; an officer highly diſtinguiſhed for his merit and bravery in the Imperial ſervice.

On the 25th of July, in his 84th year, the Elector of Mentz. His deceaſe is a moſt deſirable and ſeaſonable event for the powers concerned in the indemnities.

At Vienna, Prince Philip, of Lichtenſtein.

On

On his paſſage home from India, the laſt and only ſon of Col. Holwell, of Tunbridge. The Colonel, a widower, had ſix ſons, five of whom he loſt at an early age, by a concurrence of unfortunate events, and the ſixth, a young man of great promiſe, went a few years ſince to India, where he had realized a handſome property, by his own induſtry. In the laſt letter the father received from his darling ſon, he learned that he was on his way to England, to paſs a ſhort time among his friends. The communication was a ſubject of much joy to the parent, who anticipated the pleaſure he ſhould derive from ſeeing the only ſurviving branch of the family; his feelings were, however, dreadfully ſhocked, when he received, a few days ago, a letter from the Captain of the ſhip, informing him, that the veſſel had arrived ſafe in the Downs, but that his ſon fell overboard on their way to the Cape, and though every exertion was uſed to ſave him, he ſunk and appeared no more.

At Ratiſbon, aged 68, the Ex-jeſuit Father Xavier de Feller, author of the *Journal Hiſtoriqué et Literaire*, printed at the towns of Luxembourg and Maeſtricht, from 1774 to 1794; of a *Diction aire Hiſtorique*, and other works, making in the whole more than 130 volumes.

On the road to Verſailles, at the age of 64, Ducreux, a French painter, much employed formerly in the court, and, as ſuch, much known and talked of, but eſteemed by the beſt judges to be but an indifferent artiſt. Like the reſt of his brethren of the old academy, he neglected no means to excite attention among the nobility; and this frequently anſwered the ſame end as the exertion of real abilities. He executed ſeveral portraits at the Court of Louis XVI. and was ſent to Vienna to take that of Marie Antoinette. The pictures he painted there were indifferent, and without colour; and, to give ſome excuſe for the greyiſh hue which prevailed and ſpoiled the effect of his work, he complained that the ſky of Vienna was abominable! The Empreſs Maria Tereſa, turning round with a ſneer, is ſaid to have replied, "Good Sir, if you had but acquainted me, I would have ordered that a *Pariſian day* ſhould have been ſent on purpoſe to aſſiſt you."

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeaſon for reaping and harveſting the grain-crops has ſtill continued unuſually fine and favourable, ſo much ſo, indeed, that even in the moſt northern diſtricts the harveſt is in a conſiderably more advanced ſtate than is uſual at this period. We have, likewiſe, the moſt pleaſing accounts of the goodneſs and the abundance of moſt of the grain-crops in theſe places, ſo that the *harveſt* of this year may be ſaid to have been generally favourable over the whole kingdom. The barley-crops in Hampſhire and Wiltſhire have been eſtimated at ſeven quarters per acre. The prices of wheat and barley are on the decline, but that of oats more ſtationary.

Average price of corn in England and Wales, to the week ending September 18.—Wheat 67s. 3d.; rye, 42s. 4d.; barley, 30s. 5d.; oats, 21s. 8d.; beans, 36s. 2d.; peaſe, 41s.

The potatoe-crops, where they have been taken up, turn out better in quality and more abundant than has been the caſe for ſeveral years paſt.

The long-continued dry weather has been rather unfavourable for the turnip-crops, eſpecially on the very dry ſoils.

The pea and bean-crop have not, in ſome places, turned out ſo good a ſample as was expected on being threſhed out.

The graſs-lands in the more elevated ſituations have been greatly injured by the heat and dryneſs of the ſeaſon; but in the low and more moiſt places, they are in general very good and full for this ſtate of the year.

Hops are in general, we believe, a very indifferent crop.

Apples are this year a very partial crop.

In addition to the favourableneſs of the ſeaſon for the purpoſes of harveſting the corn-crops, it has afforded an excellent opportunity for preparing the lands intended for wheat, and in many diſtricts very extenſive tracts have been made ready, in the moſt perfect manner, for the reception of ſeed.

In ſome places, it has been obſerved, that a new ſpecies of beetle has been committing much miſchief on the young plantations of firs, by eating out the pith of the latter ſhoots, leaving the tender branch a mere excavated tube, which ſoon afterwards is ſeen to droop its head and die. It is ſaid to be of the *ſcarab* or beetle tribe.

Smithfield Market, Monday, September 27.—Beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 5s. to 5s. 6d; lamb, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 5s. to 6s. 4d.

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets.—Beef, 3s. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 5s. to 6s. 4d.

MONTHLY

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

BRITISH Commerce, after the first shock occasioned by that temporary change in the political relations of the countries of Europe, appeared to derive new prosperity from a war that was, in other respects, a source of the most dreadful mischiefs. The restoration of peace, instead of effecting instantaneously any great increase and improvement of our trade, seemed to produce a momentary pause and derangement of almost all commercial business: and many specious reasons were popularly alledged to shew, that, by the ascendancy of France on the Continent, and by its jealousy of the success of our traffic, the commercial prosperity of the British Empire must immediately and fatally decline. By the following authentic statements, however, we are enabled to prove, that those reasons were quite fallacious, and the fears which suggested them, vain.

For the first half of the year 1801, the gross amount of our exports was to the value of — 11,012,250l. sterling.
For the first half of 1802, the exports have been of the value of — — — 17,174,231l. sterling.
The gross value of the imports into the Port of London, for the half-year ending on the 5th of July last, was — — — 4,427,776l. sterling.

The produce of the excise for the months of July and August last, was at the average rate of 270,000l. sterling weekly, or *fourteen millions* a-year.

A Society of SHIP-OWNERS has been lately established in London. The object of the association is, to co-operate lawfully in those things in which all the proprietors of our merchant-ships have one common interest. The ship-owners of Shields, Sunderland, Leith, Kirkaldy, &c. have, for this end, joined those of London. They have assumed the denomination of the "*Society of Ship-owners of Great Britain.*" They will be particularly vigilant to enforce the Navigation-act, and to prevent foreigners from becoming interlopers in our carrying trade. The Trustees of the Society are Messrs. John Hill, Thomas Gillespy, and Isaac Robinson. Mr. Nathaniel Atcheson is the Secretary.

From the late enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, it appears, that, in England and Wales alone, not fewer than 1,843,354 persons competent for labour are employed in trade and manufactures.

The public income of Great Britain, which may serve as a barometer to indicate the degree of the prosperity of our trade, was, including the Loans and other extraordinary resources for the year ending January 5, 1802, not less than 63,026,507l. 6s. 11½d. sterling. Of this sum not less than 28,165,392l. 16s. 9¾d. arose out of the permanent taxes.

The East India Company's ships lately arrived from China, have brought home 30,400 pieces of nankeen; as also 8,182,799 lb. of tea, of which 6,678,672 lb. are Congou.

The French Government has appointed a Commercial Agent to reside in Glasgow. As the great desire of the French is, at present, to rival our cotton-manufactures, their design in sending an agent to Glasgow may be chiefly to find the means of gaining a knowledge of the most ingenious practice of bleaching, spinning, weaving, &c. which are in use in the manufactures of that place.

The great commercial town of Liverpool has, in the course of the last month, suffered losses by fire to the value of little less than 300,000l. sterling. Of this sum, to the amount of 95,000l. is to be paid by different Insuring Companies. The rest is lost to the immediate proprietors of the houses and goods which were consumed. Many other fires, in the latter part of September, have destroyed much valuable property belonging to our manufacturers and merchants. It should seem that proprietors, having the comfortable security of insurance, are, even without actual malice or felony of intention, much too negligent of the fit precautions for averting danger by fire; while, on the other hand, the Insurers, content if their profits annually exceed by a reasonable degree the sum of their expences and losses, use but very inadequate means to watch against conflagrations, or to extinguish them when they have actually burst out. But, it ought to be seriously considered, that whatever is lost by fire, is destroyed out of the general capital of the nation: and it should be made a great object of common concern to find means for rendering such fires less frequent and less terribly destructive.

The City of London exhibits a new instance of its commercial prosperity, in the preparations, of which notice has been given in the Gazette, to remove Bethlem-hospital;—to demolish London-bridge, and erect instead of it another, more convenient for the river-navigation;—to enlarge Smithfield-market:—farther to improve the Port of London;—and to establish a free market for coals in the wards of Billingsgate and the Tower.

The great fair of Beaucaire, lately celebrated in the south of France, was the scene of much less business than had been transacted last year at the same fair. Two hundred and ten vessels came up the Rhone with goods for sale at this fair when it was lately held. Of these vessels 113 were French, 57 Spanish, 38 Genoese, and 2 Neapolitan. Fine broad-cloths were sold to advantage in the beginning of the fair. Silks were sold at very low prices, and not in considerable quantity.—Muslins were eagerly bought at high prices. Spices and Dyer's woods were high. Coffee and sugar were very low. Soaps obtained a brisk sale. Goods from Spain, were, in general, low.

The EXHIBITION of specimens of the manufactures of France at Paris, which annually takes place during the five complimentary days of the French year, which are the days intervening in our kalendar between the 17th and the 24th of September, has not, for the present year, produced any thing to shew that the manufactures of France are at all in a state to wage any alarming competition

petition with thoſe of Britain. And yet, the works in ſteel, in pottery, in the cotton, and in the woollen manufactures, which it has produced to public notice, fully evince, that, if the career of improvement ſhould ſtand for a few years ſtill in the arts of Great Britain, the French might probably overtake and ſurpaſs us in thoſe works which are now the great foundations of our general proſperity.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is fitting out two ſhips to make a voyage of trade and diſcovery round the world, and to eſtabliſh on an iſland, contiguous to Japan, a factory or colony which may open a trade with the Japaneſe.

The intereſt due for the laſt ſix months upon the French 5 per Cent. ſtock, is now in a train of being paid off. The market-price of that ſtock is now 52 francs 80 cents. per cent.

Our 3 per Cent. Conſols are at 69 1-8th.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of Auguſt, to the 24th of Sept. 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.05. Aug. 29, Wind S. W.
Loweſt 29.35. Sept. 10, Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 30 hundredths of an inch. Between the morning of the 8th of September and the ſame hour of the 9th, the mercury fell from 29.90 to 29.60.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 80½° Aug. 30, Wind W.
Loweſt 35° Sept. 13, Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 10½°. On the 30th day of Auguſt the thermometer ſtood as high as 80½° but on the next day it was not higher than 70°.

THE changes of the denſity of the atmoſphere have again been inconſiderable. From the 29th ult to the 4th inſtant, in the morning, the mercury in the barometer ſunk very gradually: on the former day it ſtood as high as 30.05, and on the latter it was no higher than 29.42, ſo that during the peroid of ſix days, it had fallen as many tenths of an inch without any rain. It then began to riſe, and it was not till the glaſs was at 29.65 that the rain came which might be expected in conſequence of the deſcent of the mercury. The aſcent began on Saturday forenoon; but the rain, which was exceedingly violent for ſome time, did not come till eight o'clock on Sunday evening. On the 8th the mercury began to ſubſide again, and on the next day there was rain: the glaſs, however, continued to fall, till the evening after, without any more; ſince which the mercury has been very high, and very ſteady, ſcarcely varying two-tenths in the laſt thirteen days.

Between the 10th and 14th the temperature of the atmoſphere was very low, the greateſt heat in thoſe days was ſcarcely above the temperate ſtandard; ſince then it has been ſeveral times beyond 70°. The three hotteſt days ſince our laſt report were the 28th, 29th, and 30th ult. A ſevere white froſt on the 8th inſtant cut off a great variety of tender vegetables that happened to be expoſed to the northerly blaſt.

With the exception of the ſtorm late in the evening of the 5th, we have had twenty-ſeven days without any rain; of theſe twenty-one have been almoſt without a cloud, at leaſt after 10 in the morning, till which hour the togs have been frequent and thick, a circumſtance which uſually happens in this neighbourhood at this ſeaſon.

We learn from the ſea-coaſt, that the want of rain is very much felt; the wells on the high-lands in Kent and Suſſex are literally almoſt dry; the nights and mornings there are exceedingly cold; but the days ſo ſcorching, that the changeableneſs of the temperature reminds our ſailors of an Eaſt Indian climate, in which the heat of day, to an European almoſt inſufferable, is ſucceeded by froſt and ice at night.

N. B. The Ancient Egyptian Zodiac contained in Denon's Travels in Egypt, and which was promiſed ſhould be given in our preſent Number, could not be prepared in time, but it will be given in our Next, accompanied by an Original Diſſertation.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE
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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* ZODIAC *at* DENDERA* (*anciently* TENTYRA).—*Accompanied with a large double Copper plate.*

As the Report of Citizen *Fourrier* concerning this Zodiac and its high antiquity has made a considerable impression on the minds of many, and the argument thence drawn has been considered of great weight, in opposition to the Mosaic records and Revealed Religion; I send you the following observations, with the hope, that, the Miscellany, in which it is proposed to insert them, having a more extensive circulation than any other, they may reach those who otherwise might not see them, and have their effect upon a large class of readers, who may have too lightly acceded to FOURRIER's conclusion.

DENON, speaking of this zodiac as clearly proving the deep knowledge of the ancient Egyptians in astronomy, mentions the ruins which contain it, and are extant but twenty minutes ride from Dendera (the ancient *Tentyra*), known at present under the Arabic name of *Berbe*. Concerning the etymology of this term, various opinions have been offered; but that by the learned DE SACY is most generally admitted. He conjectured it to have been derived from ΠΙ and ΕΡΦΕΙ, signifying *The Temple*.

Notwithstanding this conjecture was assented to by *Michaelis*, *Wahl*, and *Zoega*, it has been opposed by *Hartmann*, who contends that *Berba* signifies a *pyramid* or *obelisk*. Though supported in this by *Schultens*, the interpretation rests in part on a conjecture of *Reiske*, who, for *Barabi*, substituted *Barami*, which, however, in Arabic is plural; and on the persuasion that in *Edrisi* the description of *Berba* was more suitable to *pyramids* than *temples*. *M. de Sacy* replies, with considerable force, that Schultens would have done more justice to *Michaelis*, if, instead of indulging conjecture, he had opened some Arabic description of Egypt; for example, *Macrizi*'s, where he would have found instances, that the term could not be applied to *pyramids*. Accordingly, a passage is referred to in that author, which applies to the place. "Of the number of *Berba* is that of Dendera, which is a wonderful edifice. It has 180 windows; each day the sun enters by one of these windows, and next day by the following, till at length it reaches the last, and then returns, in a contrary direction, to that in which it began." *Vansleb*, in his *Nouvelle Relation en Forme de Journal d'un Voyage fait en Egypte* (Paris, 1698), describes Dendera, as the site of a wonderful temple of the ancient Egyptians, *d'une grandeur et d'une hauteur* DEMESURE'E, and visible at two leagues distance. He also, applying the account of Macrizi, and considering the windows as double, makes them to be as many as there are degrees in the zodiac, so that the sun, rising each day in a different degree, throws his rays through a different window, till, by thus completing his course, he finishes that of the year. For this reason, it is added, the temple passes in Egypt for *wonderful*.

Taking these descriptions with the other compartments on the cielings, given by Denon, one inference, drawn by M. Fourrier, will be readily admitted, which is, that the state of the heavens exhibited corresponds to the date of the building. It remains then to determine, from the zodiac in question, what this date was. *Denon*, on his second visit, thus describes the temple:—"I went to the ruins, and this time took possession of them in the plenitude of repose. I was first of all delighted to find, that my enthusiastic admiration of the great temple was not an illusion produced by the novelty of its appearance, since, after having seen all the other Egyptian monuments, this still appeared the most perfect in its execution, and constructed at *the happiest period of the arts and sciences*; EVERY THING IN IT is *laboured*, is interesting, is important. It would be necessary to draw the whole in its most minute detail, to possess ourselves of all that is worth carrying away."

The date of 15,000 years before the birth of Christ seems but ill to agree with this account, when contrasted with the ordinary remains of human efforts, and the uniform effect of human experience.

* Having promised to present our readers with the ancient Zodiac lately discovered by the French in Egypt, and copied and published by Denon, we were desirous of accompanying it by a suitable dissertation, when we were favoured with the present valuable communication from the Rev. S. HENLEY.

perience. The monuments of remote ages are more remarkable for their rude bulk, than elaborate workmanship; but, if this be of the time assigned, it follows, that, in the united opinions of Denon and Fourier, 15,000 years before Christ was *the happiest period of the arts and sciences*. So much for their conjoint decision!

Taking, however, this calculation independently of the structure itself, it is fairly admitted to be accurate, so far as it is founded on equinoctial precessions; but, reserving discussions on this head for a work shortly to be published*, it will be sufficient to observe, that I had thence fixed the age of this zodiac to the very year and day before the inscription ascertaining them was known, and which has not, even yet, been explained.

The plate given from DENON represents the zodiac in two compartments, as it exists on the opposite plat-bands of the portico of the temple. The two large figures that embrace the whole, he supposes, represent the year; and the winged emblem before their mouth, eternity, or else the passage of the sun to the solstices. The disk, at the joining of the thighs of the upper figure, he pronounces to be the sun, whence proceeds a beam of light that falls upon the head of *Isis*, which represents either the earth or the moon. "The sun," he continues, "situated in the sign *Cancer*, may perhaps shew the period of the erection of the temple, whilst the figures joined to the signs may mean the fixed stars, and those in the boats, the revolving bodies, the planets and the comets." After offering these conjectures, this modest Artist, under a conviction of their importance, resigns to others all further development.

Instead of adopting what *Denon* has conjectured, it will be proper to consider the zodiac anew. Accordingly, the female form bent over either division, is unquestionably the Isis, which by Horapollo is determined to be *the year*. The winged globe, according to Macrobius, is the sun commencing his course. The veil on the head of the Isis is that mysterious one, which, the famous inscription affirms, no mortal had ever withdrawn. On the upper bend or shoulder of the lower figure are eight lines or units, denoting that the sun, at the cardinal points of the year, is in the eighth degree of the sign; for so it is stated to have been by Manilius at the time of the Julian reform, and such was, according to Columella, the adjustment of the Metonic Cycle, compared with the Tables of Hipparchus. The four stars, of eight rays each, are the dog-star, which governed the Egyptian year, and, being eight months visible in the upper hemisphere, had a month assigned to each ray, as the sun has twelve rays to designate the months of his course. These four stars here signify a quadrennium, when, in the Roman year, an additional, or bissextile day, was added to the 365 days, which constituted the Egyptian. Beneath are twelve other units, as making, in the bissextile year, the solar to exceed the lunar twelve days instead of eleven. The little circle, with wings, on the breast of Isis, marks a new but subordinate procession of the sun's course, after the quadrennium has been completed. The waving lines extending along the figure are the Egyptian hieroglyphic for flowing water; whilst the line of stars, each marking, by its six rays, as many portions of time, and, in the square comprising them, the square of that number implies four times six hours, or a day. These, amounting to seventy-nine, express two months or lunations, and twenty days over; which correspond to the two lunar months, added by Numa to the Roman year; these, with twelve days allowed, compensate for the difference between the ordinary lunar year, and the solar bissextile; and eight days, answering to the sun's advancement in the sign, complete the given number. From the bend of the leg downward, five days are so disposed as to shew the five supplementary days above twelve months, of thirty days each, that constitute the Egyptian year. This is evident, from the *hornless* beetle annexed, which was, among the Egyptians, an established hieroglyphic for a mark of thirty days. The three stars on the band surrounding the legs, with the four on the shoulder, symbolizing conjointly seven years, give seventy-seven days as the difference between lunar and solar time, and thus represent at once the sixty-seven days which the year, by the reform of Julius, had

* A Disquisition on the Date assigned by Fourrier, Commissioner of the Sciences and Arts in Egypt, to the ancient Zodiac there found: whence the extraordinary Darkness recorded by Phlegon, and that by the Historians of China, in the Reign of Quamvu, are identified with the Darkness at our Lord's Crucifixion; the Discordance between the Eclipse noted by Ptolemy, as seen at Arbela and Carthage, is accounted for; the further Desideratum for ascertaining Longitude, required by the Board at Paris, in their Report on Bürg's Tables, supplied; and, thence, in Reference to the Prophecy of Balaam, the Birth of Christ fixed.

had gone back, with the ten days between the winter solstice, and the first of January, or six days with which he lengthened the months in one part of the year, and four in the other.

Having recourse to the Isis of the upper division, it will be found, that, instead of eight units on the shoulder, she exhibits but seven, whereas the last of the four stars beneath them wants two of its rays, and the units which follow are not twelve but eleven. To account for these variations, let it be observed, that, before the Julian reform, the Roman year being lunar, a month of twenty-two and twenty-three days alternately, named Mercedonius, was inserted after the 23d of February, to adjust the lunar reckoning to solar; but, as in the year of the Julian reform, the twenty-three days were included, there would of course, be one day's advance on the ordinary reckoning, which would leave but seven days by the lunar account, for the sun's place in the sign; whence the eleven units below would answer to the ordinary differences between the lunar year and the solar; whilst the two rays, deficient in the fourth of the stars, would point out the commencement of the lunar year at Rome on the 1st of March, and the solar of Julius on the 1st of January; or, in other words, would correspond to the augmentation of the year, computed backward, which Numa had made. The stars in squares, as before, designating days, which, to the bend of the leg, amount to sixty-seven, correspond to the beginning of the year gone back by the Julian computation, whilst the seven in addition correspond to the sun's place in the sign, which, with the five supplementary days round the legs, make the twelve days in the last year of lunar intercalation, and, as the four divisions between them shew, are coincident again with a quadrennium.

Perfectly congruent with the whole is the pyramidal figure, having a globe or sun at its top. It consists of eleven gradations, which answer to the eleven days between the solar and lunar year, and the ninety-nine divisions upon it discriminate the ninety-nine days between the winter solstice, by which Julius adjusted his reform, and the commencement of the Roman year on the 1st of April. Between, however, the Roman 1st of March, and the 1st of April, a month was left out, or, in other words, had gone back a sign. This is here expressed by the recess of Cancer from the zodiac, and agrees with VIRGIL's commencement of the year with Taurus:

Candidus auratis *aperit* quum cornibus annum *Taurus*—

the precise time of which is defined by what immediately follows:

———et adverso cedens Canis occidit astro.

If, now, the setting of the dog-star be placed, according to Petau, on the fourth of the Kalends of May, and the sixty-seven days which the Roman year had gone back at the Julian reform, thence reckoned, we come to the 26th of February, or 1st of Thoth, at the commencement of the era of Nabonassar, which was that likewise of the Egyptian year. The changes in the Roman year having varied its form, in respect to its length, as well as the number of its months, and the days in them, it had accordingly receded two lunar months, and eight days over, making, in the whole, sixty-seven, and so fell on the 27th of April, or day of the dog-star's setting, whence the 28th of March would be the first of Aries; but as, according to Hipparchus, compared with Meton and Manilius, Julius Cæsar's year placed the sun in the eighth day of the sign, these eight days allowed, will fix the beginning of Aries at the vernal equinox, and 21st of March.

The anomalies of the Roman year being adjusted by the year of Nabonassar, or the Egyptian, it becomes evident, from the pyramidal figure, with the sun on its summit, and the cavern beneath, signifying the *vacant interlunar cave* of the moon; that the horns of Pan, symbolizing the horizontal beams of the dog's-star, or completion of the canicular year, are placed on the common boundary of the eighth and third gradation, or day, in the eleven, which indicate the difference between lunar and solar time, or 365 and 354, to distinguish the eight days for the excess beyond the two lunations, and the three other days corresponding to the difference of the Roman lunar year, ending at the 23d of February, and the year of Nabonassar beginning on February 26, which was the first of Thoth by Egyptian reckoning.

The bandages round the head of the Pan express the same with other notes of distinction; for, whilst the uppermost fold has eight points corresponding to eight days, as before, the second exhibits five units, to denote the five Egyptian supplementary days, which with the five points between them taken in account, indicate ten days,

as corresponding with the winter solstice, December 21, whence Julius commenced his reform, and the 1st of January, or his new year's date.

But, as under this reform, the Egyptian year corrected the Roman, so the Roman year, thus corrected, was made by Augustus the standard of the Egyptian; for, as that consisted only of twelve months, of thirty days each, with five days in addition, its commencement receded one day on every quadrennium; consequently, from the year of Nabonassar, and that of the reform of Augustus, by Julian reckoning, sixty-four days, twelve hours (the year of Nabonassar, which was the Egyptian, beginning at noon, according to the Canon of Ptolemy), will shew that the 1st of Thoth, five interceding days being allowed between the Julian correction, taken as beginning from 707 of Rome, and that of Augustus, established in 725, the bissextile four days, twelve hours (or, reckoned from midnight, five days), had varied from the 21st of June, or summer solsticial noon, to the 29th of August, three in the morning, at which time Augustus had fixed it: for sixty-four days, twelve hours, and four days, twelve hours, making sixty-nine days, and exceeding the sixty-seven days of Julius by two, Augustus intercalated between the year 709 of Rome, when Julius's reform was completed, and his own, sixteen years after, one day, every third year, instead of every fourth, and so, instead of four bissextile days, six were inserted. Between three in the morning, when the dog-star rose, and twelve at noon, when the sun was on the meridian, were nine hours to complete the canonical day; these are accordingly expressed by as many lines on the last fold of the bandage winding round the forehead of the Pan.

Having then found, by these discriminations on the zodiac, the opening of the year, from the rise of Taurus, at the setting of the dog-star, which is exemplified by the solar circle, in a crescent on the bull's neck, it will be seen that the Thoth thence proceeding is represented as a bull in a boat (for the heavenly bodies, which were the Egyptian divinities, were held to perform their revolutions in this manner), and as it has been seen from the star deprived of two rays on the shoulder of the upper Isis, as well as from the two months difference between the year of Romulus and Numa's, that the sun's place had been altered two signs, the third boat or month proceeds from Gemini to Cancer, accordingly, the foremost figure in it represents a priest taking auguries from the rise of the star, whilst the other is evidently Aquarius, or the overpowering of the Nile, at the apparent new moon of Cancer. But Cancer withdrawing from the zodiac, the overflow falls in with Leo; and here, accordingly, Harpocrates appears as on the day answering to bissextile, which is also intimated to belong to that year by the six leaves on the head of Aquarius, or the Nile. This being suppressed in the Egyptian calendar, makes Cancer and Leo run into each other, or confounds the last day of one with the other's first. The figure preceding Leo has the star of five rays, which, indicating five months, marks Leo as the fifth sign, whilst the serpent, rising from under his feet, exhibits the Nilotic year thence beginning, as does the serpent behind the Harpocrates, with his head erected from the fourth fold, a quadrennium. The rising and setting dog-stars follow, as thus corresponding in respect to fixed and moveable time. From the overflow of the Nile, in the sign Leo, we are brought on to the commencement of the year in Virgo. This is expressed by the torch with two flames, followed by a priest taking auguries at the year's beginning, which the bull's head, whose horns symbolize the apparent new moon, and star of five rays above them, sufficiently evince. This also does the hawk, or revivisence of nature, with a dog's head, and the two units above the same star. The two figures with stars, to intimate the five months between the rising and setting Dog, introduce Libra. The pedestal beneath the scale, with the sun on it, and a sitting figure, as if watching the shade of an obelisk, under the index of the equinoctial balance, together with the sun behind, and the other attendant figures, denote the Thoth, or new year's day, as from that sign, whilst the fourteen articulations in the tail of the dog, will be found to agree with the fourteenth year of the solar cycle, concurrent with the first lunar, when the sun entered Scorpio. The hieroglyphics next succeeding characterize again the beginning of the year, for such are the hawk, crowned with the lotus; the wolf, sacred to the sun; and the cerastes, rising from an oar. The figures of the rising and setting star are intelligible as before. We now come to Sagittarius, an hieroglyphic, composed of a human body, with a bifrontal head of a man and a lion, the Nilotic plant, which indicates the overflow, proceeding from the veil under which

both

both are united. The arrow on the bow is the first beam of the year, whilst the chest, forelegs, and body to the wing belong to Pegasus, as the horse of the morning. The hind parts of the wolf complete the reference to the new moon of Thoth, commencing from the dawn. The two divisions on the wing serve to express the distinction of the lunar and solar difference, which answers to the eleven feathers, whilst the twelve intercalations between the wing and tail of the wolf, on which a raven is seated, agree with the obtrusion of the lunar intercalation on the common form of the solar year. Over the Wolf's tail is a star of five rays, pointing at the distance between the moveable and fixed Thoth, whilst the priest, under the mask of a hawk, the symbol of a commencing year, immediately follows, and, with an arrow, or first beam of the rising star, stops the further progress of the bull, which, to express the *moving* Thoth, has an hind-leg joined to his head. This symbol, indeed, with the two next that follow, is a certain key to the whole, inasmuch as they distinctly mark the fixing of the first of Thoth, the dog holding the bull's leg by a chain of nine links, ending with the star of five rays as before, whilst five of these stars, surrounding the Taurine symbol, decide their established import. The one between the horns intimates the original rise at the first of April in the Roman lunar year, at the apparent new moon, that is, the moon on its second day, to which add the intercalary month, Mercedonius, and the difference is obtained of the sun's entrance on the sign, April 20, which accords with the Roman commencement of the year on the *Palilia*. Hence, Aries is again found on the 21st of March. In perfect congruity with this is the chain of nine links annexed to the star. For, as the sidereal revolutions in a year, from meridian to meridian, are 366 days, there will consequently be a day gained by sidereal reckoning: hence, as the sun enters Capricorn on the 22d of December, at noon, these nine days ascertain the difference between that time and the noon of the 1st of January, and thus account for the difference of ten days by the calendar of Julius, when he reformed the Roman year.

Having then found, in this zodiac, the key to the reforms of the Roman year, we have also the clue to that of the Egyptian, introduced by Augustus, in the year of Rome 725, corresponding to the year of Nabonasser 720, and making the difference of bissextiles six Egyptian months, or 180 days; but these carried back from the 29th of August, or fixed Thoth, go to the moveable Thoth, on the 26th of February. Thus, then, have we the two Thoths, before and behind Capricorn, and these 180 days, from the sun's entrance into Capricorn, with the four bissextiles between the reform of Julius and Augustus, fall in with the summer solstice on the 21st of June.

But, it will be remembered, that one of the dog-stars on the shoulder of Isis was defective in two rays, and that Numa augmented by two months the Roman year: if, in retrocession from Capricorn, these two months be cut off, we are stopped at the 21st of August, and thence, eight days allowed for the sun's advance in the sign, we are brought again to the 29th. To this month Augustus gave his name, and Capricorn was his favourite symbol. Suetonius relates of him, that, on consulting in his youth Theogenes, the mathematician of Apollonia, when the circumstances of his birth were made known, Theogenes sprung up from surprise, and adored him. The reason of this conduct I shall elsewhere explain; but, in addition to this, it will be proper to observe, that, on the celebrated gem of this Emperor's deification, the sign Capricorn is placed in a circle, with the dog-star behind, which, as five only of its rays can be seen, the others suppressed, will accord with the difference between the 1st of January and April, reckoned one way, and, as Augustus was born on the 23d of September, adding the difference between lunar and solar time (the Roman year being then lunar) to the 1st of January in the other. The absent three rays being thus accounted for, it will be obvious that the remaining five relate to the distance between the 23d of September and the 19th of February, to which the four bissextile days again included between the Julian and Augustan reform, came to the 23d, when the Roman lunar year was intercalated; and again, from the 19th day of February, the eight days in the sign reach that of the 1st of Thoth, the year being bissextile, and the excess of sidereal days, from noon to noon, allowed.

It remains to be observed, that, in adjusting the Roman mode of dating to the Egyptian, there is a nominal difference of three years, which will be found to be but nominal, upon comparing the canon of Ptolemy. Hence, what, in Roman reckoning after the reform of the calendar, appears

to

to be the 722d year of the city, contrasted with Egyptian time, will fall into the 725th; now, as Augustus was in his thirty-first year, when he fixed the 1st of Thoth, in the 725th year of Rome, and made this his *first* year in Egypt, the two years from Antony's preceding, were considered as suppressed. This the annexed table will shew:

Year of Rome from the 21st of April.	Æra of Augustus at Alexandria, from the fixed new moon of Thoth.	Dates of the Roman Empire from Coins.	First of Thoth fixed to the 29th of August, and, in bissextile years, to the 30th. The asterisks mark the bissextile.
722		A	The date commencing from Antony and new Rome.
723	*		Battle of Actium on the 5th of Thoth. Alexandria taken in the month Mesori.
724	1		The death of Cleopatra, and beginning of the Cæsars, afterward styled of Augustus, in Egypt.
* 725	2	B	The years of Augustus began to be stricken at Alexandria on coins.
726	3	Γ	The beginning of the æra of the Augusti at Rome, from the kal. of January, A. U. 727.

Thus, then, as Augustus is stated to have been born in the year of Rome 691, when the Roman year is referred to Egyptian reckoning, it will appear, that, in Roman competition, his thirty-first year fell in this year of reform. In perfect consistence with this, and all that has been adduced, is an inscription on the southern portal of the very temple in which this zodiac exists, and which, though hitherto unapplied, is given by DENON. It is rendered by Mr. Aikin thus:

"On account of the Emperor Cæsar, God, the son of Jupiter, the Deliverer, when Publius Octavius being Governor, Marcus Claudius Postumus Commander in Chief, and Tryphon, General, the deputies of the metropolis consecrated, in virtue of the law, the Propylæum to Isis, the greatest of the Goddesses, and to the associated Gods of the temple, in the 31st year of Cæsar." Here the inscription breaks off, but, in the Greek, the two words ΘΩΤΘ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΙ follow. For these the French translator unaccountably substitutes —*Le College des Pretres à l'Imperatrice*, whereas it simply signifies *on the sacred Thoth.*

It will suffice to add, that the nineteen boats under the zodiac exhibit the nineteen years of the Metonic cycle—And to ask: —Where now are the 15,000 years before Christ, of the learned FOURRIER?

Howland street, SAMUEL HENLEY.
Fitzroy square.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I was lately examining a library of very valuable books, and admiring the great number of catalogues, contained in it, both of printed books and manuscripts. A person, also, standing near me, noticed the catalogues, but considered them merely as so much waste-paper, or, at best, as extravagant ornaments,—for they were in magnificent bindings,—to adorn a shelf. The authors, too, he represented as mere scholastic grubs, or accurate and minute A B C darians. My feelings, I acknowledge, were widely different. A catalogue of interesting and uncommon books, though it scarcely aspires to a rank in literature, is a most useful guide to inquiry: it is not light, but it opens the door to light: and a man engaged in making an extensive and faithful catalogue, though

though he may challenge no extraordinary reputation as a genius,—for it is, allowedly, a monotonous undertaking,—is entitled to the permanent praiſe of induſtry, and to the liberal gratitude of all friends to literature. He renders a moſt meritorious ſervice, though he makes very humble pretenſions: and if he is forbidden to exclaim, *Exegi monumentum*, he may be permitted to uſe the modeſt but honourable language of *Fungar vice cotis*.

You will pleaſe to take notice, that I am ſpeaking of catalogues ſimply conſidered, which contain, without any additional remarks, merely the titles of books. The worth of thoſe catalogues, that not only give the titles of books, but profeſs to aſcertain their worth and fix their character, will be obvious to every reader. Such works as Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca et Latina, De Bure's Bibliotheque Inſtructive, and Dr. Harwood's View of the Greek and Roman Claſſics, are to be ranked among books of a ſuperior claſs, and carry their own recommendation.

The above hints will apply in part to private libraries, though more generally and forcibly to public. Private libraries, indeed, cannot be ſuppoſed to be ſo eaſily acceſſible, and are of a more fleeting nature. But if they are brought to the hammer, a ſcarce book, by means of a catalogue, may often be ſucceſsfully traced. Public libraries are more the property of the community, than of individuals. They are permanent: they ſhould be eaſy of acceſs, and cannot be too generally known. That the publication of the catalogues of public libraries has rendered great ſervice to men of letters, will appear from the following remarks.

People fond of reading, though only for their own amuſement or inſtruction, are frequently retarded in their purſuits, for want of documents that are locked up in public libraries. They are unable to purchaſe many books; or may be unambitious to be thought collectors. All they want, perhaps, is to make occaſional references or ſome partial extracts. To conſult, to them would be the ſame as to poſſeſs: but before they can conſult, they muſt know where to inquire.

The value of catalogues is more manifeſt, when we conſider men in the employment of writing for the public, or engaged in publiſhing uſeful books, more particularly the Greek and Roman Claſſics.

Before the invention of Printing, the Greek and Latin authors were to be peruſed only in manuſcripts; and manuſcripts were very ſcarce. To have known therefore, where theſe might be procured, muſt have been a knowledge of great account. It will be, alſo, recollected, that when books were firſt publiſhed, they were introduced to the world under peculiar diſadvantages. The manuſcripts had been frequently copied, and the tranſcribers, being very often inaccurate or ill-informed men, were liable to make numerous miſtakes; theſe miſtakes were copied by ſucceeding ſcribes, and hence followed one ſeries of blunders after another. For though the firſt editions of the claſſics, the EDITIONES PRINCIPES, as they are called, are underſtood, for the moſt part, to be more correct than many others, as having been publiſhed by the moſt induſtrious and competent critics; yet where ſo many ſources of error exiſt, it is impoſſible that men ſhould not be led frequently aſtray: more particularly when, in their very attempt to correct ancient errors, ſubſequent editors opened a door to new ones, I mean, by raiſing conjectures of their own. To know, therefore, under ſuch circumſtances, where may be found the moſt correct or ſcarce editions, and manuſcripts of the beſt authority, becomes a conſideration of the higheſt moment.

From theſe reaſons, as well as others, I infer the importance of faithful catalogues of public libraries, when publiſhed at large and generally read.

The catalogues of Dr. Aſkew's moſt complete collection of Greek and Roman Claſſics, or of Dr. Farmer's very miſcellaneous but curious library, are ſtill ſerviceable, though the books are now diſperſed. And the catalogues of the Bodleian and Harleian libraries, and many others, have been, and continue to be, of incalculable ſervice to the learned and curious inquirer.

Theſe remarks are made as introductory to a propoſal, which I ſubmit with all deference to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I am not ignorant, though I have not much peruſed catalogues, that a great deal has been done, in the way of catalogue-making: and that many private libraries are poſſeſſed of catalogues of books, printed as well as manuſcript, that are contained in moſt of the public libraries in Europe and Aſia; by turning to Dr. Aſkew's Catalogue, I alſo find, that there is a "Catalogus, Oxon. 1697, Librorum manuſcriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ, cum indice alphabetico." To what extent, indeed, the catalogue extends, and whether it comprehends the manuſcripts in the private colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, I

am entirely ignorant, having never perused it. But even admitting that it does, still it must be now necessarily defective; many very valuable additions having been made to the college libraries since that catalogue was published.

Though an abundant harvest, therefore, may have been already brought in from these productive soils, there must still remain something behind, and the gleanings, perhaps, may make no unacceptable communications to the Monthly Magazine. Should the Editor be of the same opinion, I submit to his judgment, whether he will admit a few articles under the title of CANTABRIGIANA. Poor as those articles may be, they will, perhaps, open the way to some richer and more useful undertaking. Such, in my judgment, would be a catalogue of the most scarce and curious printed books, and of all the MSS, in the private libraries of the two universities.

As to myself, I would just premise, that I do not propose to be always stringing together so many titles of books in the shape of catalogues: these would, probably, be less suited to the genius of a periodical publication. I mean to send occasional scraps, on various subjects; hints, not always polished into shape, and remarks, not always reduced to method. Such will be the nature of my *Cantabrigiana*.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.
CANTABRIGIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE *supposed* Druidical monument at Carnac, after which your Correspondent, J. Britton enquires, page 200, is described at large, with views, in the sixth volume of Count Caylus's "*Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, Etrusques, Grecques, Romaines, et Gauloises,*" and likewise in M. de Sauvageres Supplement to that work.

The marine chart mentioned, p. 263, in which the Antilles are marked, has been already published in Sastres's "*Mercurio Italico,*" and, I think, in some scarce volume of travels, in the Italian language, the title of which I cannot recollect.

In answer to the fourth question of D. D. p. 206, there is a curious and very useful work, entitled "*Armorial des principales Maisons et Familles du Royaume, par M. Dubuisson, Paris,* 1757, 12*mo.* 2 *tomes.*" It contains engravings of near 4000 coats of arms. D.

Oct. 14.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Statement of the PUBLIC DEBT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA *with the Interest and Charges thereon, including Reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred Stock, and exclusive of Sums passed to the Credit of the Sinking Fund.*

	Principal. £. s. d.	Principal. £. s. d.	Interest and Reimbursement. £. s. d.
Six per cent. stock -	6,345,451 13 4	9,422,893 3 6	753,831 9 0
Deferred ditto -	3,077,441 10 2		
Three per cent. - - -		4,292,933 15 4	128,788 0 2
Navy six per cent. -	160,132 10 0	9,607 19 0	
Ditto 1796 - -	18,000 0 0	1,080 0 0	
Five and a half per cent.	415,687 10 0	22,862 16 3	
Four and a half per cent.	39,600 0 0	2,707,965 0 0 1,782 0 0	186,378 17 3
Eight per cent. -	1,458,045 0 0	116,643 12 0	
Bank six per cent. -	357,750 0 0	21,465 0 0	
Ditto five per cent. -	258,750 0 0	12,937 10 0	
Dutch debt - - - -		2,230,875 0 0 - -	107,309 9 6
Total nominal debt - - -		18,654,666 18 10	1,176,307 15 11
Amount of six per cent. and deferred stock redeemed on the 1st of January, 1802.		1,131,241 12 6	90,499 6 7
Unredeemed debt on Jan. 1, 1802		17,523,425 6 4	1,085,808 9 4

N. B. The public accounts of the United States are kept in dollars and cents, which, in the above statement, are reduced into British money, at the rate of 4s, 6d. the dollar.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* WELSH TOUR, *made during the* PRESENT SEASON.

[*Continued from page* 232.]

AUGUST 1.—Wandering along the rocks skirting the vale of Llanberris, we see a couple riding to church in a true Welsh style: the woman on a side-saddle before, the man astride, without a saddle, behind, and holding himself on by clasping her waist. This mode has its advantages: on roads like these, a pillion would be a most unsafe seat. Pursuing our walk, we climb the rock on which stands Dolbadern Castle, now a mere shell, a single tower: with out-works was the whole of its original extent. A small copper-mine is worked on the borders of the lake.

2*d*.—Having eaten up the country for a mile round, we leave Llanberris, and travel over ten miles of bad road, in constant rain, to Carnarvon—the best Welsh town we have seen. We stroll, in the evening, to take a general view of the Castle, a large fortress, communicating with the water on one side, the town-walls on the other. The towers are decagonal, and their walls three yards and a half in thickness. We ascend the Eagle tower, in which Edward II. was born, which is still in high preservation, and commands a wide view over the country. The last glimmer of twilight compels us to withdraw with half-satisfied curiosity to an inn, which is a perfect palace compared to that we have left.

3*d*.—Returning to the Castle, we find it to have consisted formerly of five parts, now laid together by the ruin of the walls dividing them. The windows are small, and turned, for the most part, towards the inner courts. On the whole, Carnarvon Castle appears to have been more adapted to repel an enemy, and lodge a numerous garrison, than to accommodate a king or noble in time of peace. The battlements are still accessible, and the whole is in sufficiently good preservation to show what it has been. An old goat with a most venerable beard stalks through the grass-grown courts, and some pretty kids peep through the narrow windows. Under one of the towers two large subterranean apartments have been discovered, filled with human bones, probably the depository of such of the garrison as fell during a siege, by the sword, or by sickness. Leaving our ponies, we proceeded in a chaise, two of the party walking, along the coast of the Menai, through a country very different from the parts we had left—flat, woody, and highly-cultivated. Crossing the straits at Bangor-ferry, we enter the uninteresting plains of Anglesey, an inclosed cultivated tract, with large cattle, and rich corn-fields. The cottages are somewhat better than those we left, and we observe the farmers themselves riding to market, not their wives, as in other parts of Wales. The day had been dark and lowering; but just before we reached Amlwch, the sun burst forth, and presented us with a scene of inconceivable grandeur. The whole Snowdon ridge was in full view, from its farthest inland peak to Penmaen Bach and Orme; Head jutting into the sea. Suddenly every pinnacle is on fire, a flood of ruddy light rolls down over them, melting into the most brilliant purple, which descends to meet the light haze, distinguishing the distant, from a nearer, range of mountains, lying in deep shade, and from the blue sea melting into the sky. On the other side, the lofty promontory of Holyhead juts into the boundless expanse of ocean, tinged with the countless hues reflected from an evening-sky. In front, the Parys mountain spreads its dreary wilderness, whence the sulphureous vapours of the mine banish every trace of vegetation; its forges and smelting-houses flame up in the distance. Gradually the light fades away, and we enter, without reluctance, the comfortable town of Amlwch, peopled, by the vicinity of the mine, with several thousand inhabitants.

4*th*.—We devote the whole of this morning to the survey of the Parys-Mine, whose huge excavations come to open day. In some parts the cavity is as much as eighty yards deep, and surrounded with rocks of every possible shade of grey and yellow, and starting into a thousand grotesque forms. We survey the whole process of procuring and refining the ore, which, however curious, scarcely compensates me for the pain occasioned by the suffocating effects of the sulphur, which is procured and roasted in large quantities. In the evening we visit the narrow creek, improved by art into a port, and observe a sloop entering the harbour with crowded sails. The shore is very rocky; the water extremely deep, even close to land, and of the most beautiful green I ever beheld.

5*th*.—After wasting great part of the morning in waiting for a chaise, we retrace our footsteps to the shores of the Menai, which we cross, in a deliciously calm evening, and sleep at Bangor-Ferry.

6th.—Proceed towards Conway, twelve miles along the rich level ſhores of the Menai; drive through the neat little city of Bangor, whoſe cathedral is almoſt as large as an Engliſh pariſh-church, while the pariſh-churches of Wales only aſpire to the appearance and dimenſions of an Engliſh ſtable. Paſs ſeveral gentlemen's houſes embоſomed in fine woods. At length, the country aſſumes a wilder air; and a terrace-road, ſupported by walls, conducts us round the ſides of Penmaen Mawr, a huge, bare, overhanging rock, riſing almoſt perpendicularly from the ſea, and formerly the terror of travellers, from the numerous fatal accidents cauſed by the crags giving way under the feet. At preſent it is probably inſecure at the breaking up of a froſt, from the large fragments of rock which, at that time, roll down acroſs the road, ſometimes breaking through the wall which bounds it towards the ſea; but at this ſeaſon, unfortunately, no traveller can ſignalize his courage, by attempting this once formidable paſs.

Arriving at the old neglected town of Conway, we haſten to viſit its venerable Caſtle, an extenſive building, conſiſting of eight large round towers and outworks, with three lofty watch towers: it has leſs the appearance of military ſtrength, than that of Carnarvon, though the walls are equally thick; but it is yet farther decayed, and ſtill more beautiful and pictureſque as a ruin. Its ſituation is peculiarly fine, ſeated on a rock commanding the river, and connected with the town walls which are ſtill entire, and ſtrengthened by handſome towers in the ſame ſtyle as thoſe of the Caſtle. No practicable ſtair-caſe remains to any tower of the caſtle, and a very large breach appears in the lower part of one, the upper part of which ſupports itſelf by its own ſtrength in a moſt ſingular manner. Some fine arches ſtill ſubſiſt, which formerly ſupported the vaulted roof of the great hall. A ſmall chapel of rich architecture is in good preſervation, and ſome fret-work ſtill remains over the windows, which are much larger than thoſe of Carnarvon. Returning from this noble ruin, we accidentally diſcover an old palace built by the famous Earl of Leiceſter. It is ſtill inhabited by poor people, and ſome curious ſpecimens of the furniture remain. The queen's arms are carved in ſeveral parts, and thoſe of the families who have been its ſucceſſive poſſeſſors are cut over a chimney-piece, now covered with white-waſh. The building incloſes an extenſive court, and ſeveral turrets of conſiderable height riſe from various parts.

7th.—Croſſing, at the ferry, the river Conway, here one of the fineſt ſtreams in Wales, whoſe banks alternately wave with wood and corn, and give fertility to meadows of a luxuriant green, ſpeckled with fine cattle, we ride along the ſands to Ormes Head, a huge projecting lime-ſtone rock, of a bold and ſtriking figure, the haunt of various ſpecies of birds, and one of the fineſt *Belvideres* in the world. Scaling, with ſome difficulty, its ſteep, ſmooth aſcent, we gain the windy ſummit, and gaze, with mingled wonder and delight, at the wide varied ſcene that burſts upon us. Weſtward the jutting point of Prieſtholme Iſland appears, forming with the ſpot we occupy the horns of the wide bay of Beaumaris. Over it to the north-weſt, is faintly ſeen the high land in the neighbourhood of Amlwch: a line of flat coaſt runs on in a ſouth-weſterly direction to the entrance of the Menai, which appears a line of ſilver: eaſtward from Bangor, a level cultivated ſhore extends for ſome miles, till Penmaen Mawr oppoſes a ſteep rocky barrier to the waves. Penmaen Bach ſucceeds, guarding the eſtuary of the Conway, whoſe rich banks are crowned by its town and noble caſtle riſing from its rock, and backed by ſtately woods. A fine bend of the river cloſes the view on this ſide; and the eye, returning along its eaſtern bank, views woods, and gently ſloping meadows, with the old ruined manſion of Gloddaeth lifting its nodding head in melancholy pride. A narrow ſlip of corn and meadow land, ſcarcely raiſed above the water, ſucceeds, and connects the promontory with the main land. Northwards extends a vaſt expanſe of ocean, tinged with a thouſand hues, imparted by the ſweeping clouds, the partial ſun-beams, the ſcattered ſand-banks, and the white breakers daſhing over them with ſullen murmurs. Cormorants and gulls fly ſcreaming over the waters, and break the air with fluttering wings. Skirting the mountain, we reluctantly deſcend its eaſtern ſide, and view it forming, with the little Ormes Head, a ſemi-circular bay of exquiſite beauty. The paſs between the two Orems Heads was defended by a caſtellated houſe of great antiquity, now in ruins, and ſurrounded by peaceful cottages, whoſe inhabitants are buſied in their hay-harveſt, while their corn waves round them almoſt ripe for the ſickle. Croſſing the iſthmus with the ſea, in view on either hand,

we

we again reach the sands, where we watch the fishermen dragging their nets. I recognize among the plants several old acquaintance—the horned poppy, soldanella, and sea-chickweed, all in full flower, the sea-eringo, and a grass which binds together the loose sands with its long tenacious roots. Reaching the ferry, we observe a fishing-vessel unloading into a cart standing deep in the water, and witness the curious operation of drawing a coach into the ferry-boat. My poney leaps onboard without the least hesitation. In the evening we wander among the ruins of the Castle, and scare from its nest a hawk, which, with the jackdaw, builds unmolested among the inaccessible turrets of the ruin. After gazing at a glorious sun-set from its dismantled windows, we retire slowly, musing on "the days of old."

8th.—Leaving Conway, we proceed to Llanrwst, twelve miles. In this tract we find thick hedges superseding stone walls, fine meadows, rich crops of wheat, and well-grown trees, so that, but for a cloud-capped summit now and then towering over the hills, and a rude crag sometimes starting through the grass, we might imagine ourselves in one of the finest parts of England. After winding for some time along the side of a hill, and crossing two or three mountain-torrents, which we see with peculiar pleasure, having met with none for several days past, we catch a view of the beautiful vale of Conway, with a mansion on the opposite slope, somewhat in the style of Festiniog, but wider and more fertile, with corn-fields intermingling with the meadows. Passing the pretty little village of Trefriew, we reach the neat town of Llanrwst—a city for Wales! In the evening, treading back our steps, we cross the river again on a handsome bridge, built by Inigo Jones, and enter the Gwydir woods, cloathing the lofty sides of a precipitous rock. At the bottom stands the house, a curious old edifice, partly of stone, partly of timber, blackened, and adorned with white figures. A little way up the hill is a half-ruined terrace, the fence of the now grass-grown garden, in which is a neat little chapel, with some alms-houses. Following a steep path, through light woods of ash, beech, and fir, all beautiful trees of their kinds, we gain the top, whence we catch a fine view of the town lying close under the hills, on one side, with the broad stream of the Conway winding along through a beautiful rich valley, from half a mile to a mile in breadth, bounded on one side by gentle green slopes, on the other by dark heathy hills of more abrupt figures, some bare, others covered with young plantations of fir; the setting-sun fringes the dark clouds with a crimson line, and sheds a fine glow over the whole scene. Admonished by the coolness of the evening, we retire, at length, observing in our way some groups of peasants, "in their Sunday's best," and a knot of girls dancing reels on the bridge in a style not unworthy the ball-room.

9th.—Make an excursion to CapelCerrig, ten miles. The road winds through the Gwydir woods for a considerable distance, overlooking the vale of Conway, where the yellow corn contrasts finely with the green meadows, the dark hills, and the woods now glowing in all the pride of summer. The vale gradually becomes narrower, as we approach the source of the stream, but not less woody or fertile. This is, indeed, the garden of Carnarvonshire, and some pretty comfortable houses enliven the scene. About five miles from Llanrwst is the junction of the Conway with the Lugwy, a rapid mountain-torrent, rushing through a deep rocky glen, overgrown with wood. A bridge crosses it at this spot, formerly a very dangerous ford, owing to the rapids and fragments of rocks impeding the current. Proceeding along the vale of the Lugwy, on Lord Penrhyn's new road, some hills are seen cloathed with trees, through which crags of grey rock start up, and diversify the green mass. Some little cascades dash from the mountains, and the whole assumes a wilder character, though still tempered by the rich meadows, with hedges, and a few corn-fields interspersed. The Lugwy is a glassy stream of a respectable size, though less than the Conway. After following for some distance the mazy windings of the vale, which present every moment a new prospect, some cloud-topped hills appear in view. Moel Shiabod lifts his airy pinnacle in dusky grandeur, and another turning shews us the great Snowdon itself, closing the valley with a huge craggy mass, apparently forbidding all farther progress. Two little lakes spread their blue waters at its feet; and on their brink stands the handsome new inn, its walls covered with slates in a most singular manner. After resting a few hours in this lovely spot, we return by the same road, gazing with rapture on the scenes of mingled beauty and grandeur, which render this tract the most delicious in all Wales.

10th.—Leaving Llanrwst, we ascend a road winding along the side of the valley

opposite to Gwydir. Moel Shiabod and Snowdon soon appear in sight, piercing with their highest pinnacles the light veil of clouds wrapping their dusky forms. After skirting for some miles the rich valley of the Conway, and casting many a backward glance on its majestic skreen of mountains, we enter on a high, dreary, moorland tract, destitute of corn, wood, and water, which extends through parts of the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth, almost as far as Corwen, where a little torrent, with rocky and deeply-wooded banks, begins to attend the course of the the road, and "bears its scanty tribute" to the Dee, a stream of superior size and dignity, flowing through the celebrated vale of Langollen. The mountains now dwindle into hills, from which no torrents take their rise. The wood descends from the heights to cloath the banks of the river; the majestic wildness of Wales begin to disappear, and is not yet fully re-placed by the fertile beauty of England. The commencement of the valley, therefore, disappoints, from the want of a strongly-marked character. A little farther on, however, some beautiful woods of pendant birch and alder are seen; the river pours along its clear dark stream over foaming rapids; fields of yellow corn, and bright green meadows, bounded by luxuriant hedges, adorn its banks. The forms of the hills are marked by the lightest and most elegant curves, and an air of placid beauty reigns over the scene, inspiring sentiments of the softest and most complacent satisfaction. Passing hastily through the little town of Llangollen, we begin to approach the English border; and a rich lime-stone soil succeeding to the slate, forms a natural, nearly corresponding with the civil, boundary. Stone walls are supplanted by thick hedges; the white smoke rises curling from numerous lime-kilns in the hills; gentlemen's houses become more frequent; comfortable white cottages, of two stories, succeed the miserable hovels of the Welsh. Sheep become scarce, and large brown and mottled cattle people the meadows. Blue cloaks, and beaver hats over mob-caps; peat stacks, and blear eyes, utterly cease. A noble range of stone columns, intended to carry an aqueduct from the Ellesmere Canal across the River Dee, marks the introduction of commerce and manufactures. Some low-hung clouds still rest on the hills in view behind us, but not a single rising appears in front to break the descent into the plain of Shrewsbury. Another aqueduct borne upon arches, and a canal supported by embankments, cross the little vale of Ceiriog, whose wooded rocks, and little foaming torrent, preserve the last vestiges of Welsh scenery. Chirk bridge succeeds, and a street of red brick houses welcomes the English traveller to his native land. With a mingled feeling of pleasure and regret, I once more observe large waggons, gardens before the cottages, fields of turnips, and wooden stiles. Our Welsh postilion, sitting, as usual, on the splinter-bar, speaks English to all he meets, without danger of being answered with that "*Dym Sarsneg*" (No English), which had so often vexed us. A few miles more of jolting road brings us to the ugly town of Oswestry, where nothing but the harp on the stairs (a thing universal in Welsh inns) reminds us that our Cambrian trip was more than a delightful vision.

11*th.*—Proceed through a waving sea of corn to Shrewsbury—after all, even a flat country, teeming with plenty, and smiling with comfort, is no unpleasant sight; and the neighbourhood of Salop has hills too, which before my Welsh journey, I should have looked up to with reverence. But I ought to have seen them first—after contemplating Snowdon, who can pay due honour to the Wrekin? or admire the Severn, polluted by recent showers, after the transparent current of the Dee? Some objects of curiosity, however, in the way of buildings, attract our attention, and the hearty welcome of a friend gives the highest zest to the entertainment.

12*th.*—Quitting our kind host with great regret, we arrive, in the evening, at Coalbrook Dale, fourteen miles. Leaving the Abbey of Buildwas in the valley behind us, we cross the airy arch of an iron bridge, which introduces us to one of the most singular scenes imaginable. The broad stream of the Severn flows through a narrow glen, whose rocky banks are cloathed with luxuriant woods. In the midst of this rural scenery another iron bridge appears; the fire and smoke of a thousand forges raise their volumes to the sky: long mounds of burning coke cast a lurid glow around them, and the thundering explosions of the mine-blast, mixed with the hissing of steam-engines, and beating of huge hammers, breaks on the deafened ear. The enchanted wood of Tasso, with its wall of fire, and horrid noises, was full in my memory—for once a poetical thought is suggested by the haunts of manufacture and commerce! The moon now rises in full splendour over the wooded hills, and adds to the singularity

the ſcene, by pouring on the ſtream below a flood of ſilver light, which dances, mingled with the red flames reflected from the burning coke.

13*th*.—After breakfaſting with Mr.—, by whoſe kindneſs we obtain a very intelligent guide, we go through all the works, obſerve the various proceſſes of ſmelting, caſting, and hammering, the iron dug on the ſpot; ſee the inclined planes and rail-ways, by which the lime and coal (alſo found in the neighbourhood) are tranſported; and examine a huge ſteam-engine, by means of which the various wheels are ſupplied with water. In the evening we wander in ſome beautiful woods on the hill, through which an excellent path, with benches and ſummer-houſes, has been made, for the public uſe, by the diſintereſted munificence of Mr. Reynolds.

14*th*.—Leaving Coalbrook Dale early in the morning, we put ourſelves into the mail-coach at Shifnal, whirl rapidly paſt Wolverhampton, with its coal-pits and forges, glance through the little London of Birmingham, greet in haſte the claſſic ſhades of Stratford, rumble, between ſleep and waking, through the awful grandeur of Oxford, and find ourſelves ſeated at breakfaſt in the center of London: I quickly eſcape from its ſmoke and noiſe, and rejoice to find myſelf once more ſafe in my little quiet home.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Of the SOURCE, *whence* DANTE *is ſuppoſed to have drawn the* SUBJECT, *&c. of his* DIVINA COMMEDIA.

IN a pamphlet, intitled *Di un' antico Teſto a Penna della Divina Commedia di Dante, con alcune Annotazioni, &c. Lettera di Euſtazio Dicearcheo*, which was publiſhed laſt winter at Rome, the author, Padre Coſtanzi, ſuperior of the Monaſtery of St. Caliſto, gives an account of a manuſcript copy of the Poem of Dante, in the library of the Monaſtery of Monte Caſino, which is valuable on account of its antiquity, and the various readings it contains. But what renders it ſtill more important, is the commentary accompanying the text, as it throws light on many doubtful and obſcure paſſages. P. Coſtanzi has carefully collated this manuſcript with the excellent Roman edition of Dante, in three volumes, quarto, 1791, by P. Lombardi, which is the fruit of eighteen years' ſtudy, and was printed at the expence of Angelucci, who afterwards took ſo active a part during the continuance of the Roman Republic. In the courſe of this compariſon, P. Coſtanzi has frequently had occaſion to praiſe the diligence and acumen of Lombardi, many of whoſe happy conjectural emendations are confirmed by this manuſcript. The Commentary appears to have been written before the year 1368, and is conſequently as old as, if not older than, any of the Illuſtrations of Dante, as, for inſtance, that of Benvenuto of Imola. The form of the letters, and the orthography prove the manuſcript to be nearly of the ſame age. P. Coſtanzi has collected not only all the moſt important various readings, but likewiſe ſuch paſſages from the Commentary as contributed moſt towards illuſtrating the poet, chiefly containing hiſtorical anecdotes of the perſons mentioned by Dante, and of the cuſtoms, &c. of the age he lived in.

But what renders this publication moſt intereſting to the lovers of Italian literature, is the author's inquiry relative to the ſource whence Dante derived the plan and part of the materials of his work. Notwithſtanding the great number of commentators who have written on the *Divina Commedia*, no ſatisfactory anſwer had been given to the queſtion, whence the firſt idea of the poem was taken. Moſt of them were ſatisfied with the hint Dante has himſelf given in the poem, by chuſing Virgil for his maſter and guide; from whoſe Journey to Tartarus he has undoubtedly adopted ſome traits. Still, however, no one would, on that account, attempt to deny him the honour of being the original inventor of the ſubject of his poem. From his Heathen guide Dante could borrow but little; for his Journey comprehends the three kingdoms of exiſtence after death, according to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and the poet performs his journey in the character of a Roman Catholic Chriſtian. Bottari was the firſt who took notice of a work, which is undoubtedly older, more than a century older, than Dante's, and in which Dante may have found the three principal parts into which his poem is divided. The work we allude to is the *Viſion of Alberico*, by a boy, nine years of age, and afterwards a Monk in the Monaſtery of Monte Caſino, in the library of which place the original of it ſtill exiſts in manuſcript. Bottari had ſeen a copy of it in the Padre Abate D. Conſtantino Gaetani's, collection of manuſcripts in the library di Sapienza at Rome. Bottari was led to ſuſpect that Dante had borrowed, not only the plan of his *Divina Commedia* from this *Viſion of*

Alberico, but even many ſingle traits and viſions; for both works treat of an ecſtatic journey through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradiſe, and he adduced two examples, which prove their exact agreement in the detail of particular deſcriptions.

Bottari, however, paſſed over many others, which have been noticed by P. Coſtanzi, who has carefully compared the two works. From the reſult of his labours, it appears, that Dante borrowed not only the general outline, but likewiſe a great part of the materials of his poem, from the above-mentioned Viſion of Alberico; ſo that it may be conſidered as the firſt ſketch of a picture, which Dante afterwards finiſhed with ſcientific ſkill, adorning it with the moſt vivid colours, and all the ornaments ſuggeſted by his bold and vigorous imagination.

The little viſioniſt Alberico was born in the village of Sette Fratri, belonging to the dioceſe of Sora, in the kingdom of Naples, about the beginning of the 12th century. He was deſcended from a noble family, and, when nine years of age, was attacked by a dangerous diſeaſe, in conſequence of which he lay nine days in a ſtate of inſenſibility; but, during this trance, his ſoul was very buſily employed. He thought that he was carried aloft by a large white dove, and then conducted by St. Peter and two angels through purgatory to hell to view the puniſhments of ſin, and the various claſſes of ſinners; relative to which his guide did not fail to give him every neceſſary explanation; and then led him through the ſeven heavens to Paradiſe, to ſee the glory and happineſs of the ſaints. Having again ſafely returned to the earth, he awoke, and, ſoon after recovering from his illneſs, entered, in his tenth year, into the order of the Monks of Monte Caſino, who then, and till the year 1123, were governed by Abbot Girardi.

About the ſame time, Pietro Diacono, the hiſtorian of his order and of this viſion, who was deſcended from the noble and powerful family of the Counts of Tuſculum, was dedicated by his parents to the ſame order, when only a child of five years of age. Pietro grew up in the monaſtery along with young Alberico, and was an eye-witneſs of the pious and exemplary life he led, and of his mind being continually engaged in meditating on the ſcenes which had been preſented to his view during his ecſtaſy. The hiſtory of this wonderful viſion had, in the mean time, ſpread from mouth to mouth, and had been ſo disfigured and falſified by additions and miſapprehenſions, that the Abbot Girardi ordered Guido, one of his Monks, to write a faithful account of it from the mouth of Alberico himſelf. But, in the courſe of time, ſo many errors had crept into the copies of this narrative, which were circulated in manuſcript, that in the year 1127 already the then Abbot, Senioretto, found it neceſſary, for the ſake of truth, to order a new reviſion and correction of it; which the pious Alberico, who was probably ſo wholly engaged with his prayers and contemplations, that he had neither time nor inclination to learn to write, performed in three days, with the aſſiſtance of the above-mentioned Pietro Diacono. The original of this corrected Hiſtory is now in the library of the Monaſtery of Monte Caſino, and a Letter is prefixed, ſigned with the name of Alberico, in which an account is given of the manner in which it had been corrupted, and again reſtored to its genuine authenticity. It appears, that this ſtory had, ſince the beginning of the twelfth century, been circulated all over Italy, and every where read and liſtened to with ſuch avidity, that the painters of that age drew their repreſentations of hell from the deſcription of Alberico, as being an eye-witneſs. Such an ancient painting, executed in the twelfth century, ſtill exiſts in an old church at the foot of Monte Ocra, which now bears the name of Madonna della Grotta, and lies near the village of Foſſa, in the dioceſe of Aquila. On viewing this picture, a perſon unacquainted with the *Viſion of Alberico* would ſuppoſe, either that the ſubject of it was taken from Dante, or that the poet had borrowed from it.

The following correſponding paſſages and traits from the Viſion of Alberico and that of Dante will enable our readers to decide for themſelves, whether it be probable or not, that Dante had drawn from this ſource: A bird, reſembling a white dove, lifts up the boy Alberico by the hair of his head: and he is then conducted, by St. Peter and two angels, through the region of torments. Dante, in like manner, aſcends from the earth on an eagle, till he reaches the gates of purgatory; and Virgil is his conductor.—Alberico finiſhes his tour in nine days, and Dante in nearly the ſame ſpace of time; for when, on Eaſter-day, he arrives ſafely in Paradiſe, he had been already ſeven days on his journey.—Alberico ſees a large lake, which ſeems to him to be full of blood: but the Apoſtle informs him that it does not contain blood, but fire, in which murderers are puniſhed, and that it has the appearance of blood merely on account

count of their blood-thirſtineſs. Dante, too, ſees in hell a river of blood, in which murderers are tormented.—Alberico tells us, that his *Cicerone* had conducted him to the mouth of the river of hell, which reſembled a deep dark well, and whence a dreadful cry of lamentation was ſent forth. Near this he likewiſe ſaw the *Worm of Hell*, of a monſtrous ſize, bound faſt with a ſtrong chain. Dante, too, finds in hell a dark well, and hears, when he comes near the gates of hell, the cries of the damned; and more than once Cerberus and Lucifer are called the *Great Worm*.—During Alberico's journey through hell, St. Peter having left him for a moment, to open the gates of Paradiſe to a newly-arrived ſoul, one of the infernal ſpirits, of a terrible briſtly appearance, flew at him with a furious menacing mien, and was on the point of ſeizing upon him, when St. Peter haſtened to his relief, and ſnatched his affrighted *protegé* from the graſp of the fiend. The ſame accident happens, more than once, to Dante, namely, in the twenty-firſt, and particularly in the twenty-third, canto of the *Inferno*, where Alberico's *Meque ſubito arripiens* is literally tranſlated by *Di ſubito me preſe*.—Alberico ſees a claſs of the damned, whoſe necks are bent down with large maſſes of iron. Dante ſees in hell thoſe who had been damned for their hypocriſy, wandering about with ponderous caps and hoods, ſo that they are not able to lift up their heads.—Alberico ſees in hell a river of burning pitch, over which there is a bridge. When the ſinners come to the middle of this bridge, they tumble into the river, dive under, and riſe and ſink again ſeveral times, till at laſt they reſemble boiled fleſh. In the eleventh canto of Dante's *Inferno*, there is likewiſe a lake of boiling pitch, a bridge from which a ſinner is precipitated; ſouls of the damned plunge and emerge in the pitch; and even the compariſon with boiled fleſh is not forgotten. — Alberico ſees a horrible valley, filled with innumerable hillocks, compoſed of large congealed fragments of ice, in which a number of ſinners are frozen up to the ankle, others up to the knee, others up to the middle, others up to the breaſt, according to the degree of their guilt; and ſome even completely incaſed in a tranſparent cryſtalline ſhell. The whole of this ſcene is copied in the twelfth canto of the *Inferno*, with this difference only, that Dante places the ſufferers in a lake of blood, inſtead of a valley full of ice. This latter, however, is afterwards introduced in the thirty-ſecond and thirty-third canto. A ſimilar agreement exiſts between the deſcriptions which both of theſe extatical travellers give of their paſſage from the region of the damned to that of the bleſſed. Alberico ſays, that St. Peter had told him a great many things concerning perſons ſtill living, and commanded him to communicate to them what he had heard. Dante, too, had a ſimilar converſation with St. Peter in Paradiſe, and receives from him the ſame commiſſion. Both viſioniſts likewiſe travel on the ſame road through the heavens:—Alberico is carried up by his dove, and Dante by his eagle: in both journals the heaven of the moon is the firſt ſtation they halt at; then they aſcend, by degrees, to the heavens of the higher planets, till they reach that of the planet Saturn, whence they at laſt riſe into the empyreum, to view the choirs of angels, the abode of the patriarchs, prophets, &c. which ſurround the throne of the Moſt High. Both follow the Ptolemaic ſyſtem; Dante, however, with greater exactneſs than Alberico, who does not ſtrictly adhere to the order of the planets.—Alberico, having related how St. Peter had conducted him through Paradiſe, and ſhewn him the places where the bleſſed reſide, adds:—"St. Peter likewiſe ſhewed me a reſplendent and beautifully ornamented bed, on which a perſon was lying, whoſe name the Apoſtle told me but, at the ſame time forbade me to communicate it to others. The ſame circumſtance, with only a little variation, is related in the thirtieth canto of Dante's *Paradiſo*.

Very little doubt, then, can remain, that Dante derived the plan, and part of the materials, of his *Divina Commedia* from this ſource. It can hardly be ſuppoſed, that the poet could be unacquainted with ſo remarkable a legend, which was ſo generally known and credited, that painters took from it the ſubjects of their pictures; eſpecially as Dante, who had been ſent as ambaſſador from the Republic of Florence once to Rome, and twice to Naples, muſt have been in the neighbourhood of this part of Italy, and perhaps even viſited the Monaſtery of Monte Caſino, where he would have had an opportunity of reading Alberico's narrative: but he might eaſily have become acquainted with it without having ever travelled to that place. In the minds of ſome ſceptical readers, however, who cannot ſo eaſily perſuade themſelves as P. Coſtanzi of the truth of ſo ſublime and learned a viſion, by a boy of nine years of age, a doubt will perhaps ariſe, whether little Alberico, from whom the great

great Dante did not disdain to borrow a considerable part of the visions in his poem, did not likewise borrow his from some previous visionist, of whom no trace now remains.—F. Lombardi, the above-mentioned editor of Dante, died at Rome about the beginning of the present year.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REVIEW *of the* PRESENT POLITICAL STATE *of* NATIONS.

THE result of the destructive contest, which has, at length, happily terminated in a general peace, is the establishment of a new order of things in Europe. Mutual excesses have more forcibly shewn the necessity of conciliation; and the politics, as well as the limits, of nations have, as it were, by general consent, undergone, or are undergoing, an almost entire change. The reader will recollect, that a plan of universal representation, and perpetual peace, was imputed to Henry IV. of France; and that this benevolent project was unhappily frustrated by the hand of a fanatic assassin. Whether the same idea, or something of a similar tendency, is now in agitation, we do not pretend with certainty to affirm. It appears, however, that some general system of pacific policy, has actually been agreed upon; for we find, in a Proclamation by the Executive Council of the Helvetian Republic, dated July 20, 1802, the following remarkable words:—"Citizens of Helvetia, there exists between the governments of Europe a treaty for the maintenance of peace, order, and the conservative principles of political society," &c. &c.

What powers of Europe, beside France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, may have been admitted as parties to this treaty, it would be useless here to conjecture; but we may be allowed to indulge the hope, that, whatever be the nature or extent of the plan, it will be found capable of establishing a permanent, if not a perpetual, peace.*

In attempting to give an idea of the actual state of the nations composing the great social commonwealth, we propose to begin with those of the north, and first with

RUSSIA.—This immense empire, according as its councils have been guided by wisdom or by folly, has, particularly during the late contest, alternately formed the source of the hopes and of the fears of other nations. Actuated by the vacillating notions of a capricious monarch, it seemed to retire from one war only to engage in another; and the destinies of Russia, as well as those in some measure of the rest of Europe, depended upon the will of a madman. The perverseness which characterised his external policy, was no less conspicuous in all the measures of his domestic administration. The circulation of books was suppressed, commerce suspended, and civilization at a stand. The extreme of external impolicy and internal despotism gave rise to a conspiracy, which terminated in the death of Paul; and hope was restored to the country, and to Europe, in the known character of his successor.

In monarchies, the history of the prince is the history of the state. The first acts of the reign of Alexander, consisting principally in the abolition of the most odious decrees of Paul, are fresh in the recollection of the reader. His measures have hitherto been characterised by tolerance, benevolence, and wisdom. But our business here is to mark especially the spirit of those regulations, which have come to our knowledge within the last month. In respect to what concerns religious toleration, this end cannot perhaps be better accomplished than by the following extract of a letter from Teflis, the capital of Georgia, lately annexed to the Russian dominions. It is dated in April, 1802.

"Conformably to a manifesto of his Imperial Majesty, of the 12th of September, 1801, uniting Georgia (Russian Grusinia) to his empire, Lieutenant-general Knorring, Supreme Chief of this Province, Civil and Military Governor of Astracan, and Commander in Chief of the Troops in the Line of Mount Caucasus, accompanied by the Civil Governor of Grusinia, several Members of the Chancery, the first Aid-de-camp of the Inspector, and two Assessors of the College, set off, on the 1st of April, from the frontiers of Russia, to establish the new government at Teflis, the capital of the province. Many principal members of the clergy attended the General from the frontiers of their country, and received with enthusiasm, and to the great joy of the people, the image of *St. Nina*, which the Czar Wachtang, who died at the commencement of this century, had left at Moscow, and which was restored to them on this occasion. Prince Antonius, patriarch of the country, accompanied by all his clergy,

* The Project of a perpetual Peace, by the Abbé de St. Pierre, contains, with some visionary speculations, a great deal of sound sense.

gy, went to meet the Saint four leagues from the capital, and pronounced a prayer and thankſgiving in celebration of the happy event. He accompanied the General to the capital, where the image was conducted in triumph to the cathedral, in preſence of above fifteen thouſand people; prayers were there repeated, and Heaven was beſought to pour its bleſſings on the monarch, whoſe ſage laws promiſed durable happineſs, and on the governor, whoſe virtues and love of juſtice have obtained the confidence and eſteem of the nation. On the 12th of April (old ſtyle), the oath of fidelity to the Emperor was taken with great pomp, in preſence of the commander in chief and his ſuite: it was pronounced in all the churches, by the different nations, ſuch as the Gruſinians, Greeks, Armenians, Tartars, &c. The zeal and enthuſiaſm with which they ſeverally took the oath is a proof of their attachment to the new government."

Among other traits which evince the benevolence of Alexander, is the eſtabliſhment of an adminiſtration for ameliorating the condition of the poor in Peterſburgh. The following letter, written by the Emperor, on the 28th of May, 1802, to the Chamberlain Wittoſtoff, Preſident of the Commiſſion created to that effect, is equally a proof of a philanthropic diſpoſition and a ſagacious mind:

"Mr. Chamberlain Wittoſtoff, The manner in which alms are diſtributed to the poor only ſerves to increaſe their number. The old man, broken down with years, does not find his repoſe aſſured; the youth, pining with miſery, is not reſtored to health; and the infant, who might become the ſupport of the ſtate, is not reſcued from death or vice. The idle and importunate beggar often ſeizes from the hand of beneficence what was deſtined for the father of a family, overwhelmed with deſpair, and groaning on his couch. Beneficence does not conſiſt in being moved by the often deceitful aſpect of diſtreſs, but in viſiting the unfortunate at their places of reſidence; in theſe abodes of affliction and tears, we muſt ſeek to mitigate their misfortunes by words of conſolation, by ſalutary advice, in ſhort, by every phyſical and moral means. In this true charity conſiſts. The poſſibility of accompliſhing this meritorious work is demonſtrated by the experience of ſeveral enlightened people, particularly of Hamburgh, where a ſociety of virtuous and peaceable citizens, without any view of perſonal intereſt, and without expectation of reward, have, for the conſolation of ſuffering humanity, for fifteen years acquitted themſelves of the ſacred duty of relieving their neighbour in the moſt uſeful and moſt efficacious manner.

"Wiſhing to follow this example, I ſhall name a commiſſion, compoſed of three members, who will name unanimouſly a fourth; the four will name a fifth, and ſo on to nine; the nine members will name others to the number of ſeventeen. You will lay your plan before that commiſſion, in order that it may examine in what points and how it is to be carried into execution. To ſhew what ſtrong claims the victims of misfortune have on my heart, I take under my immediate and particular protection, not only the benevolent ſociety eſtabliſhing in this capital, but all thoſe, which, after its example, will undoubtedly be formed for the relief of our neighbour, in a nation ſo dear to me, on which nature has beſtowed ſo many treaſures, and which it has gifted with all the virtues, and particularly with an all-celeſtial generoſity. I entruſt to your eſpecial care the adminiſtration of this public charity, that you may attend to it, and communicate to me directly all the reports which relate to the inſtitution."

The anecdotes related of the Emperor Alexander, during his late journey to Memel, do him honour. It is remarkable, that at his levies and entertainments he received with equal amenity the reſpectable citizens and the nobles. At Riga and other places through which he paſſed, he gave orders, that, if the diſhes for which he might aſk were not at hand, no trouble ſhould be taken to procure them, but that others ſhould be ſubſtituted in their place. He travelled with a very ſmall retinue. To conclude:—The endeavours of this monarch to diminiſh taxes, to ameliorate the condition of the peaſants, to facilitate commerce, and to diffuſe knowledge throughout his dominions, open a proſpect of happineſs hitherto unknown to the inhabitants of the Ruſſian Empire.

PRUSSIA.—The ſubjects of Pruſſia are now enjoying the fruits of the neutrality of their government. For this happy poſition, they are indebted to the wiſdom and moderation of a monarch, who, although in the vigour of age, fond of a military life, and ſkilled in military tactics, has preferred the good of his people, to the renown of victory and the acquiſition of dominion. In the Pruſſian territories, we hear of no increaſe of taxes, no complaints of oppreſſion.

All who have visited Berlin know the simplicity of manners and amiable private life of the reigning King of Prussia, as well as of his illustrious consort. Having given no cause of offence to his subjects, and not wishing to dazzle them by pomp or shew, he often rides through the capital with a single servant only, and sometimes even wholly unattended. The Queen possesses, together with the amiable qualities of her spouse, the beauty which gives influence, and the affability which gives ornament, to her sex. She seeks in the domestic affections the valuable and lasting pleasures of life.

If it be considered, how much in monarchies the personal character of the sovereign influences the happiness of the subject, the foregoing observations will not be deemed a digression. A mild, economical, and paternal administration may be expected from a king, of whom traits like those we shall now relate can be frequently repeated. During his recent journey to Memel, Frederick William met an officer, who threw himself on his knees, supplicating permission to marry, and declaring that the woman he loved had not the fortune prescribed by the regulations. His Majesty said, he could not grant a permission contrary to the laws. The officer still persisted, adding, that the woman he loved was with child, and that he could not in honour abandon her. The King, upon this, desired him to wait until he should make farther enquiries; and some days afterwards made him a present of the sum required by the regulations, wishing him every happiness in the married state. Other anecdotes shew the king of Prussia as a man of elevated understanding, as well as a good heart. Fichte, the philosopher, having been persecuted at Jena, under the imputation of atheism, sought refuge, along with another unfortunate philosoper under a similar persecution, in Berlin. Some pious inhabitants of that city took alarm, and represented to the King of Prussia the danger of permitting those declared enemies of God to remain in the city. "My friends (said he) we may confidently leave to God Almighty the task of vanquishing these two antagonists."

In the Prussian dominions, lotteries, that bane to the already most unfortunate portion of the community, have been suppressed. Institutions so evidently pernicious to public morals, that scarcely any species of necessity can justify them, are, in some countries, reputed civilized, used as sources of public revenue. In England they are highly injurious to public morals; but in France and Denmark, and, we believe, in some other states on the Continent of Europe, they are conducted on principles still more extensively baneful. What would the people of America or of Switzerland say to the proposition of establishing national lotteries among them? —of sanctioning gambling by the forms of law?

Prussia is about to receive a considerable augmentation of territory and population; but the system of indemnities not being yet definitively adjusted, it would be premature to make them the subject of specification. With respect to this country, we have, at present, only to add, that, although we do not, with Pope, annex little importance to *forms* of government, yet, in this and several other instances, we find reason to conclude, that the principal requisite for assuring public felicity is a wise *administration*.

BAVARIA.—An electorate, which, from its power, rank, and splendour among nations, would deserve little attention, becomes, from the wise administration of its government, an object of considerable interest to the public. The Elector of Bavaria, a man of an enlightened mind, has long meditated a reform of the whole system of superannuated rules of government. A new code of laws for the electoral dominions has been drawn up by able men, and is left open for the discussion of the learned of all nations for a twelvemonth.

In the mean time, however, the Elector continues partially to execute his views of reform. Among the principal objects of his solicitude are the diminution of the power of the clergy and nobility, the extension of popular representation, the equalisation of taxes, the abolition of festivals, the suppression of convents, and the establishment of religious toleration. In these laudable designs he has already made some progress; and his glory is certainly not diminished by the personal danger to which he may be exposed from the selfishness or fanaticism of individuals. Of the obstacles he will have to encounter, some judgment may be formed by what lately passed at Munich, during a procession which transgressed the orders of the sovereign.

As a procession, conducted by the Exjesuit Schmidt, was returning from a pilgrimage out of town, some workmen, women, and others, who were of the cavalcade, behaved in a riotous manner, ringing the bells, &c. contrary to the orders

of

of the Police, and even in violation of the promiſes of the chiefs of the proceſſion. The Inſpector of Police, in oppoſing this tumultuous ſcene, was ill-treated, and a workman threw a ſtone at the officer of the guard. This mutineer was ſabred; and a combat enſued, in which he who carried the croſs made uſe of that holy ſign to overthrow thoſe who oppoſed his progreſs, exclaiming—*In the name of religion!* On the day following, the workmen agreed among themſelves, not to work, until all the feſtivals aboliſhed by the Government, in concert with the Holy See, were re-eſtabliſhed. They collected in parties of fifties and hundreds, and thus paraded the ſtreets. The Elector, accompanied by one ſervant, rode through the city on horſeback, exhorting the eldeſt to return to their duty, and to perſuade the others to do the ſame; but his ſucceſs was only momentary, and the tumult ſoon re-commenced. The Prince then ordered the garriſon under arms, cauſed theſe fanatic bands to be ſurrounded, and conducted to the manege, againſt the entrance of which he pointed cannon, loaded with grape-ſhot. Next day thoſe who promiſed to return to their duty were liberated, and the ring-leaders reſerved for a juſt puniſhment. The good citizens ſubſcribed money to be diſtributed among the ſoldiers who had the moſt contributed to the re eſtabliſhment of order, and teſtified their ſatisfaction to the Elector.

Several monaſteries have been already ſuppreſſed. It is remarkable, that the Monks of the convent of St. *Wit* have themſelves ſolicited the ſuppreſſion of their eſtabliſhment, and requeſted that they might be transferred to the ſecular clergy. "We perceive (ſaid they, in their addreſs to the Elector), that monaſtic inſtitutions are incompatible with the enlightened genius of the age, and are perſuaded that we ſhould be more uſeful in other functions."

Among the incidents attending the ſuppreſſion of theſe inſtitutions, we remark the following, which certainly does not argue much in favour of their continuance.

The ſuperior and ſeveral members of the ſuppreſſed convent of *Récollets* of Munich, who were lately tranſported to Ingoldſtadt, have been put under arreſt, and conducted to the priſon of that city, known by the name of the Falcon's Tower. A ſpecial commiſſion is charged with their proceſs. They are accuſed of having been the authors or accomplices of ſeveral aſſaſſinations committed on the inhabitants of Munich, who have diſappeared for ſome years paſt, and whoſe bodies have been found in a ſubterraneous part of their convent hitherto unknown, and diſcovered in a ſingular manner. Among theſe victims was recogniſed an officer of diſtinction, who had ſuddenly diſappeared, and for whoſe loſs his family was inconſolable.

Subterraneous vaults are generally to be found in convents, at leaſt, in many of thoſe which have been ſuppreſſed in France; and it now appears, that, whatever were their ordinary and avowed objects, theſe ſombre abodes were liable to be converted to purpoſes of the moſt pernicious concealment. Fanaticiſm, however, does not willingly abandon its hold. Two pamphlets have lately been printed at Ratisbon, and circulated in Munich, one of which is entitled, *Thoughts on the Inſtructions given to the Commiſſion of Convents, ſo called, lately eſtabliſhed in Bavaria*; the other, *Impartial Reflections on the Suppreſſion of Convents in Bavaria.* The authors of theſe publications endeavour to ſhew the utility of all convents, even thoſe of the mendicant orders, and the injuſtice of their ſuppreſſion!

Among other reforms, the Elector of Bavaria, following the example of the King of Pruſſia, has lately decreed the ſuppreſſion of lotteries throughout his dominions. Neutrality during the late war, marks a farther ſimilitude in the politics of theſe two Princes.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S DOMINIONS.—It is not the buſineſs of a review of this kind to give an account of the laws, hiſtory, extent, population, power, or revenues of nations with which the reader is ſuppoſed to be already generally acquainted; but of the changes which have recently taken place, or are actually paſſing, in their internal ſituation, or in their political connections with other ſtates.

In the internal ſituation of the ſubjects of the Houſe of Auſtria no change of any importance has, for a long time, taken place. In reſpect to the adminiſtration of juſtice, the levying of taxes, military conſcription, and all objects of domeſtic police, the hereditary dominions, Auſtria, Moravia, Bohemia, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c. are under ſimilar regulations, which ſeem to be almoſt regarded as immutable. Captains of diſtricts perform the ſame kind of functions as the intendants of provinces formerly did in France. For form's ſake, ſome of theſe ſtates ſtill retain a ſhadow of repreſentation; but their repreſentatives have neither power nor influence. Hungary

alone has preſerved its ancient political exiſtence. There is no country in Europe, England excepted, where the balance of powers is calculated with ſo much juſtice, if the expreſſion may be uſed in ſpeaking of a nation where the nobles and the prieſts are every thing, and the people, without liberty and without property, are mere appendages to the ſoil. What, then, is in reality the boaſted freedom of Hungary? It is wholly confined to the nobility and the clergy, who are indeed ſufficiently independent of the Emperor, while the bulk of the people are even more enſlaved than in other parts of the Auſtrian dominions.

Conſidering the long duration of this ſtate of things, the progreſſion of knowledge, the ſpirit of the age, and the palpable utility to thoſe who govern, as well as to thoſe who obey, of obviating by reforms the neceſſity of revolutions, we ſhould have expected to find the Auſtrian cabinet induſtriouſly occupied in correcting ancient abuſes, and encouraging modern improvements. But how very different is their actual conduct! Not only no improvements of conſequence are attempted, but ſome pernicious inſtitutions (aboliſhed by a former adminiſtration) are reviving. The convents diſſolved by Joſeph II. are ordered to be re-eſtabliſhed. The monks are permitted to re-enter their cloiſters, to negociate the reſtoration of the property of their monaſteries from thoſe who may have purchaſed it, and to receive novices. Pilgrimages are again to be allowed; new privileges and immunities are conferred on the clergy, and every encouragement given to young men to enter into holy orders.

Thus, while monachiſm is baniſhed from the reſt of Europe, it finds protection in the Auſtrian dominions. This fatal policy, together with a prohibition of all books, even the periodical publications of other countries, enſure the continuance of ignorance, indolence, and miſery, in that part of Germany, until a more enlightened adminiſtration, or ſome convulſion, operated by the extremity of the evil, ſhall purify the political atmoſphere.

It is no more than juſtice here to remark ſome traits of apparent liberality by which this otherwiſe extravagant policy is variegated. An order has been iſſued to the monaſteries of Auſtria to receive all the monks from the ſuppreſſed convents of Bavaria, who are natives of the imperial dominions. That individuals ſhould not ſuffer from the ſuppreſſion of public inſtitutions, is a principle which we admit ſhould ever be held ſacred. The Emperor is ſaid alſo to have reſiſted an application made by the Biſhops of Hungary to ſuppreſs the privileges granted by Joſeph II. to the Proteſtants of that country, juſtifying his refuſal by *the direction of the public ſpirit*. Whatever may be the motives of theſe meaſures, their propriety cannot well be called in queſtion; and we have only to regret, that one or two traits of liberal policy ſhould be ſo inadequate a counterpoiſe to the effects of a general ſyſtem of degradation. If Joſeph was accuſed of having been rather too much under the influence of abſtraction; the preſent Emperor, we apprehend with more reaſon, may be accuſed of being too much under the influence of prieſtcraft.

The effect of this repreſſive and barbarous ſyſtem of government is, that at Vienna, the capital of the Auſtrian dominions, life is a monotonous ſtate, ſcarcely more exalted in its nature than that of vegetation. There are no amuſing anecdotes of the court or city. There is an Emperor, an Empreſs, and Archdukes, but no court: there are great riches, and great lords, but no pleaſant anecdotes: there is ſhew without taſte: people ruin themſelves without knowing for what: they vegetate without enjoyment: they do to-day as they did yeſterday, and as they will do to-morrow.

With reſpect to politics, they are wholly out of the queſtion: on that ſubject, you can only read the Official Gazette in German, or the French Journal of Frankfort, which contains the drieſt details, or mutilates the moſt intereſting articles of the journals of other countries.

In the arts, ſciences and literature there are very few conſpicuous characters, if we except Muller, Imperial Librarian, by birth a Swiſs; Jacquin, the botaniſt, author of the *Hortus Botanicus Viennenſis*; ſome compoſers, at the head of whom is the celebrated Haydn; and Quarin and Frank, phyſicians, &c. &c. There is no literary academy; but there is an academy of painting, in which may be diſtinguiſhed Figuer, Lempi, Duvivier. The celebrated Caſanova has retired.

The theatres are almoſt the only rational and conſtant ſource of amuſement; but their dramatic works, for want of the chaſtening hand of criticiſm, are too often extravagant or devoid of taſte. They are indeed ſeldom conſidered in a literary point of view, and the machinery only is particularly attended to. The principal dramatic writers of Germany inhabit the

the North; Ziegler, an actor on the imperial theatre, sometimes gets his pieces represented; but he imitates and surpasses the faults of Kotzebue, Iffland, and Schiller, without possessing their excellence. Ballets and operas are, comparatively speaking, not badly executed; and some of their dancers, particularly Cassentine and Delcaro, are not without their pretensions.

The character of the inhabitants is generally amiable: they are cold, but polite; they are hospitable to strangers, without esteeming them; it is fashionable with them to keep open house, not from the love of company and of taste, but from the necessity of associating: they are what is called a good sort of people in their families, treating all persons well, without much preference or marked distinction: they like to dine, rather to dine well; for their taste is not more conspicuous physically than morally: although sober, their meetings and walks have always some repast in view.

At Vienna there are, properly speaking, but two classes, viz. the first nobility, i. e. those who go to court, as capable of being chamberlains, or members of chapters; and the second nobility, i. e. counsellors of tribunals, chiefs of the offices of government, bankers, monied men, Jews, who have become rich by commerce or by usury, agents, &c. These two classes are absolutely distinct, and do not associate: all the rest is people.

Clerks of public offices are in immense numbers, and do very little work. This multitude of machines, under various denominations, multiply difficulties and confuse business: nothing is finished: you know not where to apply: the departments encroach upon each other: their attributes are not precisely defined; and this uncertainty, which pervades all the branches of the administration, renders it impossible to form a clear idea of the organisation of the government, or to render a correct account of it. That, under such circumstances, the state-machinery should move slowly, cannot be very surprising, and perhaps, as matters are, is not much to be regretted.

The consequences of the power acquired by the military during the late war may give a different direction to despotism: and it is always a kind of consolation, that no possible change can be for the worse. We have thought proper thus to enlarge on the principles and conduct of the Austrian government, because they do not seem to be so generally known as those of other countries of equal importance and extent. It does not appear, that the new order of things, arising from the system of indemnities, will effect much alteration in the dominions of the Emperor; the territory he has lost by the war will probably be replaced, if not from the states of Germany, at least, from those of the Ottoman Porte.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the last winter I often used the following method to preserve plants from dying after having been touched by the frost. It is particularly useful for exotics which are in flower-pots, because the experiment can be more easily effected on them.

Before the plant has been exposed to the sun, or thawed after a night's frost, it should be well sprinkled with spring-water, in which sal-ammoniac or common salt has been infused: this must be continued some time; but I would rather recommend, where it can be effected, to immerse the whole plant in the above infusion. It is particularly requisite that the root should be immersed, because that part being hardier, withstands the frost much longer, and will not so soon thaw, owing to its being covered with earth. The philosophical reason will be easily perceived. Indeed I am inclined to believe, if plants were to be watered every morning in the spring, after the cold nights, with some such solution, it would preserve them greatly from the blight. For if the blight is a species of gangrene or mortification, as Dr. Garnett asserts (Vol. 12, of the MonthlyMagazine) brought on by the action of the rays of the sun in the spring, on the morbidly accumulated irritability which had been produced by a considerable subtraction of heat during the night;" especially if, as the Doctor observes, "a frosty night succeeded by a cloudy or misty morning, is never attended with these effects, which almost certainly follow, if, when the spring is considerably advanced, a frost should be succeeded by a fine warm morning"—if blight is a species of the disorder above-mentioned, why should not this method be as effectual in its cure of plants as snow is when used to prevent a mortification in any of the human members?

Now I am writing, I beg leave to communicate a few more observations which have occurred to me in natural history. I believe the bind-weed (*convolvulus arvensis*)

preſſed. The ſource of its proſperity muſt ceaſe) is generally conſidered as very injurious to corn: but it appears to me that it is far otherwiſe; for theſe plants are ſo formed by nature that they entwine around the corn, and preſerve it from being beaten down by wind and rain, and, what is a ſtill ſtronger proof, they only grow on gravelly and ſandy ſoils, where corn is moſt likely to be injured by ſtorms. They can by no means be called paraſite plants; for they do not ever take their nouriſhment from the ſurface of the ground, but the roots run down very far into the earth, oftentimes as deep as twenty feet. The flowers remain open but a day or two, while the ſtamina impregnate the germ, the corolla then rolls up ſpirally, and, I have often obſerved, ſerves as a depoſitory for the eggs of inſects. The ſnow-white corol of the *convolvulus ſepium*, as it runs about our hedges, preſents a moſt delightful idea of coolneſs in the hot days of ſummer. Indeed nature ſeems to delight in preſenting to the eye colours which produce pleaſing ideas.

I know not whether the following obſervations concerning the martins (*hirundo ruſtica*) will be of ſervice in proving any facts relating to their migration: but not being an adept in the ſubject, and not being inclined to any particular ſyſtem, I beg leave to offer them to the naturaliſt. On the 25th of the laſt month I obſerved the *hirundo ruſtica* to leave the town of N———. and at one o'clock of the ſame day there were but a few ſtragglers left. But happening to take a walk in the afternoon to the ſouth of the town, I obſerved thouſands collected on the trees in Mr. M———'s park, bordering on a fiſh-pond. There were a great many flying about, and eſpecially over the water, and at every inſtant numbers would dip under, and would even go ſome way before they came up; ſo various were their evolutions, and ſo rapid their motions, that it was very difficult to follow one that went in and out again. As ſoon as they had dipped, they retired to the neighbouring trees to dry themſelves, and a tree which was decayed, and had no leaves, was wholly covered. I am convinced, that one who pleaded for their retiring under water during the winter ſeaſon, might have been eaſily deceived; but it appeared to me that they were cleanſing themſelves from the filth they had contracted, in order to lighten themſelves for their long and dangerous journey. On the 26th they all went away, and the water, which the evening before was a ſcene of confuſion, was now ſtient. J. E. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* PRESENT STATE *and* SOCIETY *of* GOSPORT.

[*Continued from p.* 35, *No.* 92.]

IN the courſe of my Account of Goſport, it ſeems ſomewhat neceſſary that I ſhould notice what has been erroneouſly ſaid of it by others, the more eſpecially as the deſcriptions I allude to are in works of general reference on the ſubject.

According to Walker's Gazetteer, Goſport is a large trading town, moſtly inhabited by ſailors and their wives, and warrant-officers, every thing being much cheaper and more commodious there than at Portſmouth; and the Encyclopedia Britannica, not better informed, gives nearly the ſame account. Here the place is deſcribed as a town of great trade, eſpecially in time of war, and on another point [illegible] is ſome variation from the Gazetteer, [illegible] to as little purpoſe. [illegible] ſailors and their wives, the Encyclopedia ſupplies their place with *travellers*, who, it is obſerved, chooſe to lodge at Goſport for the ſame reaſon, ſomewhat [illegible], that the Gazetteer peoples it with the ſons and daughters of the ocean. Both accounts, as far as noticed, are ſtrangely inaccurate. Their ſtatement reſpecting the fortifications on the Goſport ſide of our harbour, for the protection of the entrance, is equally looſe and incorrect. The fact is, that there are not more than two forts on this ſide; yet each account increaſes them to as many as four, beſides a platform, making a fifth. One of the two is called [illegible] Fort, the other Fort Monckton, which is a modern fortification of great ſtrength, projected by the Duke of Richmond, and with the former, in addition to the extenſive line of forts and batteries on the Portſmouth ſide, ſerves to ſecure both Spithead and the harbour mouth. So much on this head for the ſake of correction.

The trade of Goſport is certainly more conſiderable in time of war than in peace; but neither during the one nor the other is it ſufficient to confer on this place any commercial conſequence. Who ever heard of the merchants or manufacturers of Goſport? If a few mercantile men are found among its inhabitants, from whoſe merit or importance I ſhould be unwilling to detract a tittle, their concerns, however extenſive or conſiderable, cannot be allowed to characteriſe the town. The trade in general is ſimply that which ariſes from the wants of the place and its vicinity, and the demands of the army and navy; and according to the extent of the latter, trade is either briſk or dull, flouriſhing or depreſſed.

be therefore obvious. During the late war, however, complaints of the ſtate of buſineſs, both here and at Portſmouth, were by no means uncommon; nor were they without ſome foundation.—The preſſure of the times, no doubt, affected trade materially; and there were other circumſtances particularly unfavourable to it.—Though the fitting and refitting of ſhips, and the equipment of fleets and armies, neceſſarily went on at the port as in former wars, the moſt general rendezvous of the navy was at Torbay. Spithead, indeed, was ſeldom without a number of ſhipping, and ſometimes diſplayed a conſiderable force; but notwithſtanding this, ſuch was the peculiar nature of the caſe, there were ſeaſons when buſineſs could ſcarcely be at a much lower ebb during the moſt profound peace. At preſent, the paying off the ſhips is ſome benefit to it, and ſerves to keep it above the ordinary level, to which, in the common courſe of events, it muſt ere long be reduced.

In point of ſituation for trade, ariſing from the navy, Goſport is inferior to Portſmouth and Portſea; but it has its peculiar advantages as well as thoſe places, which will be readily conceived when the ſeveral eſtabliſhments in the place and neighbourhood are conſidered. Theſe, beſides being a ſource of trade in war, muſt be a benefit to it in peace; and in this view the recent eſtabliſhments already pointed out, have been regarded as an acquiſition. The place has alſo ſeveral docks for the repair of merchant-ſhips, of which we have none at Portſmouth; and likewiſe an iron-foundry in it. The concerns of the town, however, do not appear ſufficient to ſupport a banking-houſe; or, if they are, from ſome cauſe or other, it has none at preſent. One was attempted a few years ſince, but it was ſoon diſcontinued; and now, as before, the inhabitants do buſineſs with one or the other of the Portſmouth banks.

So far from every thing being cheaper at Goſport than at Portſmouth, it may be fairly doubted whether the caſe is not nearly the reverſe. If houſe-rent is cheaper, which, I believe, may be the fact; other things are dearer. The price of bread is higher, and butcher's meat is likewiſe accounted ſo. There is leſs competition in Goſport than at Portſmouth, which may be fully ſufficient to explain the cauſe. Bread at preſent is 1s. 6d. the gallon, while at the latter place it may be had for 1s. 4d. and the Dockmens'-ſociety get it ſtill lower.* The poor-rates are not ſo high as in the pariſh of Portſmouth, but they exceed the rates in Portſea, which, ſuppoſing houſe-rent to be leſs at Goſport, may tend to make up the difference. With reſpect to rent, there is one circumſtance common to both places: the houſes in general pay an increaſe in war, eſpecially thoſe occupied as ſhops, and in ſome inſtances it is conſiderable; and with its reduction in peace the value of property ſinks in proportion.

Like many other places, the inhabitants of Goſport form ſo incongruous a maſs of perſons of various conditions and denominations, habits and purſuits, with ſo few prominent marks of diſtinction between them, that a deſcription ſufficient to give an adequate idea of ſuch a people is much more eaſily entered upon than executed.—They conſiſt chiefly of tradeſmen, ſhopkeepers, mechanics, handicraftſmen, and artificers; ſome peculiar to a ſea-port, but generally ſuch as are common to every town. The number of perſons employed in trade has been already ſtated in the Table of Population: by this it appears, that it is nearly as 1 to 6 of thoſe not falling under that deſcription, which, with the families of the perſons ſo employed, taken from the latter number and added to the former, muſt make a very conſiderable part, if not the largeſt proportion, of the inhabitants. There is certainly no other claſs anywiſe near ſo numerous. It is even difficult to determine to any great extent, of what the remainder part of the inhabitants is compoſed. The moſt obvious claſs is the gentry; but even with the affluent tradeſmen, who form a portion of them, they are neither numerous, nor generally very opulent. Excluſive of perſons of trade, they conſiſt moſtly, perhaps, of thoſe retired from buſineſs, of profeſſional men, of commiſſioned officers in the navy, of ſurgeons, purſers, and maſters, and the widows and families of ſuch officers, and other perſons in the pay and employ of Government. The warrant-officers in the navy below the ſtations I have mentioned, are to be ranked among the middle order. Of theſe I ſhould ſup-

* I have known Goſport people come to Portſmouth market, on account of articles being ſold cheaper than at their own. To do which, they were at the expence of croſſing the water (a penny fare) and at ſome trouble. I alſo hear of journeymen working for maſters at Goſport, and dwelling on the Portſmouth ſide of the water for the greater cheapneſs of living, though it muſt be attended with inconvenience and expence to go to and fro.—I mention theſe circumſtances, though at the ſame time I am not altogether certain how far they ought to authorize general concluſions.

poſe

pose there are many in the town; but the most usual places of residence of officers of this description on the Gosport side, are at the distance of a mile or two from the place, in the villages of Hardway and Elson, which are higher up the harbour, and, when the ships are laid up in ordinary, convenient situations for communication with them.

The proportion of males to females at Gosport is about 10 to 14. In the parish of Portsmouth it is somewhat greater on the side of the females, being as 10 to 15, which is a larger proportion of the latter than there appears to be in any other place where the population is considerable, except Sunderland, Bath, and Whitehaven, at which last town the proportion of the males to the females is as 10 to 16, and at Bath it is nearly the same. Barring the places I have mentioned, and Shields and Scarborough, there are none where the proportion of females so far exceeds the males as at Gosport, though at Plymouth the case is nearly the same.* No doubt, this surplus arises from the circumstance of women being the wives of sailors and soldiers; and it is equally certain, that at Gosport the Nymphs of the Sea, the Oceanides and Nereides of South-street and Rimes's-alley, form no inconsiderable portion of the number.

Though the inhabitants composing the upper orders are as variously circumstanced as may be imagined to be the case from the affluent down to the needy, the difference is not always very perceptible. From the highest to the lowest—from the mere gentleman in title, with only poverty for his patrimony, the officer's widow, with scarcely more than personal charms for her dowry, or the lieutenant on his half-pay, with a wife and a numerous troop of sons and daughters to be provided for and portioned off out of four or five shillings a-day, and a little prize-money, perhaps in the 3 per Cents, up to the first-rate tradesman, the merchant, the contractor, the prize-broker, or the envied possessor of a fortune of ten or twenty thousand pounds; from one extreme to the other, through all the intermediate degrees of rank and condition;—in point of appearance and manners, bating a few circumstances, they are nearly the same. Some two or three only are noticeable for such conspicuous appendages of wealth as chariots and liveries. And while at church and at meetings differences are only marked by the relative value of pews; at the theatre and in the ball-room distinctions almost cease. The stations and professions of many require them to support the rank and character they hold even with means generally found inadequate to the purpose; so that it is rather matter of surprize by what household economy, by what arts or privations, persons of this description with large families keep up the style of life they appear to do. In some instances, however, I understand, the books of the tradesmen fully explain the mystery. However this may be, the conduct of many in the situation I have alluded to is certainly very different, and, when free from the superfluous pride and ridiculous affectation too often displayed in such circumstances, is deserving much praise; and, at the same time that it enables them to maintain a mode of life agreeable to their rank, entitles them to the respect that ought to accompany it.

Of the public amusements of the place, its assemblies, concerts, and theatre, its religion, politics, &c. an account of which now would extend my communication to too great a length, I shall speak hereafter. In the mean time I remain

Yours, &c. W. N.

Portsmouth, 9th Sept. 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS Mr. Greathead has not deigned to notice the communications of your correspondents, who have called in question his claim to the invention of the life-boat, and as I am one of those who hold that opinion, I shall, with your permission, endeavour to furnish the public with some farther information on the subject.—Should Mr. Greathead feel himself aggrieved by any thing I shall here advance, I make no doubt but your Magazine is open to receive his reply. My being a shipwright, and having followed that business for several years on the spot where the life-boats

* At several places where the population is considerably below 5000, there are more females in proportion to the males than at Gosport. At Cardigan, the latter are to the former as 10 to $14\frac{1}{5}$, at Launceston, as 10 to $15\frac{1}{10}$, at Haverford West, as 10 to $16\frac{1}{2}$, which is a greater proportion of females than there appears to be at any of the places mentioned in the Tables in the Monthly Magazine. Gosport happens to be omitted in them. At Bristol the proportion is 10 males to about 13 of the other sex. At Oxford as 10 to $9\frac{3}{4}$, and at Greenwich as 10 to about $9\frac{1}{2}$; at which two places the excess of males is not extraordinary. The largest proportion of males appears to be at Hertford.

boats were first built, will account for my having paid some attention to them.—Wouldhave's model was shewn to me some time since; and having particularly noticed some of the boats built by Mr. Greathead, I am firmly of opinion, that, notwithstanding some difference in the form and materials, the life-boats are constructed after Wouldhave's model, and that every case in which it has been departed from, has, instead of adding any real excellence, been the means of rendering the vessel less adapted to the purpose for which it was constructed. These will certainly be called bold (perhaps impudent) assertions, but I trust I shall be able to convince the unprejudiced that there has been some very unfair play in this business.

1. Let the capacity of Mr. Greathead's boats for motion be considered on the received principles of ship building.—Every marine architect will allow, that the opposing of a concave body to the fluid through which it has to pass, is an impropriety, as it must cause too great a quantity of eddy water, and hinder the fluid particles from falling on the after body with that impetus necessary to make the vessel pass with the greatest velocity through the fluid.

Two of the life-boats which I have seen have concave water-lines at the ends; consequently, however little the concavity may be, it is a defect or impropriety in the construction. In a completely-formed vessel, all sudden turns in the timbers, as well as unfairness of the water-lines should be avoided; and if it is allowed that a body-section should exhibit a fair sweep, I am certain the life-boats have no claim to excellence in their form, since from the keel to the bilge they are very flat, where they take a turn almost as sudden as that in a Dutch schuit.

A very slight acquaintance with the laws of impulsion, resistance, &c. in the division of fluids, will enable us to determine upon the propriety of having the dividing part of the body as regular as possible, and of a form calculated to make the least possible resistance. I only remark on the nature of fluids, that their mobility is easy, or the contrary, as the constituent particles, by their form, are calculated for slipping past each other, and that every buoyant body moving in them must displace a quantity equal to its weight.—Now, from this many will be induced to suppose, that the smaller the surface of the dividing part of the body, the more easily will the division be effected; and in a limited sense this is certainly true: but it does not thence follow, that a cuneiform body, with the point opposed to the fluid, will move with swiftness, (or indeed at all) in that direction; and the reason why a fine entrance does not ensure a quick motion is, that every point of the surface, from the entrance to the main-breadth, must operate upon the fluid, to effect such a division of it as is necessary for the passage of the moving body. Now the particles impinging on the moving body, will be repelled in a direction equal to half the angle of incidence; these particles being again impinged upon by the succeeding ones, will not be able to escape in right lines, but will be carried towards the after-body in a kind of spiral curve; and the more regular the convexity of the body, the greater will be the impetus with which they will rush into the vacuity made by its progression through the fluid.

In this respect, Wouldhave's model is much superior to the boats built by Mr. Greathead, as there is not the most distant approximation to a hollow in any part of its outside; consequently his model is as completely fitted for a rapid movement, as a vessel intended to row with either end opposed to the fluid can be, it being evident that the globous particles must escape along a convex surface more easily than along any other.

2. With respect to strength, it appears to me, that there is a greater probability of a boat built of timbers and plank going to pieces alongside of a ship in a heavy sea, than there is of one constructed after the manner proposed by Wouldhave; for that plank may be broken more easily than sheet-copper is undeniable. I therefore may be allowed to say, that in this respect Mr. Greathead's boats, at least, are not superior to the plan of Wouldhave's.

3. With regard to the curvature of the keel, the only thing which Mr. Greathead can claim in the construction, I feel no hesitation to assert, that it is not his invention; and I am not a little surprised to observe the encomiums lavished upon it by some who should have known better.

The boats used in the whale fishery have curved keels, (very little) not to make them good sea-boats, but for the convenience of launching them more easily among the ice; the fishers being often under the necessity of hauling them a considerable way upon it, as may be easily conceived from the nature of that country. There is a boat used in the West Indies, called a moses, to bring the produce from shores where there is a constant and heavy surf: this vessel has a curved keel, not to render it more fit to keep the sea, but to

facilitate its landing and launching. To the latter, I am inclined to believe, Mr. Mr. Greathead is indebted for the hint of the curved keel; to which, I will venture to aſſert, his boats do not owe their ſafety.

Allowing that in this form the centre of gravity is ſo determined, as to render it impoſſible for the body to float in any but the proper direction; can this not be effected without a curved keel? It certainly can; and if ſo, why ſhould the boat be deprived of gripe? when it muſt be allowed that the difficulty of preſerving the direction of the boat muſt be increaſed in proportion to the curvature. It is alſo certain, that the ſpheroidal ſection Mr. Greathead ſpeaks of, in his examination before the committee of the Houſe of Commons, may, by being lengthened at the ends, have this property of ſwimming with the curved ſurface below, deſtroyed; and it, perhaps, will not be found impoſſible to overſet the boat he ſent to Memel, the extravagant ſneer of which approaches near to the deſtruction of that property of the ſpheroidal ſection. However that may be, I think there is ſufficient evidence to every diſcerning eye, that ſuch elevation of the ends, conſidered in conjunction with the ſmall quantity of the body which is properly in the fluid, muſt, with reſpect to the direction of the boat, render her the ſport of every wave that may ſtrike her obliquely on either end; in any caſe it makes more depend on the ſkilfulneſs of the ſteerſman than is prudent or neceſſary, at the ſame time that it counteracts his power, by the ſhortneſs of that part of the oar which remains within board.

To conclude:—Mr. Greathead has only applied a curved keel to his boat, not invented it; and that it is a defect, where the purpoſe it is ſaid to anſwer can be effected without it, I ſhall attempt to prove by a circumſtance with which every man converſant in ſhip building is well acquainted. A ſhip comes into dock with her keel lower at the ends than at midſhips, viz. what the ſhipwrights call hugged; ſhe is cut up at the ends, and a new keel is introduced on a ſtraight line. This ſhip will never again hold a wind, or ſteer ſo well as before. If ſuch be the effect of reducing the keel to a ſtraight line, what admirable effects would not a curved keel produce!!! Again, the cobles are narrow flat-bottomed boats, a little curved abaft for the convenience of landing, and have rudders which go 2½ feet below the bottom, which ſerve inſtead of deadwood to hinder their overſetting. Now let me aſk the unprejudiced public, if Mr. Greathead's curved keel has not had properties aſcribed to it, to which it is not entitled? Let me aſk if it be not an error in the conſtruction, when the velocity of the moving body, its direction and ſafety can be effected better without it; for Wouldhave's model poſſeſſes all the good properties of the life-boats without any of the defects: nor do the boats built by Greathead differ from Wouldhave's model in any material point but thoſe I have mentioned, and in which every experienced builder will acknowledge it would have been better to have been an exact copy. Mr. Greathead, therefore, though he has pocketed the reward, is not the inventor (but only the builder) of the life-boat, and has marred a good plan by endeavouring to deviate from it.

It is the opinion of ſeveral ſeafaring men, with whom I have converſed on the ſubject, that the whole excellence of the life-boat conſiſts in its ſize, the cork, and its flaunching ſides. That the cork is the material part of the conſtruction, may be gathered from the circumſtance of her having gone to ſea with a hole in her bottom, and, when filled with water, ſtill retaining ſufficient buoyancy to bring the men ſafe to ſhore.

The idea of rendering her buoyant by cork is allowed to have been ſuggeſted by Wouldhave, as is exhibited by his model; and though Mr. Greathead ſays in his examination, that the idea of the flaunching form and curved keel were drawn from the ſection of a ſpheroid, I am very certain that a midſhip ſection of his boat does not exhibit any evidence that the generating ſegment was ever carried round the tranſverſe diameter, or axis of the ſpheroid. But her form I have already mentioned, and ſhall only now obſerve, that Wouldhave's model flaunches more than the life boats—that it cannot be overſet—that when filled with water, her gunwale or midſhip is about an inch above the line of flotation, and, where there is any motion, ſoon throws out the greater part of the water ſhe has ſhipped.

Why Wouldhave's claim to this invention has been ſo long delayed, remains now to be explained, and the concatenation of cauſes which has ſtrangely allowed Mr. Greathead to claim the merit and receive the reward. If, in doing this, I ſhould bring any thing forward that may ſeem to bear hard on any one's character, or repreſent him in an unpleaſant light, I ſhall only plead in excuſe for it, that in this affair I am entirely unprejudiced, am guided only by truth, and that I ſhall aſ-

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fert nothing but what either is truth, or appears to me as ſuch.

When Wouldhave, in conſequence of the advertiſement, preſented his model to the gentlemen at the Law-Houſe, ſome of them aſked if a copper-boat would ſwim? Without conſidering that, though they might be very ſenſible and reſpectable men, their habits of life had never led them to the ſtudy of natural and experimental philoſophy, he immediately replied, that it was a law in hydroſtatics for every buoyant body to diſplace juſt ſuch a portion of the fluid as was equal to its weight: this he, no doubt, uttered in his uſual rough manner. Afterwards he was told, that Mr. Greathead's model was preferred to his, becauſe it was of wood; he then, with a conſiderable degree of warmth, told them, that they might prefer which they pleaſed, but if he had intended to treat their advertiſement with ridicule, he would have preſented them juſt ſuch a model as Mr. Greathead had done. Such language, it is certain, had little tendency to conciliate the good opinion of the Gentlemen, or to render them his friends; and when he found that, after the boat was built, they affected to deny him the merit of the invention, he gave his tongue unlimited licence, and ſcarcely ever ſpoke of them but in terms of contempt. It will be hardly neceſſary for me to mention the conſequence of his behaviour. If to ſatyrize one man, as Sterne juſtly obſerves, be to draw upon the ſatyriſt the reſentment of all thoſe with whom that man is connected; Wouldhave's ſarcaſms on the gentlemen muſt naturally have procured him a number of enemies. To this, I am firmly perſuaded, is to be attributed their refuſing to allow him the merit of the invention, and their patronage of Mr. Greathead, who is only the builder. Another reaſon why he never made any proper application on the buſineſs, aroſe from the verſatility of his mind, always employed, yet always changing the employment; ſometimes arguing on muſic with the organiſt, and philoſophiſing, at other times, with a keelman. As honeſt as he is poor, and almoſt as communicative as he is ingenious, he contented himſelf with the idea of being allowed to be the inventor by all the unprejudiced inhabitants of Shields; and though he received a guinea, being half of the reward offered by the committee for the beſt model, he certainly never expected that the invention would be deemed worthy of inveſtigation by a committee of the Houſe of Commons, till he found Greathead was ſoliciting the reward; he then made ſome feeble efforts to bring the ſubject before the public, and addreſſed a member of parliament: that it ſhould not have been attended to, is not at all wonderful; for, notwithſtanding his great ingenuity, and warmth of imagination, his talents for compoſition are not ſuch as to intereſt a ſtranger in his cauſe: beſides, the ill-treatment he conceived himſelf to have received, rendered his ſtatement (like his language) violent, and full of reflections on the parties to whom he attached blame. His clamour was not attended to, and Mr. Greathead received the national bounty for an invention to which, it is now well-known, he had little or no claim. To me it is ſurpriſing, that the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Law-Houſe ſhould have ſuffered their paſſions to predominate ſo far, as to hinder them from doing juſtice to a man becauſe he had affronted them; and that Mr. Greathead ſhould have given to the public ſo glaring a proof that he had no better foundation to reſt his claim upon, than the certificate granted him by the above gentlemen, which, in fact, denies his being the inventor. That he gave in a model of *a boat*, is undeniable; and that the life-boats are not built after that model, is alſo undeniable; for that model was flat-bottomed, had nearly parallel ſides, without any cork attached to them, ſemicircular ends, and very little ſheer; but the life-boats are in the ſlaunching form, and taper from the midſhip to the end, have a great quantity of cork attached to them, in the very manner of Wouldhave's model, beſides a quantity added on the outſide, and very much ſheer. Craving your pardon for treſpaſſing ſo long on the patience of your readers, I ſhall only add, that, as I believe the Gentlemen of South Shields are very deſirous to know the author of any paper concerning the life-boat, I ſhall, to oblige them, ſubſcribe myſelf, Sir, Your's, &c.

WILLIAM ANTHONY HAILS.

Newcaſtle on Tyne,
Oct. 5, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I thank you for inſerting in your literary Magazine my letter reſpecting the national debt of France, and the *correction* of the *miſtake* I was led into, by the paper to which I referred. Perſuaded that a correct hiſtory of the *means* by which the French were enabled to ſupport ſo long and expenſive a conteſt, and of the preſent ſtate of their finances, would be acceptable to

many of your readers, I took the liberty of requesting any person, qualified for the undertaking, to favour the public with it, through the channel of your valuable miscellany. I have since read "Citoyen Hauterive, Chef de Relations Exterieurs, on the state of the French Republic at the end of the 8th year," translated into English by Lewis Goldsmith." In this publication, which displays great acuteness and comprehension of mind, and extensive information on the affairs of France, some light is thrown on the subject of my inquiry. This however is not so much as to supersede the use of the history I request, though it may be of considerable assistance to the writer of it, making due allowances for the *partiality* which it is as natural for a *Frenchman* as an *Englishman* to feel for his own country. As the situation and character of Hauterive stamp considerable authority on his assertions, it may be interesting to some of your readers, who have not read his work, to make a few extracts from it.

"The national debt of France cannot oppress the state, by an annual expence of three millions sterling, of which, more than the *half* consists in *annuities*." p. 202. If this statement be correct, the *permanent* debt of France does not exceed *one million and a half*, annual interest. We are not informed, however, whether he means the debt already *consolidated*, the *tiers consolidé*, no more than *one third*, or includes the whole of the claims of the public creditors on the French government. He certainly *ought* to include the latter as well as the former; and if these be not satisfied, an indelible blot will remain on the French credit and honour. If these be actually taken into Hauterive's calculation, as I think they are, how shall we account for the *smallness* of the national debt, after such an expensive war as they have sustained? Let us hear what our author says on this subject.

"As to what M. D'Ivernois asserts and repeats in all his publications, of the comparative weakness of the French armies and finances, opposed to the English finances and the armies of the Coalition, I see no necessity to contradict him. I will admit with him, that in almost every period of the war, the numbers of the armies decreed by the legislative assemblies were not completed, that the estimates of the revenue proposed by the minister of finances, and adopted by the representatives of the nation, were not entirely made good by the contributions; that before the 8th year, there have been years that have not produced three hundred and sixty-five millions of revenue to the treasury; that there have been, perhaps, some which did not actually produce two hundred effective millions of francs. But what are the consequences to be drawn from these admissions? Has not France constantly resisted the efforts of her enemies? Has she not penetrated twice to the interior of Germany? Has she not pacified Prussia, Spain, and Holland? Has she not twice conquered Italy? These are the results, that the writers who would destroy France by their invectives, and depress her by their calculations, should endeavour to refute. If they cannot succeed in this attempt, they must acknowledge, that France has either found in itself more powerful resources than those they have been pleased to attribute to her, or that she has contrived to triumph over the greatest difficulties with very feeble means." p. 203, 204.

"I might calculate, in detail, the compensations that France has been able to find beyond her territory, not only for the military support of her armies, which have established themselves there, since the beginning of the war; but also for the assistance of her internal administration. I may venture to state, that, in the first campaign of Italy, little more than one years residence of the French army beyond the Alps has saved to France an expenditure of more than one hundred and sixty millions." See p. 215.

"At the beginning of the 8th year, the adherents of the English ministry made all Europe resound with unfavourable predictions on our finances. They announced increasing difficulties in the collection of our taxes, and the speedy dissolution of the resources of our treasury. They asserted, that in France the ability to pay was exhausted; that the military levies had been pushed to the utmost extreme; that the French armies, already enervated by want of discipline, would be dissolved immediately for want of recruits. Soon after these threatening predictions, the republican government presented, for the year 8, an *estimate* of *expenditure*, *lower* than that of the year 7. The services in arrear were progressively discharged, the current services were paid with exactness, the armies were completed, and Italy was reconquered." p. 219.

It appears from the above extracts, that the resources of the French, not always, indeed, the most *justifiable*, were such, that little or no addition was made to the *public debt*. That the interest of it was regularly paid, at least, to the foreign creditors, cannot be asserted; but, that *both* the *princi-*

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pal and *intereſt* will be paid, when the French government has emerged from the difficulties and temporary embarraſſments in which it is at preſent involved in its finances, cannot be doubted by any one, who ſuppoſes, that the French nation has not loſt all its *honeſty* and *ſenſe of honour*. A council is already appointed, according to a French paper, to form a plan for this purpoſe; and a ſinking fund, it is ſaid, is to be eſtabliſhed for the liquidation of the *whole* of the *public debt*. Yours, &c.

Q.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES *on a* SLEEPING INFANT.

SWEET babe! oh, may'ſt thou ever ſleep as ſound!
As ſoftly ſmile! while o'er thy little bed
Thy mother ſits, with faſcinated gaze,
Catching each placid feature's ſweet expreſſion!
'Tis thy all-ſpeaking ſmile, and roſy health,
That ſtill repay her ever-watchful care.
And, ſee! he dreams of her who gave him birth,
And 'woke the new-born ſoul-creative ſenſe*!
His lips now move; he ſeeks remember'd ſweets,
And neſtles in her boſom, where he oft
Has ſipp'd the honey'd ſtream, and drank of life!
Ah! who can paint the raptur'd mother's joy?
When firſt her lovely infant, quivering, leaps
With out-ſtretch'd arms to meet her fond embrace!
When the ſoft-ſparkling eye reflects her love,
Bright-mantling with the mind's intelligence!
Then, oh, how bleſt! imagination roves
In brighteſt ſcenes of fair futurity:
She traces out (anticipation ſweet!)
His boundleſs courſe, and ſees the youth ariv'd
At manhood, and, by her enlightened love,
A prodigy of genius and of virtue!
Fond mother! may thy hopes be all fulfill'd!
May thy loy'd infant bloom, nor ever know
What 'tis to want his tender mother's care!
And may *ſhe* live in bleſt tranquillity,
Breathing the balmy ſweets of many a ſpring,
Until his children's children deck her grave
With autumn flowers, and drop the grateful tear!
And, oh! may *ſuperſtition* never blaſt
The buds of intellect, and freeze his ſoul
In apathy, or, dread alternative!
Awake his ſlumb'ring powers but to deſtroy,
And wield *her* ſcorpion ſcourge 'gainſt fellow man!
Be his the ſoul of love, and manly feeling,
The ſteady mind to ſtem the tide of ill;
So, while he weeps for others' wrongs and woes,
He too ſhall ſhare their joys that are in ſtore,
And, ſympathizing, live ten thouſand lives in one*!
May his perfections teach the erring world,
That, howe'er "lordly letter'd man" may boaſt
Of ſtrength ſuperior to the ſofter ſex,
Her's is the ſphere of uſefulneſs ſupreme!
'Tis her's to plant the tree of intellect,
Trace the blank tablet, and there deep impreſs
The character of *dæmon*, *fool*, or *angel*!†
Since mind receives its firſt impulſe from woman,
Since all the univerſe owns woman's ſway,
Dream not, vain man! that thou alone art great!
(And who that's great would play the vaunting tyrant?)
Caſt off thy fool's cap, and proclaim her worth!
Own her thy equal—ſtrive with her in uſefulneſs;
Yes! burſt thy bonds, and then aſſert thy greatneſs!
And you, ye fair! whoſe power ineffable

* "*Soul-creative ſenſe.*"—*Mind* cannot exiſt before it be created by the ſenſes; for what is mind but a chain of ideas, and the faculty of receiving and combining them through the medium of the organs of ſenſe? And the more acute the ſenſes are rendered, by early rouſing and exerciſing them, the more powerful muſt be the mind, and the greater the chance of arriving at eminence of genius and virtue.

* *Life* conſiſts in *ſenſation*; ſurely, therefore, the man who ſympathiſes in the pains and pleaſures of every living creature he meets—who weeps when they weep, rejoices when they rejoice, and "exults in all the good of all mankind"—ſuch a man "lives ten thouſand lives," when compared with the poor ſolitary being, whoſe circumſcribed ſoul never ſoars above ſelf, nor ever banqueted on the ſweets of participation! Does the exiſtence of ſuch a creature deſerve to be dignified with name of *life?*

† Since the firſt ideas are generally ſtamped by the mother or nurſe, and theſe modify every ſucceeding impreſſion, of what infinite importance is it that ſhe ſhould be fitted for the fateful taſk!

Nor,

Can influence "the uſe of this world,"
Oh, fly the ſoulleſs ſcenes of faſhion'd folly!
Nor in her orgies blaſt your happineſs!
Taſte of domeſtic joys, ope' Nature's book,
Inſtil ſelf-knowledge in the infant mind,
That *Truth*'s eternal light may beam on all!
And, from a charnel-houſe, transform the earth
Into an ever-ſmiling paradiſe!

W——r, Northumberland. A. R.

SONNET *to* MR. PRATT, *on a* MENTAL REVIEW *of his various* WORKS.—*occaſioned by ſeeing announced the ſixth* EDITION *of the* GLEANINGS.

WITH thee, ſweet bard! I've felt th' extatic glow
Awak'd by "SYMPATHY*," and trac'd her-laws;
"HUMANITY†" has taught my tears to flow;
"BENEVOLENCE‡" has urg'd the "POOR‖" man's cauſe.

Led by the magic of thy fertile mind
Through fields of fancy I have lov'd to ſtray;
Now wept fictitious woes—to gloom reſign'd,
Now caught mirth's tranſports from thy colouring gay;
To every touch my heart reſponſive beat,
And own'd a maſter's hand, and felt his powers complete.
But not, dear Gleaner, to thy genius bright,
Alone I pour the tributary ſtrain;
Oft has thy converſe cheer'd Dejection's night,
Thy friendly balm reliev'd ſevereſt pain.

W. MAVOR, L.L.D.

ADDRESS *to the* NIGHTINGALE, *on the intended Fall of the Woods, in conſequence of the Inclojure of Enfield Chace.*

SWEET ſongſter of the leafy grove!
Companion of my evening hours,
'Tis thine to ſtrike the note of love,
And charm with thy melodious powers.

Oft, on the moſſy bank reclin'd,
I've liſten'd to thy vary'd ſong,
That kindly ſoothes the penſive mind,
Till darkneſs warn'd me to be gone.

Though ſoon yon ſtately woods muſt fall,
Sweet Philomel! prolong thy ſtay,
For *thee* I'll raiſe the poplar tall,
The ſpreading beech, and blooming may.

Protected there, from ſpray to ſpray
Securely rove, ſecurely ſing;
Cheer, with thy notes, departing day,
And uſher in the joyful ſpring.

But, ſhould thy playful fancy ſcorn
To grace the new rais'd woodland ſhade,
Where wilt thou rove, ſweet bird, forlorn,
When all thy native groves are laid?

Far from this deſolated plain,
Go ſeek ſome well-protected glades;
Unwelcome ſilence here muſt reign,
No muſic cheer our evening ſhades.

Swept by the fierce, the howling ſtorm,
The once-protected hill lies bare;
The levelling axe has marr'd its form,
No flow'rets now perfume the air.

Cynthia, no more thy ſilver ray
Shall gleam athwart the foreſt gloom;
No thrilling notes arreſt thy way—
Go, light thy fav'rite ſongſter's tomb!

A. WILKINSON, M. D.

White Webb Farm, Enfield Chace, Auguſt, 1802.

BALLAD.

Tranſlated from the Effuſion of a "TRUE LOVER *of the* 15*th Century.*

WHEN Night puts on her mantle grave,
And trembling moon-beams light the wave;
When duller ſouls are ſunk in ſleep,
And Sorrow's children watch and weep;
With the ſcene's calm relucent glow,
I ſeek to ſoothe my boſom's woe;
But ſtill my cheriſh'd hopes I mourn
'Mong thy dark rocks, lone Lindesfern.

And when the ſun illumes the eaſt,
Unbleſt by life-reviving reſt,
With throbbing heart, and burning brain,
Thy barren rocks I ſeek again:
Thoſe rocks that bloom'd like Eden fair,
When ſhe, my life's lov'd light, was there!
Soon my laſt light ſhall ceaſe to burn
'Mong thy dark waves, lone Lindesfern!

A. R.

VERSES *on the* DEATH *of the late* REV. E. PROWITT.

O YE whoſe hearts the ſocial virtues warm,
Who never did the helpleſs orphan ſpurn;
And ye whom truth's celeſtial rays can charm,
Bedew with tears his conſecrated urn!

No more the wretch, oppreſs'd with grief and care,
The hapleſs victim of unpitying pride,
Shall from his hand the liberal bounty ſhare,
Nor take his maxims for his future guide.

No more the latent beauties of his mind
Illume the world with philoſophic aid;
Nor faith, with reaſon in one ſoul combin'd
Diſpel the gloom of ſuperſtition's ſhade.

That

* A Poem ſo called.
† See end of vol. iii. of Gleanings.
‡ TRIUMPH OF BENEVOLENCE.
‖ The POOR, a poem.

That breaſt, the ſeat of ſentiment refin'd,
Thoſe powers, that ev'ry ſcience could explore,
Are now to Death's unfathom'd gulf conſign'd,
To charm, alas! th' admiring world no more!

What now avails that eloquence divine,
That ſtamp'd conviction on the dubious mind?
The ſage and ſavage muſt their life reſign;
Time leaves no wreck of human pow'r behind.

Yet, yet one gleam of ſoothing hope remains
To balm the wound Death's ruthleſs ſhaft has giv'n;
That bleſt abode, where ſpotleſs virtue reigns,
Reſerv'd for conſcious worth—an endleſs heav'n.

INVOCATION TO HOPE.

COME, ſweet ſorrow-ſoothing Hope!
Come, and bid my ſorrows ceaſe;
Haſte! with dread Diſquiet cope,
And give my ſoul its wonted peace.

Thy ſmile can ſmooth the brow of Care,
And give the troubled ſpirit reſt;
Can light the gloom of black Deſpair,
And make e'en Love's pale victim bleſt!

Inſpir'd by thy reviving light,
I ſee Truth's banners wave unfurl'd;
Philanthropy with Love unite
To harmoniſe a warring world.

Then come, ſweet Hope! and bleſs my ſight!
Come, and bid my ſorrows ceaſe;
Illume my ſoul's dark dreary night,
And give my burning boſom peace.

A. R.

IMPROMPTU.

On reading, in a Morning Paper, that a Subſcription was opened, under the Direction of MR. ORME, *his Majeſty's Printſeller, in Bond-ſtreet, for engraving a Print of the late* LORD PETRE, *to perpetuate his Memory.*

NOT by the aid that braſs or marble gives,
The memory of the noble Patriot lives;
Whilſt nature forms and moves the human heart,
Vain the proud ſuccour man derives from art:
What tho' nought iſſues from her famous ſchool,
The ſculptor's chiſſel, or the engraver's tool,
Yet every age ſhall call to life the duſt,
And wake remembrance of the good and juſt:
Long as the love of country is rever'd,
Petre to diſtant time ſhall be endear'd;
Long as with public private worth combin'd,
Continues ſtill to harmoniſe mankind,
Whilſt hiſtory lives, let kindred ſouls rely
Petre's illuſtrious name will never die.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

POETS DEPRECIATED.

BY a law of the emperor Philip, (lib. x. lit. 151.) poets were not admitted to thoſe immunities conferred on other profeſſors of liberal arts. A ſimilar ſneer at their teaſing inſignificance, has eſcaped a petty ſovereign of Germany. In the edict, publiſhed at Erfurt, 22d March 1796, for the inſtruction of the cenſors or licenſers of the preſs, proviſion is made, that thoſe who publiſh poems, ſhall pay double price per ſheet for the writings they ſubmit to official examination. Manes of Archilochus, inſpire ſome vindictive iambics!

WATER-PROOF CLOTHS.

It is now become very faſhionable to render one's great-coat water-proof. An early notice of this admirable invention occurs in Lalande's Travels through Italy, in 1766. Prince San Severo, of Naples, (ſays he, VI. 249.) preſented to the king of Spain a very light and thin over-coat, which the rain could not penetrate, and which was of his own invention.

San Severo is known among men of letters by his intereſting correſpondence with the Abbé Nollet, and by ſeveral printed diſſertations. His ſpirit of reſearch, like that of Count Rumford, had the merit of aiming at practical utility. To improve the art of tinning a ſaucepan, or of plaſtering a floor, or of manufacturing the down of the Syrian Aſclepias, was to him more than to aſcertain whether Franklin is right in referring the electric phænomena to a ſingle fluid, or whether Nollet is right in aſcribing them to a vitreous, or oxygenous, and to a reſinous, or phlogiſtic, emanation.

ALEXANDER GEDDES.

The Jews of Alexandria (ſays Philo, in his Life of Moſes) had inſtituted a yearly feſtival, a marine proceſſion, in honour of the tranſlators of their Bible. In a fleet of boats, gay with flags, whoſe oars beat time

time to ſacred muſic, a numerous company were wont, annually, to aſſemble, and to paſs over from the continent to the Pharos-iſland, in order to pitch their awnings on that ſhore and beſide thoſe cloiſters, where the induſtry and talent of their great interpreters had brooded ſo laſting a benefit to learning and to religion. During the ſacrament of commemoration, rank was ſuſpended, enmity forgotten, licence over-awed, maſter and ſervant, friend and foe, male and female, ſpread their mats beſide one another, on ſands to them holier than floors of palaces; and together drank wine of dates, or partook a refreſhing banquet, preceded by thanks to the Almighty for the revelation vouchſafed to them alike.

And ſhall no act of grateful remembrance mark the departure of GEDDES? who, ſeparated by a far greater interval of time and ſpace from the original of Hebrew writ, has tranſlated more of it than any one of the ſeventy interpreters, in a manner which it is the utmoſt of erudition to chip at, and of taſte to criticize.

Nor is the magiſtrate leſs indebted to GEDDES than the inquirer. He has ſtruck at Sadduceiſm a ſhattering blow. Since Warburton, it has been popularly notorious that the Moſaic ſyſtem or doctrine does not inculcate the idea of a future ſtate. Whatever props of miracle or prophecy can be lent to ſuch a religion, they tend, conſequently, to favour ſcepticiſm about an hereafter, to ſet one ſupernatural communication againſt another, a revelation without a future ſtate againſt a revelation with one. Geddes has demoliſhed theſe props, which was not eaſy, without taking away thoſe on the oppoſite ſide of the precinct.

CRITICISM OF MERCIER'S.

"There is ſcarcely any difference, (ſays Mercier) between the odes of Rouſſeau, and the proſe of Telemachus: in our language, the moſt illuſtrious writer cannot be audacious, nor can the ſcribbler let down his diction. Is it not to be feared that an acquaintance with foreign tongues may change among us this clear luminous national ſtyle?" The invariety of French ſtyle is no doubt a fact: but is it not a fault? Is it not the cauſe of the declining taſte for French literature in Europe? The odes of Rouſſeau are tame as pinioned ſwans, and have never been admired out of their native land. Telemachus is a convenient ſchool-book, becauſe it is one of the few proſe works of the French, which inculcate neither infidelity nor obſcenity: but in what does its literary merit conſiſt? For an epopæa, it is too preaching; for the idea of a perfect government, too marvellous. It has, however, more epic, than didactic merit, and might by a ſkilfull verſifier be abridged into a tolerable poem. Omit the ſimilies, make the deſcriptions picturesque, give dramatic ſpirit to the dialogue, and manners and paſſions to the heroes, and it would pleaſe; for the plot, though trivial, is good. The Telemachus, like the Exodus, ſeems to have been drawn up for an epic poem, and then interpolated with a code.

TWO MAGNETIC FLUIDS.

C. Coulomb, known by various memoirs preſented to the Academy of Sciences, has revived the hypotheſis of two magnetic fluids; and has endeavoured to prove, that their particles attract and repel each other, directly as their denſities, and inverſely as the ſquares of their diſtances.

Thus the Newtonian rule of philoſophizing, never to call in more cauſes than are ſufficient for the explanation of phænomena, begins to be laid aſide. Why ſhould nature be ſo fond of number one? Where are the proofs of an habitual unity of cauſation, or of preferring few to many? Has ſhe made men with but one hand, or inſects with a ſingle leg?

SUBAQUEOUS BRIDGES.

Philoſtratus incidentally ſays, in the life of Apollonius, (lib. I. c. 25), that Nitocris, the Aſſyrian Queen, made under the Euphrates a bridge two fathoms wide, or rather an arched vault, beneath which one might paſs the river conveniently. The tale will not bear ſifting: for Herodotus, who muſt have known beſt, gives (I. 186.) a very different account of the bridge of Nitocris, and makes it a mere row of piles, acroſs which, and during the day-time only, ſome planks were laid for paſſengers. Yet, perhaps, the account of Philoſtratus may be pleaded in proof of the eventual conſtruction of a ſubaqueous road, on the ſite of of the wooden bridge of Nitocris, and known by the ſame name.

HEBREW INSCRIPTIONS IN EGYPT.

Cæſar Lambert, of Marſeilles, viſited Egypt in 1627. In deſcribing Cairo, he mentions, concerning one of the antiquities, a ſurpriſing circumſtance. "Returning to the caſtle and town-hall of Cairo, (ſays he, p. 10.) I obſerved, by the ruins on the left ſide, as one goes from the city towards it, that it had of old been more extenſive. After paſſing three gate ways, one comes to an extenſive, encloſed, ſquare. In this is a vaſt open ſaloon, whoſe walls are broken down, which is adorned with twenty two columns, fifty feet high, ſwelling out in the middle, and raiſed on pedeſ-

tals. The capitals of these columns are inscribed WITH HEBREW CHARACTERS, of a distinct dark colour, as it were tanned, and of a material like that of the columns, called *pierre fondue*, which are brought from the rocks."

When was Hebrew writing used in Egypt?

CALVIN'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Although the articles of the church of England are very Calvinistical, yet Calvin did not like that church; for Grotius, in his Vote for Peace, tells us of Calvin: *Illam mutationem, quæ Buceri consilio in Anglia erat instituta, Papismi accusavit.*

WOOBURN THE PALLADIUM OF PROTESTANTISM.

In Queen Mary's days, (says a prebendary of Exon) when the Pope solicited the queen for a restoration of church lands and dignities, it was first proposed to the cabinet council; where the lord of Bedford being present, and knowing himself greatly concerned, fell into a great passion, and, breaking his chaplet of beads from his girdle, flung them into the fire, swearing deeply, *That he valued his sweet abbey of Wooburn more than any fatherly council or commands that could come from Rome.* Whereupon, the queen considering of what temper others of the nobility might be, was discouraged from prosecuting that design.

ANECDOTES OF JOHN TAYLOR, *from* HIS WORKS, 1630.

This author had the merit of interrupting the servile etiquette of kneeling to the king. I myself, (says the Water-poet), gave a book to king James once, in the great chamber, at Whitehall, as His Majesty came from the chapel. The Duke of Richmond said merrily to me: "Taylor, where did you learn the manners to give the King a book and not kneel?" "My Lord, said I, if it please your grace, I doe give now; but when I beg any thing, then I will kneele."

Myself, (says the same writer), carried an old fellow by water, that had wealth enough to be deputy of the ward, and wit enough for a scavenger. The water being somewhat rough, he was much afraid, and threatened me that if I did drown him, he would spend a hundred pound but he would see me hanged for it. In little space I landed him on the Bank side. Well, (said he), I am glad I am off the water, for if the boat had overset, I could have swam no more than a goose.

Soon after twelve at noon, one asked me what it was o'clock. I answered him: it was little or nothing. On his wondering at my reply, I said: That which is less than one, is little or nothing.

An hostess of mine at Oxford roasted a shoulder of a ram, which in the eating was as tough as a buff jerkin. I asked her, why the mutton was so tough. She said: she knew not, unless the butcher deceived her in the age of it. Nay, quoth I, there is, I think, another fault in it, which will excuse the butcher, for, perhaps, you roasted it with old wood. In troth, replied she, that is likely enough, for my husband buys nothing but old stumps and knots, which make all the meat we roast or boil so exceeding tough that nobody can eat it.

Being asked who invented the game of bowls, he replied: No doubt, the philosopher Bias.

As a specimen of this writer's poetry, take two anagrams, written during confinement:

I. ARRESTING very well with this agrees,
It is A STINGER worse than wasps or bees,
The very word includes the prisoner's fates
Arresting briefly claps them up IN GRATES.

II. To all good verses PRISONs are great foes.
And many poets they keep fast IN PROSE:
Again, the very word portends small hopes,
For he that's in a prison is IN ROPES,
Makes woeful purchase of calamities,
And finds in it no profit, or NO PRIZE:
Filth, cold and hunger, dwell within the door,
And thus a prison truly doth NIP SORE.

ABOUT CORNEILLE, CATULLUS, AND PARNELL.

Hume's Essay on Simplicity and Refinement, contains, no doubt, delicate observations and useful warnings; surely it also insinuates some very peculiar, if not indefensible, critical opinions.

I. *Corneille and Congreve, who carry*, says Hume, *their wit and refinement somewhat further than Mr. Pope.* Does Corneille carry his wit or his refinement further than Pope, or even approach him in either? Has Pope a rival for sprightliness, for condensation, for urbanity of wit, in Horace, in Martial, in Boileau, or elsewhere? Has Corneille advanced any pretensions to wit, even in his Menteur? As to refinement, the character of Corneille's versification is negligence, not neatness; his energy is equal to great occasions, but exertion is not habitual to him. In the grand narration of Rodrigue, in the Cid, Pope would not have allowed himself such a blunder as

Combien d'exploits *celebres*
Sont *demeurés sans gloire* au milieu des ténebres!

or in the Medea ſuch puppyiſm as

Jaſon ne fit jamais de communes maitreſſes;
Il eſt né ſeulement pour charmer des princeſſes.

or in the Oedipus ſuch extravagance as

Periſſe l'univers, pourvû que Dircé vive!
Periſſe le jour même avant qu'elle s'en prive!

or in the Rodogune ſuch Quixotiſm as

L'amour, l'amour doit vaincre, et la triſte amitié
Ne doit etre à tous deux qu'un object de pitié.
Un grand cœur cede un trone, et le cede avec gloire;
Cet effet de vertu couronne ſa memoire:
Mais lorſq' un digne object a ſû nous enflammer,
Qui le cede eſt un lache.

Pope never ſlumbers thus, and never lays aſide the file; he is not content to ſmooth, he muſt burniſh every line; he intombs his very flies in amber, and marks with equal anxiety

A hero periſh, or a ſparrow fall.

Corneille on the contrary cloſely reſembles Dryden, by the habitual redundance and occaſional impetuoſity of his manner, by a lofty and ſometimes bloated ſtrain of ſentiment, by a profound ſtatesmanſhip of reflection, and by an intuition rather of the head than of the heart of human nature. Dryden has left as many good tragic ſcenes as Corneille, and his dramatic characters are more various.

II. *When I read an epigram of Martial*, ſays Hume, *the firſt line recalls the whole; and I have no pleaſure in repeating to myſelf what I know already; but each line, each word in Catullus has its merit; and I am never tired with the peruſal of him.* This panegyric induced a reading of Catullus; the Elegy on a dead Sparrow, a few of the voluptuous odes, the Complaint of Atys, and the Vigil of Venus, gave high pleaſure; but in general the poems have neither the grace, nor the neatneſs, nor the elegance of Anacreon or Horace; there is plenty of naſtineſs, and plenty of inſipidity. So far from each line and each word having its merit, nearly half the complaint of Atys might be omitted with advantage; and in particular the image of Atys drumming is repeated ſix times in a page. The ode to ſome ſuperior who had propoſed himſelf as a gueſt to the poet, beginning, *Cœnabis bene, mi Fabulle*, may be ſuperior to Horace's *Vile potabis modicis Sabinum*, which had a ſimilar provocation; but it is a very imperfect compoſition. The *ſi tibi dii favent* of the ſecond line, if not an expletive, is an incivility. The *ſi tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam cœnam* is cold proſe; the poet ſhould have ſelected the more pleaſing component parts of a good and great ſupper, and have preſented ſingly to the imagination the Ortolans and the Falernian, which he intended to have ſet on. He does, indeed, aſk, in anti-climax, for a girl and wine, and ſalt and laughter; if he means mineral ſalt, this ſubſtance is not enough pleaſing to the ſenſes to become beautiful when deſcribed; if he means Attic-ſalt, this he ought himſelf to furniſh: Catullus, ſince he is not viſited for his feaſt, is viſited for his converſe. The *hæc ſi, inquam, attuleris* is a feeble tautological ſentence, a repetition, in ſo ſhort a poem, not excuſable. And in return for the exacted entertainment, phyſical and intellectual, what does the poet promiſe? love and goodwill, and ſome ſoft pomatum, belonging to his miſtreſs, which was to make Fabullus wiſh himſelf all noſe! How a reviewer would laugh at a modern poet for ſuch a compoſition; yet this is a favourable ſpecimen of Catullus.

III. *It is ſufficient*, ſays Hume, *to run over Cowley once: but Parnel after the fiftieth reading is as freſh as at the firſt.* Parnel writes, no doubt, with unaffected propriety, but, ſurely, with hacknied triviality. How little wit, vivacity, or ingenuity is diſplayed in the attempt to modernize the ſtory of Pandora: and how abſurdly, or unintelligibly, connected is the death of Heſiod. The tranſlations are, only, pretty well done. The night-piece, on Death, has been ſuperſeded by Gray's Elegy. Edwin of the Green, and the Hermit, are ſtill read: yet even there, how frequently are the epithets unpicturesque, and the conſtructions ungrammatical! Parnel was the friend, the admirer, the ſtudier, the imitater of Pope; but what in Pope is ſtrong tea, is in Parnel colourleſs ſlop; he weakens by diffuſion the ſame flavour into maukiſhneſs.

SAYING OF HOBBES.

The ſatirical ſaying is ſuppoſed to have originated with Hobbes, "That religion is a ſuperſtition in faſhion; and ſuperſtition a religion out of faſhion." For a political philoſopher, the criterion is ill choſen; more in character would have been the definition: Religion is uſeful ſuperſtition, and ſuperſtition is uſeleſs religion.

DOUBTFUL SENTIMENT OF JEREMY TAYLOR.

Thoſe moraliſts pleaſe me beſt, who take it for granted, that a benevolent God muſt delight in the felicity of his creatures; who teach man to be happy in this world, in order to fit him for the next; and who maintain, with the poet, that to enjoy is to obey. Gratifications, which interfere with

with the welfare of others, are, no doubt, to be forborne; but, benevolence and prudence permitting, it is, ſurely, as much a ſin to loſe an opportunity of doing oneſelf a pleaſure, or to ſeize an opportunity of doing oneſelf a pain, as if any other ſenſitive being were in queſtion. This was not the ſyſtem of Biſhop Jeremy Taylor; witneſs the following remarkably beautiful period: "He that takes off the yoke of obedience, and unties the bands of diſcipline, and preaches a cheap religion, and preſents heaven in the midſt of flowers, and ſtrews carpets ſofter than the Aſian luxury in the way, and ſets the ſongs of Sion to the tunes of Perſian and lighter airs, and offers great liberty in bondage under affections and ſins, and *reconciles eternity with the preſent enjoyment*, he ſhall have his ſchools filled with diſciples: but, he that preaches the croſs, and the ſeverities of chriſtianity, and the ſtrictneſſes of a holy life, ſhall have the lot of his bleſſed Lord, he ſhall be thought ill of, and deſerted."

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* THOMAS WILLIAMS MALKIN, *a* CHILD *of extraordinary* ATTAINMENTS, *who lately died at* HACKNEY.

IN a former Obituary we had occaſion to notice the death of Thomas Williams Malkin, at the early age of ſix years and nine months. The bare mention of ſuch an event would, in an ordinary caſe, be deemed ſufficient: but we cannot paſs over a circumſtance which equally arreſts the attention of the moraliſt and the ſympathy of the philanthropiſt, without obſerving how ſuddenly and unexpectedly the brighteſt proſpects vaniſh, which depend on the precarious tenure of human life, however bright and promiſing the dawn of intellect—however encouraging the appearances of corporeal ſtability. With reſpect to the uncommon child whoſe early fate we have to lament, the extent of his attainments may excite ſurprize, and poſſibly in ſome minds doubt. Yet we have well-authenticated accounts of juvenile proficiency; and in the preſent inſtance there are many and moſt reſpectable witneſſes to atteſt, that amiable diſpoſitions and ſuperior talents were never united in a more diſtinguiſhed manner, than in the ſubject of this biographical ſketch. His knowledge of the Engliſh language was correct and copious; and his expreſſion, whether in ſpeaking or writing, remarkable as well for fertility as ſelection. In the Latin he had proceeded ſo far, as to read with eaſe the more popular parts of Cicero's works. He had made ſome progreſs in French; and was ſo thorough a proficient in geography, as not only to be able, when queſtioned, to particularize the ſituation of the principal countries, cities, rivers, &c. but to draw maps from memory, with a neatneſs and accuracy which would ſcarcely be credited but by thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of the ſpecimens. Without any profeſſional aſſiſtance, he had acquired conſiderable execution in the art of drawing; and ſome of his copies from Raphael's heads, though wanting the preciſion of the Academy ſtudents, evinced a fellow-feeling with the ſtile and ſentiment of the originals, which ſeemed likely, had he purſued it, to have ranked him with the more eminent profeſſors of the art.

But the moſt ſtriking feature in his character was a ſtrength of intellect, and rapidity of comprehenſion on all ſubjects, independent of thoſe to which his ſtudies were immediately directed, which, increaſing with his growth, ſeemed likely in manhood to have placed more within his reach than it uſually falls to the lot of humanity to graſp at. He united, in a remarkable manner, the ſolid and the briſliant; for the powers of his memory kept pace with thoſe of his underſtanding and imagination; and the character of his mind may be comprized in theſe few but comprehenſive words—that he remembered whatever he had once known, and could do whatever he had once ſeen done.

But it may not be unintereſting to particularize the periods of his ſhort life, at which the leading traits of his character firſt preſented themſelves to obſervation. He was familiar with the alphabet long before he could ſpeak, not only as exhibited on counters, a practice very judicious, becauſe very enticing to children, but as expreſſed in books, to which, from ſeeing them conſtantly about him, he ſhewed a very early partiality. At the age of three years, on his birth-day, he wrote his firſt letter to his mother; and though it contained nothing but ſhort ex-

preſſions of affection, he ſoon afterwards began to write in a ſtyle and on ſubjects to which childhood in general is a total ſtranger: and this practice of writing his ſentiments on all ſubjects he perſevered in with a continually increaſing expanſion and improvement, both as to matter and manner, which we regret that our limits will not allow us to authenticate by ſpecimens. At the time of which we are ſpeaking, three years old, he could not only read and ſpell with unfailing accuracy, but knew the Greek characters, and would have attempted the language, had not the caution of his parents, in this inſtance, diſcouraged the forwardneſs of his inclination. When he was five, he had made conſiderable advances in Latin, as well as in all the other ſtudies which he purſued ſo ſucceſsfully for nearly wo years longer. His ſtudy of Latin in particular was far removed from that mechanical routine, by which ſcholars of more advanced age too frequently proceed. His compariſon of the idiom and conſtruction with thoſe of his own and the French languages, his acuteneſs in tracing the etymology, and detecting the component parts of words, hunting them through Engliſh and French, and inquiring the forms they aſſumed in Greek and Italian, with which he was unacquainted, proved him to have poſſeſſed a mind peculiarly calculated for philological inquiries. Nor was his attention confined to words: he never paſſed over any paſſage, the ſtyle or ſubject of which was obſcure or difficult, without ſuch an explanation as ſatisfied his doubts: nor did he ever ſuffer errors of the preſs, even the trifling ones of punctuation, to eſcape, without detecting and correcting them with a pencil he kept for the purpoſe. Notwithſtanding theſe ſtudious inclinations, he was a child of manly corporeal ſtructure, of unuſual livelineſs and activity. He was by no means grave in his diſpoſition, except in the purſuit of knowledge, from which, however, active ſports were generally ſucceſsful in detaching him: but the bane of all improvement, both of mind and body, indolence, and the habit of lounging, were totally excluded from the catalogue of his pleaſures.

But as mere deſcription, unaſſiſted by anecdote, ſeldom conveys a lively and accurate idea of character; it will not, we hope, be thought impertinent to mention an obſervation or two, which may ſerve to illuſtrate the turn of his mind. On being told by a lady that ſhe would ſend for him the following day, when he ſhould draw as much as he pleaſed, he ſaid, "I wiſh to-morrow would come directly." After a ſhort pauſe, he added, "Where can to-morrow be *now?* It muſt be ſomewhere; for every thing is in ſome place." After a little further reflection, he ſaid, "Perhaps to-morrow is in the ſun." On meeting with the following aphoriſm: "Learning is not ſo much eſteemed by wiſe men, as it is deſpiſed by fools;" he ſaid: "I think the perſon who wrote that ſentence was himſelf very fooliſh; for wiſe men eſteem learning as much as poſſible, and fools cannot deſpiſe it more."

But the moſt ſingular inſtance in which he diſplayed fertility of imagination, united with the power of making every thing he met with in books and converſation his own, was his invention of an imaginary country called Alleſtone, of which he conſidered himſelf as king. It reſembled Utopia, though he had never heard of that celebrated political Romance. Of this country he wrote the hiſtory, and drew a moſt curious and ingenious map, giving names of his own invention to the principal cities, mountains, rivers, &c. And as learning was always the object of his higheſt reſpect, he endowed it moſt liberally with univerſities, to which he appointed profeſſors by name, with numerous ſtatutes and regulations, which would have reflected no diſgrace on graver founders.

But though in the progreſs of his ſhort life he was continually employed in laying up ſtores of knowledge, apparently for purpoſes which, the event proved, were never to be fulfilled; his laſt illneſs, which he ſupported with a patience and fortitude almoſt unexampled, amply evinced that he knew how to apply the treaſures he had acquired to the ſolace and relief of his own mind, under circumſtances of trial and ſuffering. He frequently beguiled the tedious hours of a ſick-bed with the recollection of what he had read, ſeen, or done, in the days of health: and little points of intereſt or information, which might have been ſuppoſed to have made a tranſient impreſſion, were as much preſent to his mind as when they firſt engaged his attention. When a bliſter had been applied to his ſtomach, he obſerved, that from the appearance of it he ſuppoſed it correſponded with what he had ſeen called a cataplaſm: and one day, when he was at the worſt, he deſired to know the meaning of the phraſe "a ſtill-born child," which he had once ſeen in an inſcription on a tomb-ſtone, though he ſaid the inſcription itſelf was too poor to be worth

remem-

remembering. He often talked of the period of his recovery, but never with impatience; and the triumph of mind over body continued so complete to the last, that he looked with interest and pleasure at his dissected maps within half an hour of his dissolution. Without entering with unnecessary minuteness into the nature of his disorder, it will be interesting to parents in general to be informed, that it afforded no confirmation of the common idea, that early expansion of intellect is unfavourable to the continuance of life. In consequence of the remarkable form of his head, which had been much admired, especially by artists, some doubts had been suggested, that rendered it desirable to have the head as well as body examined. From the result of this investigation it appeared, that the brain was unusually large, and in the most perfect and healthy state: that the disorder, as it was uniformly considered to have been, was in the stomach, and had received all the relief that medical skill and the most anxious attention could afford: and that there was more than ordinary probability, from the vigour of his constitution, and the well-proportioned formation of his body, of his arriving at manhood, but for one of those accidents in the system, to which the old and young, the healthy and infirm, are equally exposed.

His illness lasted from the first to the thirty-first of July; a period which, under such severe sufferings, none but a naturally strong patient could have reached. On the morning of the thirty first his medical friends, Dr. Lister and Mr. Toulmin, saw him, and conversed with him, as he with them, after their usual manner: and though they had given little or no encouragement for many days, they did not, on their last visit, such was the collected state of his mind, and strength of his spirits, apprehend his dissolution to be so near. Soon after eleven o'clock he appeared much exhausted; his breathing became very difficult, and his voice, which through his illness had been strong and clear, began to falter. Still, however, he was firm and composed, without the slightest appearance of dissatisfaction or alarm: he talked at intervals with the most perfect consistency—with his accustomed powers, and usual kindness for those about him, till he could no longer utter a sound. In a few minutes after he had ceased to articulate, and a little before twelve o'clock, he sunk without a struggle or a groan, exciting more admiration under circumstances from which human nature is apt to revolt, than when in the full career of mental and bodily improvement.

Thus ends this short history of a child, whose mind, though his years were few, seemed to have arrived at maturity. His powers of understanding, of memory, of imagination, were all remarkable; and the reasonableness of his mind was such, that he always yielded his own to the wishes of his friends, as much from conviction as compliance: his dispositions were as generous and amiable, as his talents were brilliant and universal: and there can be little doubt, that in after-life, whether he had devoted the powers of his mind to the fine arts, to belles-lettres, or to the severer studies, his success would have been pre-eminent, and would have placed him, in the estimation of the wise, whatever might have been his external condition, high in the catalogue of worthy and useful members of society.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.*)

Reading.—Singing. A Pair of Prints. Maria Spilsbury pinxit. Charles Turner sculpsit.

WE have had painters, and those of no mean reputation, who, instead of attempting to give that expression which arrests the soul—instead of giving *mind* to their characters, and lighting up the features with the spirit which should animate their hearts, have aimed at dazzling the eye with a glare of drapery, and preposterous inundation of light; forgetting that colouring, without character or drawing, is imagination without judgment. Very different has been the aim of the young Lady who made these two designs, which augur great future excellence. In some little points the drawing is incorrect; but they are conceived with truth, taste, feeling,

feeling, and delicacy. They represent two rustic families engaged in their devotional exercises, and reminded us of that admirable poem by Robert Burns—"*The Cotter's Saturday Night.*" The young man reading, in the first, exhibits a countenance of peculiar interest. In it are united innocence, simplicity, and devotion; and the faces of the rest of this happy family are marked with mute attention, internal cheerfulness, and religious comfort. The other subject is an old man, who has just left off reading in the Bible to sing a psalm, his whole family joining with him in chorus. With these two prints we are much better pleased than we have been with many that amateurs would place in a very superior class. An inexpressible sweetness and gentleness of conception pervades the whole. The devotion of these two rustic families is marked by that general unaffected simplicity which distinguishes genuine piety, and seems to be the emanation of gratitude, rather than the compulsion of duty; every countenance and every attitude contributes to impress this idea.

The Favourite Lamb; and Going to the Hay-field. A Pair of Prints. Ibetson pinxit.—Gerimia sculpt.

The late Horace Walpole remarked that Watteau's pictures displayed a kind of impossible pastoral, a rural life led by those opposites of rural simplicity, people of fashion. His shepherdesses, nay, his very sheep, are *coquettes*. Watteau's trees are copied from those of the Tuilleries and villas near Paris—a strange scene to study nature in; but these were the originals of those tufts of plumes, and fans, and trimmed-up groves, that nod to one another like the scenes of an opera. Fantastic people! who range and fashion their trees, and teach them to hold up their heads as a dancing-master would, if he expected Orpheus should return to play a minuet to them.

That men who take such models, should make such designs, is not to be wondered at; but that the inhabitants of an island so diversified with the amœnities of nature as Great Britain, should so frequently disgust the eye of taste with such fantastic fopperies, is astonishing. We have been often compelled to notice the tendency some of our artists (who have merit, if they properly applied it) display to this frippery French manner, which may not improperly be denominated the landscape *a-la-mode*. This pair of prints is well enough engraved in the chalk manner.

His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick. Sir William Beechey, R. A. pinxit. Thomas Hardy sculpt.

Of Sir William Beechey's portraits it is not easy to speak in higher terms than they deserve. The artist is faithful to character, and his portraits are usually in a very good taste, and have an easy and natural air. This comes into the class of his other delineations, and is very well engraved.

The House in Portman-square of His Excellency L. G. Otto, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, as it appeared on the Night of the General Illumination for Peace, May 29th, 1802; most respectfully inscribed to His Excellency, by his most obedient humble Servant Augustus Pugen. J. C. Stadler aquæ tint. sculpt.

For fireworks and illuminations the French have always had a pre-eminence over every other country. The *magnifique* and blazing exhibition of which this is a copy, excited great attention at the time it was displayed. As far as we recollect, this is a correct representation of the general effect, and infinitely superior to any print of the kind we ever saw.—Perhaps, on the whole, it is as well as the subject would possibly admit.

The TRANSIT, a new-constructed vessel with four masts, invented and built by Captain Gower, is now in the Mediterranean, and gives perfect satisfaction to the proprietors. Mr. Jeakes is engraving a very fine print of it, from a picture painted by Holkham, and, from its present appearance, we think it will very much excite the attention of the amateurs of shipbuilding.

Mr. Gilray, who has a larger portion of the mantle of William Hogarth than has often fallen to the lot of any other man, has lately exhibited some singular satires on the crop of absurdities which are now so abundant. This gentleman aims at delineating character a little heightened, and he generally succeeds. The productions of some of his contemporaries are coarse and vulgar caricature. In one of his portraits of a gentleman of high rank, he does not shew a feature of the face; but the outline and air is so correct, that whoever has seen the man, must know the mirror.

Paris, where are now concentrated many of the fine specimens of ancient art which

which once gave such lustre and consequence to Rome and Florence, has been much visited by foreigners, who wished to contemplate the wonders of other days.—Many of our own artists have been lately in that capital, and some of them still remain there. We may fairly hope, that, by inspecting such productions, they will endeavour to form a manner superior to that which has hitherto marked their works, and enable their contemporaries to say—*These men also were ambitious of painting for posterity.*

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(*Continued from page* 246.)

THE French have for a long time testified much indifference for the philosophy of Kant, which has occupied and thrown into fermentation the whole of Germany. Some works, in harshly reproaching them for this indifference, have, as it were, forced them out of it; but it is not certain that the doctrine of the philosopher of Kœnigsberg will gain much by the examen which some of our writers have begun to make of it.

No one has hitherto explained it in French with more perspicuity than Citizen Kinker, a Batavian Professor, who has compressed in a small volume all the essential points of that part of the philosophy of Kant, which is known under the title of *Critique of Pure Reason*. This *exposition* has been the object of a memoir read to the Class by Citizen Destutt Tracy.

In this memoir, after doing the most ample justice to the extensive knowledge and to the great talents of the German philosopher, and to the learned Batavian who has made himself his interpreter, he combats their system of ideology.

He has made it his particular business to prove, that there cannot exist in our minds any thing like to what they call *pure reason*, *pure understanding*, *pure sensibility*, and *pure coaction*; and that we cannot have any *pure knowledge*, in the sense that is given to those words.

The reasons that he alleges are not susceptible of extract; they are of themselves an extract in substance, both of the theory of Kant on those subjects, and of the more extensive demonstrations that might be made of the errors contained in that theory.

We can only remark, that Citizen Tracy does not pretend to establish any particular system of philosophy. He only wishes to shew, that the one which he refutes is not founded upon any good method of reasoning. He thinks that it only rests on the abuse of abstract ideas, and of general principles, and on the mistake of supposing that we are to judge of particular ideas by general ideas.

On this occasion he observes, that there is no system of philosophy generally received at present in France; that philosophy there does not constitute a sect, as it has hitherto done in all times and in all countries. He thinks that this state of things is very favourable to the progress of knowledge, and is an effect of the method that we follow in all kinds of researches and of instruction. It is this good method which he considers as the distinctive character of the French philosophy. He attributes it to the progress which the knowledge of our intellectual operations has made amongst us, and to the labours of our ideologists, who have proceeded in the track of Condillac, and, faithful to his principles, have taken him for a guide, without receiving him for a master.

He concludes by expressing his wish that this sound logic, the theory of which is near being completed, may have its influence every day more and more on our habitudes or practices of every kind.

Whilst Citizen Tracy has been examining the doctrine of Kant, Citizen Mercier declares himself an advocate for a part of that doctrine, in a memoir which he intitles, *De l'Acte du Moi: Of the Act of Myself*. He has, himself, condensed in the following extract, what is most essential in his curious but obscure memoir:

"We are alarmed at the multiplied efforts which tend to nothing less than to transform the *moral instinct* and the *conscience* into *accident*.

"Morality is the most elevated point of our nature, and the primordial sentiments which are inherent to the nature of man, exist by virtue of the synthetic unity *du moi*.

"Wha

"What theory can be falser than to refer all our affections and all our moral laws to physical pleasure and grief—to misconceive the innate laws of conscience, those of the love of perfection and of the beautiful, and to consider the physical sensations and the relations which arise from them, as the origin of the moral world! It is my own *moi* which developes moral sentiments by the physical world; and this is so true, that, notwithstanding the sensual pleasure or the physical grief united to a sensation, I am obliged often to recognize a good in grief, and an evil in pleasure. And what relation is there between the play of all the fibres and fibrils, and the admiration which I feel at the recital of a great sacrifice made to the august image of Virtue? The act *du moi* wills that I condemn myself if I should refuse to feel this admiration.

"The intuitive perception of intellectual beauty causes the oscillation of scepticism to cease. It is a pure light which brings conviction with it; the habitudes are material; the decision appertains to pure intelligence: the hardness of thought rises above experience—judges *à priori*; it is by it that we attain and we conquer truth: but must we not necessarily perceive truth before we conquer it? My doubt is my first treasure.

"We may try experiments in metaphysics. Our soul is sometimes so independent of the senses, that it exercises a full authority over its material associate, by suspending, by moderating dolorous expressions, and even by commanding them. We cannot deny the voluntary power that the mind can exercise over the sensations; my *moi* can repulse, at an instant, the sweetest harmony, and only in reality enjoys when it consents to enjoy. "*No! thou art not grief,*" said a philosopher, when apostrophising grief, and overpowering it by the act *du moi*. Energetic power! all perception is submitted to it. The interior *moi* rises often in all its dignity, in the midst of tormentors; and to suffer in the cause of virtue is only to reinforce that intimate pleasure which the calm of conscience gives. We have seen the martyr fastened at the fatal stake, ejaculate his thoughts to heaven, become all celestial, and the flames devour him without his participating in physical grief."

"The act *du moi* supposes comparison, the exercise of the motive force of the soul in its proper empire. There are in this act, connection, association, simultaneity. There perceive a will sovereignly expansive, a relation which the senses cannot impart to us, a faculty which unites, connects, and melts all the partial impressions into a whole, without which they would be scattered, roving, vagabond, and consequently null. It is my *moi*, profound, intellectual, which embraces time, eternity, God. The universe comprehends me, like a point, and I, by my thought, comprehend the universe: in me is still the unalterable type of the just and of the good, and this *à priori*. *There* are laws, immediate attributes of the primitive *moi*; they have an all-powerful reality, which does not belong to any speculative or sensible object: there is an emancipation from all sensations whatever. Who causes me to know these laws for laws of a superior order? What is that super-sensible order of moral truths?"

The act *du moi* is equivalent to all geometrical demonstrations: the will is a first power; a real power: it adheres to our cognitive existence, and, in order to will, we must previously have a multiplicity of notions. It would not, in fact, be possible that we should have from our infancy so many, and such extensive notions, and which are, as it were, imprinted in us, if our souls had not universal knowledge before they entered into our bodies. The moral world is in us; it cannot be derived from physical things; there is nothing real, but what is immutable, as are the ideas. As to the preservation of knowledge, Cicero humourously derides those who give to the *brain* the faculty of retaining words and ideas, as in a sort of reservoir, and who say that we can engrave them as letters upon wax. Can words and ideas leave traces behind them? And, besides, what space would there not be requisite for so many different traces.

"It is, therefore, a beautiful discovery of Kant, that *space* and *time* are subjective modes of our cognition, and the vulgar have better conceptions of the elevated part of our being than the metaphysician philosophers. The act *du moi* is an intellectual quality, a certain knowledge of the truth of our thoughts, and immutable, invariable, uniform; the act *du moi* implies certitude; certitude is to the soul a firmer anchor than evidence is to our senses: it is founded on the presence of the Divinity, which can neither be deceived, nor deceive us. The systematic philosopher shall in vain deny his certitude: he is himself the victim of his own negative.

"An eternal law, inherent in ourselves, forms that cry which we call *conscience*; that law and its cry are equal in all men. The most culpable word which can be let fall by a perverse age, is to say, "*on se fait*

fait ſa conſcience"—we can create our own conſcience. No, we do not preſcribe to our conſcience, as we do not light a flambeau in broad day-light. The luminous light can neither be changed nor obſcured."

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

Held at PHILADELPHIA, *for producing* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

FROM the laſt volume of the Tranſactions of this Society, which ought to have been noticed at a much earlier period, we can now only ſelect a few articles to lay before the reader.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In Dr. BARTON's memoir concerning the faſcinating faculty which has hitherto been aſcribed to the rattle-ſnake, and other American ſerpents, it is proved by a variety of facts, that the motions of birds, which have been attributed to a faſcinating power in the eyes of ſerpents, are, in reality, calculated to drive away the reptiles from the birds' young, or to divert their attention from the neſt.

The author tells us that the rattle-ſnake is not a hardy animal—that a very ſlight ſtroke on any part of its body diſables it from running at all, and the ſlighteſt blow on the top of the head is followed by inſtant death. The ſkull-bone is remarkably thin and brittle; ſo much ſo indeed, that it is thought a ſtroke from the wing of a thruſh, or even of a robin, would be ſufficient to break it. The ſubſtance of this memoir is confirmed in another paper by M. DE BEAUVOIS, who aſſerts alſo, from his own obſervation, that the young rattle-ſnakes conceal themſelves in the belly of the female at the approach of danger, into which they enter by the mouth.

We have a very curious account of the remarkable inſtinct of a bird called the *nine-killer*, by Mr. HECKWALDER. It appears that this bird-hawk, as it is called by ſome perſons, catches graſshoppers, and ſticks them on the ſharp thorny buſhes or trees, as baits for other ſmaller birds, on which the nine-eater lives. It is aſſerted by the common people, that the nine-eater practiſes the catching and ſticking-up nine graſshoppers a-day; and, as they know it does not live on inſects, they believe it muſt employ itſelf in this manner for its amuſement. Some naturaliſts, among whom is Mr. Heckwalder, have taken pains to watch the progreſs of the buſineſs; and there ſeems little reaſon to doubt, that the graſshoppers, which are always placed in their natural poſition, are ſtuck as baits for the animals which ſerve for the nine-eater's food.

In a very intereſting paper, by THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq. we have ſtrong, if not ſatisfactory, evidence of the exiſtence of an animal ſimilar to the lion, only more than three times as large, in North America.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Mr. NICHOLAS KING ſuggeſts an improvement in boats for river-navigation.—Having ſhewn why the lock-navigation, ſo much uſed in this country, cannot be adopted in America, he propoſes to convey the boat (which is, in fact, to be compoſed of four boats put together with hinges) over an inclined plane. The advantage of this contrivance is, that, at the inclined plane, the boat can be taken in pieces, and the ſeveral parts conveyed over without much difficulty:—and that in deſcending a river, the component boats may be ſeparately navigated; and in a river full of rapids, ſands, and rocks, a ſhort boat is much more commodious and manageable than a long one.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES *of a* SUBMARINE VESSEL. *By* D. BUSHNELL, *of* CONNECTICUT, *the* INVENTOR, *&c.*

From this paper, which contains a deſcription of a ſmall ſubmarine boat, and its apparatus, with which an attempt was made, in 1775, to blow up an Engliſh fifty-gun veſſel, evidently originated Mr. Fulton's experiments lately made in France, an account of which was given in the Houſe of Peers early in laſt winter.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MECHANICS AND HYDRAULICS.

IN one of the latter journals of this reſpectable Inſtitution, we have an account of a new ſteam-boat by Mr. SYMINGTON, who appears to have made conſiderable progreſs in his experiments on this ſubject. The method employed by this gentleman for making a connexion between the piſton and the water-wheel is evidently attended with ſeveral advantages.

By placing the cylinder nearly in a horizontal poſition, the neceſſity of a beam is avoided, which has ever been a troubleſome and expenſive part of the common ſteam-engines. The piſton is ſupported in its poſition by friction-wheels, and it

communicates, by means of a joint, with a crank connected with a wheel, which gives the water-wheel a motion somewhat slower than its own; at the same time the water-wheel serves as a fly. The steam-engine differs but little from that improved by Boulton and Watt. There is, however, an apparatus for opening and shutting the cocks at pleasure, in order to revert the motion of the boat whenever it may be necessary.

The water-wheel is situated near the stern, and in the middle of the breadth of the boat, so that it becomes necessary to have two rudders, connected together by rods, which are moved by a winch near the head of the boat: by this means the person who attends the engine is able to steer also.

Another material part of the invention consists in the arrangement of stampers, at the head of the boat, for the purpose of breaking the ice on canals. These are raised in succession by means of levers, the ends of which are depressed by the pins of wheels turned by an axis communicating with the water-wheel. It has been calculated that a boat, doing the work of twelve horses, may be built for eight or nine hundred pounds; and by experiment it is known that it will travel at the rate of two miles and a half per hour.

In Dr. YOUNG's Summary of the most useful Parts of Hydraulics, extracted and abridged from a German work of Eytelwein, we have an account of the *spiral-pump*, which is a pipe wound round a cylinder, the axis of which is horizontal, and one end connected with a vertical tube, while the other is left at liberty to turn round and receive water and air in each revolution. This pump was invented about half a century ago by Andrew Wirz, a pewterer in Zurich, and was employed at Florence, with some improvements, by Bernoulli, in 1779. Dr. Young tells us, that Mr. Eytelwein enters very minutely into calculations of the effect of such a machine, under different circumstances; and the results of theory, as well as experiment, are such as to induce him to expect that it will in time come into common use, instead of forcing-pumps of a more complicated and expensive construction.

Dr. Young does not seem to be aware that a pump of this kind has been in use for more than twenty years in this country. At Chevening-house, in Kent, the writer of this article has seen and greatly admired the beautiful simplicity and great regularity with which water is conducted to different parts of that building, by means of a spiral-pump. Water is the force employed in turning the wheel.

CHEMISTRY.

We learn from "the New Experiments on Artificial Cold," by M. LOWITZ, a particular account of which will hereafter be published in the Transactins of the Academy of Peterburg;

1. That the principal cause of the cold produced during the solution of salts in water, depends upon some agency of their water of crystallization; for salts deprived of this water, instead of producing cold, produce heat.

2. Amongst the liquid acids, the muriatic acid is most efficacious for forming freezing mixtures; the nitrous acid is next to it in order; and the sulphuric acid is least powerful.

3. The liquid acids produce cold only because they occasion a quick solution of the snow, or salt, of the freeezing mixture.

4. Caustic potash and the muriate of lime surpass very much, as cooling agents, the acids and the other saline substances.

5. The best proportion of the mixture of snow and muriate of lime, is two parts of the first to three parts of the last, mixed as accurately as possible.

6. Five pounds of muriate of lime are sufficient to freeze thirty-five pounds of mercury.

7. The deliquescent salts are much more proper for producing cold than the effloresent salts.

8. That the deliquescent salts may produce the highest degree of cold, it is necessary that they contain the greatest possible quantity of water of crystallization; and that they be used in fine powder.

9. The snow employed should be that which has newly fallen, light and dry; and the experiments should be made at the commencement of a frost, and not during a thaw.

10. It appears that the superiority of the deliquescent salts to the acids is owing to the circumstance of their becoming fluid at the same time that they cause the snow to dissolve.

11. Caustic potash and muriate of lime possess, amongst other advantages, that of being easily restored, unaltered, to their solid state, after an experiment, by evaporation.

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOSEPH SMITH'S (RED-LION-STREET, HOLBORN) *for a method of* FIXING *and* SETTING *an* ALARUM, *or* ALARUM-BELL, *ſo contrived as to* ALARM FAMILIES, *in caſe of* FIRES, &c.

IT is known to every body that alarums, on the old conſtruction, are acted upon by means of wires, connected with doors, window-ſhutters, &c. and that no perſon can force theſe parts of the houſe without breaking, or diſengaging the wire, which inſtantly ſets the alarum off. This, of courſe, could be of no uſe in the caſe of fire, as it would be a conſiderable time before the flames would make ſufficient impreſſion on it as to cauſe a ſeparation of its parts. Inſtead, therefore, of wire, the patentee makes uſe of a fine, but ſtrong, ſtring, which flames will ſpeedily burn in two. As a preventative againſt burglaries, the little bolts, that confine the ſtring, are made ſo ſharp, that a very ſmall preſſure may cut it aſunder, which inſtantly diſengages the alarum.

Obſervation.—We have only to obſerve that inventions which tend to the ſecurity of lives and property merit every attention. The great objection to alarums, is, that from a variety of accidents the wires in the old conſtruction, and the cord in the new, are apt to ſnap, at times when there is no danger, by which perſons and families may be terrified without any real cauſe. It is obvious that for Mr. Smith's invention to ſerve as a perfect alarum againſt the effects of fire, the cord ſhould be carried to every door and window, and thoſe be previouſly ſhut; and then a fire could not extend beyond a ſingle room, without awakening the family.

MR. THOMAS PRITTY'S (STOWMARKET) *for a method or invention of affixing or hanging certain* SPRINGS, JOINTS *and* APPARATUS *to* DOORS, *by means whereof, ſuch* DOORS *may be opened from either jamb.*

In the door made according to Mr. Pritty's plan, there are two projecting balls or handles inſtead of one, and according as it is intended to open the door on one ſide or the other, muſt the correſponding ball be turned towards the edge. This ball, or handle, is connected with a latch that acts as a lever, by means of which a certain wire, and two pins, are raiſed out of that part of the hinge which is faſt on the door, and immediately it is free to open with the ſame eaſe as a door hung in the common way. It appears then that there are in this contrivance two ſets of hinges, and that the projecting balls or handles, ſerve, by the act of turning, to extricate the pin from one hinge, and giving liberty, at the ſame time, to the door to play on the other.

Doors formed on this conſtruction, are made, where there are no obſtacles to prevent them, to open completely back, or one hundred and eighty degrees. And for chambers, &c. where ſecurity is required, there is a contrivance for dropping in two ſmall pins into the balls or handles, which effectually prevents them from being turned on the outſide of the room.

MESSRS. HENRY PENNECK *and* ROBERT DUNKIN'S (OF PENZANCE) *for methods of* IMPROVING *the* SAILING *and* NAVIGATING *certain* SHIPS.

Several improvements in the methods of navigating veſſels are mentioned in this ſpecification: The action of the ſquare-ſails is increaſed by forming the leeches of ſuch convexity, that the bolt-ropes may not be drawn tighter than neceſſary to preſerve the ſail, and to allow it to produce the required effect. Two new and improved fore-and aft ſails, are next deſcribed, which may be readily managed without dipping. Beſides full directions for the conſtruction and management of theſe and other ſails, deſcribed, with their various tackle, &c. We have in the ſame ſpecification a claim for a new-invented compaſs, called a tranſparent or luminous compaſs, whoſe inner-box, or ring, as it has no bottom, is balanced round its lower circumference, acroſs which are fixed wires that ſupport the pedeſtal. The card is painted on both ſides: its letters and points, as well as a point for the ſhip's head, are rendered tranſparent; a mirror is placed below it, which turns on a hinge by night, and the lamp light is admitted either below or above the card, according as it is deſirable to ſteer, by the ſimple or reflected tranſparency; in the former caſe, the mirror is turned to throw the light on the card, and the eye is admitted above: in the latter, the mirror is turned to meet the eye, which is admitted below. The light is of courſe admitted or excluded by the proper application of ſhutters, and by raiſing or lowering the lamp. It may be likewiſe uſed as a common compaſs.

Obſervations by the Patentees.—It muſt be remarked that although, on the common

compaſſes, black and white are ſtrongly defined, yet, no little difficulty, at night, often occurs, in readily aſcertaining the exact point, which muſt yield to the ſuperior contraſt of light and darkneſs; and when its capability of being elevated to meet the eye, as well as its emitting leſs light on the ſails in chaſe, or when purſued, are thrown into the ſcale, it is fairly imagined conſiderable advantages will be found in its uſe.

MR. JAMES ASHWORTH'S (*of* TOTTINGTON, LANCASHIRE) *for a method of making* IRON-LIQUOR, *for the uſe of* DYERS *and* PAINTERS.

The patentee prefaces this ſpecification by obſerving, that according to the uſual proceſſes in making iron-liquor, a ſpace of ſeven weeks is required for the operation; but according to his invention, the ſame may be brought to perfection in two or three days.

Mr. Aſhworth's method is thus deſcribed: Any metallic oxyd is diſſolved in a vegetable acid; and as between theſe ſubſtances there is leſs affinity than between the ſame acid and the oxyd of iron; iron in its metallic ſtate is added to the above ſolution, which precipitates the metal before diſſolved, and is taken up in its place. Example: Diſſolve about ſix ounces of red lead in vinegar at a boiling heat, which is to be poured into a veſſel containing pieces of iron, and there left to ſtand all together about twenty-four or thirty-ſix hours. The liquor is then boiled with the ſame or freſh pieces of iron; and, when cool it is ready for uſe. A ſimilar effect is produced by ſubſtituting any of the oxyds of manganeſe, tin, copper, biſmuth, antimony, or arſenic, in the place of lead, or by the ſubſtituting any of the vegetable acids inſtead of vinegar. The application of this principle to the making of iron-liquor with vegetable acids is claimed by Mr. Aſhworth, as an excluſive privilege.

The ſecond principle, in this ſpecification, depends on the ſolution of any iron oxyd, as ocre, Venetian red, or Spaniſh-brown, in a vegetable acid brought to a boiling heat, then poured on iron in its metallic ſtate; and afrer it has ſtood a day or two, and boiled a ſecond time, it is good iron-liquor and fit for uſe.

Obſervation of the Patentee.—Although the principle of this ſecond proceſs differs from that deſcribed under the firſt head, and does not depend upon elective attraction, yet the ſolution of the metallic iron is, probably, effected by its attracting the oxygen from the oxyd of iron previouſly diſſolved, and a compound is by this means alſo obtained of a vegetable acid, with iron oxydated to the extent proper for producing good iron-liquor.

MR. JOSEPH FRYER'S (*of* RASTRICK, YORK) *for a machine for the purpoſe of* CUTTING, DRESSING *and* FINISHING WOOLLEN CLOTH.

This machine is applicable to the cutting, &c. the ſhag, fur, or pile, from all kinds of cloth or woven fabric tions which require the ſame, made of woollen or worſted yarn, down, ſilk, hair, cotton, or linen, uſed for wearing apparel, in a more expeditious manner, than has been hitherto accompliſhed. It is not poſſible to deſcribe the parts of this machine, ſo as to make it intelligible to the general reader without the aſſiſtance of plates.

After the cloth has undergone the operation of ſhearing, it is, in its deſcent to a cylinder, expoſed to a current of ſteam, thrown out from a horizontal tube with a number of apertures, ſo as to give it ſoftneſs and pliability; a bruſhing cylinder is next made to move againſt it, by which the remaining wool or fur is laid in one direction. It then paſſes between two poliſhed metal, hollow cylinders, kept hot by the admiſſion of ſteam or otherwiſe, which preſs it firmly, and diſſipate all the water imbibed from the ſteam.

The ſteam employed is procured either from a boiler, kept hot for the purpoſe, or from a ſmall ſteam-engine, of peculiar conſtruction, made uſe of for working the machine.

The ſimplicity of the ſteam-engine merits a deſcription here. A piſton is alternately preſſed upwards and downwards, by means of elaſtic ſteam, in a cylinder cloſed at both ends, with a wadded hole for the piſton-rod to move through, which gives motion to a crank and fly, or balance-wheel. Inſtead of condenſing the ſteam, as in other engines, it is, in this, ſuffered to eſcape, after it has forced the piſton, in either direction, to the end of the cylinder; it is then conducted through proper veſſels, to ſoften the cloth, and heat the preſſing cylinders, or made uſe of for any other purpoſe where heat is required, ſuch as heating drying-houſes, ſtoves, hot-houſes, &c.

Remarks by the Patentee.—This mode of finiſhing cloth gives it a much handſomer appearance, and renders it more durable in wearing, than thoſe finiſhed in a common way.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

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We learn from our correſpondents, that the MONTHLY MAGAZINE partakes with the Engliſh newſpapers the honour of that excluſion from France, which is a part of the policy of its preſent rulers. We ſhould feel a pride in ſuppoſing, that the known character of our miſcellany had procured us a diſtinction in this reſpect above our periodical brethren; but we rather conceive that the prohibition is extended to all publications of the claſs. And indeed we can ſcarcely imagine that *any* production of an Engliſh preſs, which profeſſes to give the current opinions reſpecting the tranſactions of the times, could fail of proving offenſive to a Government, that, to a ſyſtematic plan of deſpotiſm at home, unites a manifeſt deſign of exerting an unjuſt and tyrannical influence over all its weaker neighbours. There can be nothing in common between the ſpirit of ſuch a Government, and that of a genuine Engliſh writer, under whatever party he may be arranged.

We congratulate the public on the proſpect of a valuable account of that hitherto unknown country, IRELAND.—DR. BEAUFORT, of Collon, who, it is well known, is better qualified for the undertaking than any other perſon, announces a work in two quarto volumes, under the title of a Sketch of the Preſent State of Ireland, Statiſtical and Picturesque, to be illuſtrated with maps, and with a variety of ornamental engravings. The work is expected to make its appearance early in the winter of 1803.

It is with pleaſure we ſtate, that the ſubſcription for the benefit of the FEMALE ORPHANS of the late DR. GARNETT is likely to ſecure them a moderate independence. A ſum has been already collected, which, when the preſent thinneſs of the metropolis is conſidered, ſeems a good earneſt of its future ſucceſs. There is not a claſs in ſociety but what ſhould feel intereſted in the promotion of this undertaking; for there is not a claſs which has not been in ſome manner benefited by the labours of this lamented philoſopher.—Subſcriptions continue to be received by the following bankers in London: Meſſrs. Boſanquet and Co. 73, Lombard-ſtreet; Meſſrs. Coutts and Co. 59, Strand; Meſſrs. Edwards and Co. Stratford-place; Meſſrs. Hankey and Co. 7, Fenchurch-ſtreet; Meſſrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-ſtreet; Meſſrs. Pybus and Co. Old Bond-ſtreet; Meſſrs. Ranſom

Ransom, Morland and Co. 56, Pall-mall; also by Messrs. Bennett and White, Lloyd's Coffee-house; and Mr. Savage, at the house of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

The edition of Chatterton's works, undertaken for the benefit of his sister, is about to appear. So much new matter has been discovered, that it has been impossible to comprize the whole in two volumes; a third, therefore, has necessarily been added. Those subscribers who may object to the increased expence, are of course at liberty to withdraw their names; but, when the motive for subscribing is considered, it is hoped that no such instance will occur.

Mr. CAVALLO, whose name has not appeared before the public during so many years, proposes shortly to publish Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, in four volumes octavo.

Lieutenant ANDERSON has ready for publication a Journal of the Expedition against Egypt, under the Command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. This work, together with Dr. WITTMAN's, relative to the operations of the Turks in Syria and in the Desert, will complete the account of the expulsion of the French from Egypt. We learn also, that Mr. SPILSBURY, an artist, is preparing another, relative to the immediate operations of the squadron under the brave Sir Sidney Smith.

Mr. RITSON has in the press a curious, interesting, and important work, proving that abstinence from animal food is a moral and an indispensable duty.

This winter will be given to the public, Mr. PRATT's Foreign Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Westphalia; and likewise a new engraving of the Author's head, from an original portrait by Beach. Also the third, which is to be the closing volume of the Gleanings in England, with new editions of volumes the 1st and 2d.—The whole printed in a uniform manner, so as to accommodate the public with complete sets of the entire work in six volumes, or of the foreign and domestic division separately.

Dr. WALKER, Physician in Ordinary to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, will publish, in a few weeks, General Observations on the Constitution of Women, and on some of the Diseases to which they are more especially liable.

A new edition of Ignatius Sancho's Letters will shortly be published by his Son, who has opened a bookseller's-shop in Charles-street, Westminster. It will contain a *fac-simile* of Sterne's original Letter on the Slave-trade.

The Rev. JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN, of Bristol, will publish in a few days a volume of Sermons, designed as a Preservative from Infidelity and Religious Indifference.

On the First of November will be published the first volume of a Bibliographical Dictionary, containing an Account of the most curious, scarce, and useful Books, in all Departments of Literature, which have been printed in Latin, Greek, Coptic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Syriac, Chaldee, Æthiopic, Arabic, Persian, Armenian, &c. from the Infancy of Printing to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. This work will include the last edition of Harwood's View of the Classics. To which will be added, an Essay on Bibliography.

MR. FRANCIS BAILY, of the Stock Exchange, will shortly publish a set of very useful Tables for the Purchasing and Renewing of Leases, both for terms of years certain, and for lives; together with rules for determining the value of the *reversion* of such leases after any shorter term. The whole illustrated by a variety of examples, and explained in a clear and simple manner. To which will be added an Appendix, containing, besides the demonstrations, &c. some remarks on the method adopted by Dr. Price and Mr. Morgan for determining the value of annuities payable *half-yearly* and quarterly.

The Rev. JOHNSON GRANT, of Frodsham, has in hand a work on the Duties of a Curate in a large Parish, or Market-town: containing also Plans for bettering the Moral Condition of the Poor.

A Treatise on the various Races, Breeding, and Management of Cattle, and on Cattle Medicine, has been some time in preparation, by the Author of the New Farmer's Calendar, and may be shortly expected to make its appearance.

Mr. THELWALL is about to commit to the press a Comprehensive Outline of his Course of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution. The plan of Mr. Thelwall embraces a wide field of theoretical inquiry and practical elucidation—the object of which is the cultivation and improvement of our vocal language. During the last ten or twelve months his project has been in a constant train of *experimental* preparation; and during that time it has been partially developed in detached portions, or courses of from three to six lectures, in all the principal neighbourhoods from the banks of the Trent to the Tweed.

Tweed. But it is now intended to be displayed upon a larger scale; and Liverpool, Manchester, and Edinburgh are to be the theatres of successive exhibition. The intended publication will contain the plan of a course of twelve lectures, exclusively of two introductory discourses, devoted to a physiological examination of the structure and offices of the organs of speech, under the distinct classifications of *vocal* and *enunciative* organs. The plan of instruction proposed by the Lecturer embraces the whole science of delivery, enunciatory and gesticulative—conversational facility, reading, recital, public oratory—the removal of impediments—the cultivation of the higher accomplishments of the art:—and the objects of the printed outline are, to demonstrate, on the one hand, that his researches into the elements of the art have not been circumscribed by the boundaries of former inquiry; and, on the other, to invite the criticisms and suggestions of those persons of taste and intellect who may consider the undertaking as entitled to public patronage.

Mr. CRABB announces a Translation of Gesner's Life of Lavater; to which are added, some posthumous Works of that eccentric character.

Another posthumous Work of VOLTAIRE has made its appearance at Paris, and a Translation is announced in London.

A corrected Account of the late Discoveries in Africa is promised by Mr. LEYDEN, in two volumes octavo.

Mr. JAMES SIBBALD, proprietor of that circulating library which was originally established at Edinburgh by Allan Ramsay, the poet, is about to publish a Collection of Scottish Songs, in which he will use the greatest pains to admit none that are not of genuine Scottish origin, and free from the alterations of negligent transcribers or injudicious and impertinent editors. He will add a copious and elaborate Glossary, for the execution of which he is peculiarly qualified by his accurate acquaintance with the dialect now spoken in the southern pastoral districts of Scotland.

A person of the name of ROBERTS, of Portsmouth, has lately contrived a new method to prevent the accidents frequently occasioned by horses running away with carriages. It consists in disengaging the horses instantaneously from the carriage, *without their harness*, either entirely, or so as to be retained only by the head; and, at the same time, enabling either the driver, or a person in the inside, or behind, to block the hinder-wheels, or to direct the course of the carriage.

A composition lately noticed by Mr. DAVY, as fit for tinging oak or pear-wood of a mahogany colour, is made by boiling together Brasil-wood and Roman-alum; and, before it is applied to the wood, a little potash is to be added to it.—A durable varnish is formed (he says) from a solution of amber in oil of turpentine, mixed with a little linseed oil.

Some new Travels are announced from the French, in Denmark and Sweden, by LOUIS DE BOISGELIN, a Knight of Malta.

The Venus de Medicis, the master-piece of ancient sculpture, is on its way to Paris, to enrich the National Museum. The First Consul obtained it from the King of Etruria, on condition that he should recover for the King of Etruria the objects carried away by the Neapolitans during the war. Paris will then possess the two first statues in the world, the Venus de Medicis, and the Apollo Belvedere!

The great telescope of twenty-two Parisian feet in length, and twenty-two inches diameter, is nearly finished. It is thought that it will be superior to both the telescopes of Dr. Herschel at Slough. Its mechanism is so well contrived, that it will turn completely round with the greatest ease; nor will it require to be exposed to the open air, like those of Dr. Herschel.—The mirror, of 22 inches diameter, is of wonderful clearness and purity. It is, however, not wholly of Platina, as was first proposed, the Platina sent by the King of Spain not being sufficient.

Mr. MECHAIN, the astronomer, who has succeeded M. Cassini at the Observatory of Paris, is to set off this winter for Spain, by order of the French Government. He is to visit the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, and to continue the admeasurement of the meridian of France as it passes over those islands.

M. MILLIN continues to publish the description of the antiquities which the National Library possesses. The third number has just made its appearance.

The *Lycée*, a well-known literary establishment at Paris, near the *Palais-Royal*, is henceforth not to be called by that name, that it may not be confounded with the other *Lycée*, already existing: it is for the future to be called the *Athenée*, or *Athenæum*.

Mr. BRIDEL, formerly preacher to the French congregation at Basle, who published a Tour in Switzerland in 1789, is preparing for the press a new edition of his

work,

work, which will be embelliſhed with picturesque views, drawn by Mr. Birmann, one of the firſt landſcape-painters of Switzerland.

The family of GESSNER, the Poet, have lately promiſed the completion of the ſplendid edition of his works, of which two volumes in quarto were printed in his own office in 1777 and 1778, embelliſhed with frontiſpieces, vignettes, and other ornaments, drawn and etched by himſelf.—Theſe two volumes, which are regarded as a literary curioſity, will be ſurpaſſed by the elegance of the new volumes, which are to be loaded with decorations.

DECKER, of Baſle, has lately printed an Engliſh edition of Coxe's Travels in Switzerland, in three octavos, with a large new map, ſix views, and many uſeful notes. Inſtead of reprinting the imperfect catalogue of books annexed to the London edition, he has printed a catalogue of books relating to Switzerland, arranged in a ſyſtematic order, and brought down to the preſent time.

Mr. CAMPE, of Hamburg, has lately printed a work which is highly uſeful to thoſe who wiſh to learn the German or Engliſh languages: it is entitled German and Engliſh Dialogues, with a Collection of Idioms. The German of this book is remarkably pure: the Engliſh is from Perrin's work.

Another portion of Nemnich's Commercial Dictionary, in nine languages, will be ready in November.

A Picture of Liſbon, and a Picture of Madrid, both in the German language, and ſimilar in deſign to Dr. Hager's Picture of London, have made their appearance at Leipſic.

A very curious work has made its appearance on the Continent, entitled Characteriſtic Traits of the reigning Monarch of Pruſſia, Frederick William III. ſuppoſed to have been written by Monſ. DE HELD, in his confinement in the fortreſs of Colberg, formerly a priſoner in the fortreſs of Spandau.

A third number of a periodical work entitled the Aſiatic Magazine, has made its appearance at Weimar, of which M. JULIUS KLAPROTH is the editor.

A Voyage by the Spaniards to the South Seas, with ſomething new relative to Otaheite, in one volume octavo, with a chart, and an engraving, is among the new productions of Germany.

The experiments and reſults of Mr. LOWITZ, on the decoloration of vegetable liquors, &c. by pulveriſed charcoal, have been confirmed by ſome later experiments made by M. DUBURGA. The following circumſtances may be relied on:—Three ounces and a half of charcoal, purified by incandeſcence, mixed with 24 drops of ſulphuric acid, will purify $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of putrid water, without communicating any ſenſible acidity. The proceſs conſiſts in pouring the water upon this mixture, and afterwards filtering it. It deſtroys the aſtringent principle; it abſorbs fatty matters; it diſſipates all fœtid ſmells, and may be uſed with advantage in cleanſing muſty caſks: it has no effect on the ſmell of camphor, eſſences, ethereal oils, eſſence of orange, bark, &c.: it renders vinous liquors colourleſs: it diminiſhes ſcorbutic affections, ſweetens bad breath, and whitens the teeth.

M. MOREL, phyſician of the hoſpital of Colmar, has made uſe of oxygen-gas with great ſucceſs in ſome paralytic caſes.

VASSALLI EANDI, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Athenæum at Turin, has invented and conſtructed a pneumatic apparatus, with which all experiments in regard to the rarefaction and condenſation of air, and all kinds of aërial mixtures in given proportions, can be performed in an eaſy and ſimple manner, by means of piſtons and cocks.

Mr. BOCKMAN, a German optician, recommends for viewing the ſun, an eye-glaſs compoſed of four pieces, a light violet, a light green, a dark green, and a dark blue.

Profeſſor WOLKE, of Iever, has given an account of a water-ſpout which paſſed immediately over the ſhip in which he was ſailing in the gulph of Finland. It appeared to be 25 feet in diameter, conſiſting of drops about the ſize of a cherry: the ſea was agitated round its baſe through a ſpace of about 130 feet in diameter.—The ſame gentleman fully confirms the authenticity of the ſucceſsful treatment of caſes of deafneſs by Galvaniſm. Dr. REUSS, in Stutgard, gives ſimilar accounts of his own patients.

M. CHAUSIER employs a ſolution of oxygenated muriate of mercury, kept conſtantly in a ſtate of ſaturation, for preſerving animal ſubſtances from putrefaction. The preparations are to remain immerſed in the ſolution ſeveral days, and then dried by expoſure to light and air. After the proceſs, they are no longer ſuſceptible of being eaſily decompoſed; they preſerve their form, and become poſſeſſed of a great degree of hardneſs, and are not ſubject to the attacks of inſects.

Since the revolution operated by LINNÆUS in the science of botany, almost all the countries of Europe have had their Floras, or a catalogue of their respective vegetable productions, classed after the method of that great master. There is none, however, extant for antient or the *ci-devant* Alsace, no botanist having hitherto completed for the public the imperfect works of the Naturalists Mappus and Lindern, published about sixty years ago. It appears that the celebrated Professor HERMANN had been labouring for thirty years together in compiling a Flora of Alsace. The extent of the plan which he had adopted, and the perfection which he wished to bestow on his work, prevented him from publishing it before his death; but there is every reason to expect that Citizen HAMMER, his son-in-law, will shortly lay it before the public.

A periodical work is now publishing at Leipzig, intitled: *Commentarii Societatis Philologicæ Lipsiensis. Ed. curavit* CHRISTIANUS DANIEL BECKIUS. *Vol. prim. Part prim.* This new journal is composed in Latin, and will form a repository wherein M. Beck and the other members of the Philological Society of Leipzig will communicate to the public a knowledge of all the works, more or less considerable, that have a relation to philology; for example, the *Acta Eruditorum*, the *Bibliotheca Critica* of Ruhnken and of Wyttenbach, and other similar periodical works. The reason that has induced the authors to prefer the Latin tongue for this journal, may be easily conceived, viz. that by this means philologists of all countries (among whom the Latin is still the universal tongue) may derive advantage from it. This periodical work will contain —1. Observations and memoirs on philology in general, and its different parts, as likewise on history, antient geography, archeology, &c.; on the manner of reading and of explaining antient authors, and on the interpretation of different passages, expressions, &c.—2. Judgments on the opinions and the discoveries of the learned in this kind, and modest critiques of errors which may have been committed on this subject.—3. Readings of MSS. that have not yet been collated, or that have been so improperly.—4. Short academical dissertations, either whole or in extracts. 5. The translation or extract of memoirs on subjects of philology, contained in the journals or collections of different countries.—6. The observations published in the literary journals, or other works of criticism, on occasion of books newly published. And 7. Extracts of philological works of a certain extent, and the most complete list possible of the works that shall appear on philology.

A general meeting of all the members of the Society for Encouragement of National Industry, took place at Paris, on the 9th of Messidor last. The assembly, at which Count Rumford, and Sir C. Blagden, of the Royal Society of London, corresponding members, assisted, was very numerous. The Minister of the Interior presided over this sitting, and opened it by a discourse. Citizen DEGERANDO, Secretary, gave an account afterwards, in the name of the Council of Administration, of its labours during the last six months, of the researches which it has made, of the premiums which it has granted, and of the contributions the Society has received. Citizens PETIT, in the name of the Commission of Finances, and CHASSIRON, in the name of the Censors, gave in accounts of the treasury, and of the distribution of the sums contained in it. Different new inventions were presented to the Society. The number of the members who composed the Council of Administration, has been augmented to fifty-nine. Committees have been appointed for finances, mechanic arts, chymical arts, œconomical arts, agriculture, and commerce.

The Court of Madrid is about to send two gentlemen of scientific character to the interior of Africa, viz. Don BADIA LE BLEIC, for geography, and S. DE NORHAS CLEMENTE for natural history. They are expected to arrive in England for the purpose of purchasing mathematical and astronomical instruments, as likewise to confer with Mungo Park, and the members of the African Society.—Don MUTIS will likewise go at the expence of the Spanish Government on a voyage to South America, attended by his learned pupil ZEA. They will visit several unknown parts of the Spanish possessions in that quarter of the globe; and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of the result of their philosophical labours.

The Society of Agriculture of the Department of the Seine has lately opened a subscription to procure from Spain four thousand fine woolled sheep, which, according to the treaty of Basle, still remain at the disposition of the French Government.

According to M. LENZ (a German Professor, and late tourist in Sweden) the Royal

Royal Muſeum of Antiques at Stockholm is one of the richeſt and moſt conſiderable collections in Europe, next to thoſe of Italy and Paris. It is placed in the King's *chateau* or palace, and is under the inſpection of the Chevalier de FREDENHEIM, who made a diſcovery in the *Forum Romanum* at Rome, in the month of January, 1789, and of which Citizen OBERLIN afterwards publiſhed a notice in the French journals. This Muſeum, among other curious objects, contains two large marble chandeliers of exquiſite workmanſhip, a number of urns and ſarcophagi, one of which is executed with remarkable beauty, ſeveral tripods, a great many ſtatues, in the number of which are the Nine Muſes, purchaſed in Italy at a great expence, and an Endymion aſleep, of the natural ſize, which is conſidered as one of the fineſt remains of antiquity. The chin and one of the thighs are of modern reſtoration. At the time of the King's tour to Rome, it was diſinterred in the environs; this Prince made a purchaſe of it for 4000 rix-dollars of Sweden, and obtained of the Pope permiſſion to remove it to Stockholm; but ſcarcely had he made the acquiſition of it, when an Engliſh gentleman offered 20,000 rix-dollars for it. M. de Fredenheim has ordered ſome of the principal pieces in the collection to be engraved, and particularly the Endymion, the Nine Muſes, and the marble chandeliers. Theſe engravings are accompanied with a commentary in the French language.

GOTTHELF FISCHER, Profeſſor and Librarian at Mentz, has lately publiſhed the ſecond number of a work entitled, A Deſcription of Typographical Rarities and remarkable MSS. &c. &c. with the portrait of Fuſt, and an engraving containing proofs of characters of different periods. This work is divided into three parts or ſections. The firſt is entitled, Supplements to the Hiſtory of the Diſcovery of Printing. Under this title Fiſcher, after having revoked the portraits of Fuſt which the public are in poſſeſſion of, none of which has been taken after a true original, gives ſome details on that which appears at the head of this number, copied from a portrait engraved in wood, formerly preſerved in the collection of M. Huder, and now in that of M. Reuter, and which carries with it all the marks of authenticity. Fiſcher is even inclined to think that this portrait is done by the letter-engraver who executed in wood, for the printing-office of Fuſt, thoſe beautiful initial letters, which alone would be ſufficient to acquire him a reputation, were his name known to us. Fiſcher gives afterwards an eſſay on the differences of the firſt characters which Fuſt and Schoeffer made uſe of at Mentz. According to his reſearches, he eſtabliſhes five claſſes of types, different from one another, and a greater number of alphabets. The next article contains the bibliographical deſcription of twenty-three rare books; among others that of a German poem, of 297 verſes, on comfits and ſpiceries, by Jean Folz, printed on eight pages in ſixteens, without the printer's name, but the ſize, paper, and type of which prove that it came from the preſſes of Kacheloffen. Fiſcher has this work in his poſſeſſion. He then gives the poem entire, which may be conſidered as a medical treatiſe of that time: the Poet appears in this production as an original thinker, and in ſome degree as the firſt inventor of the medical doctrine of Brown. Fiſcher follows up this poem with a number of obſervations, which have a reference either to the contents or to the expreſſions.—When there are other editions extant of the works of which Citizen Fiſcher ſpeaks, he does not fail to indicate the differences, and often to notice the moſt remarkable variations. The third ſection contains the deſcription of the MS. of the Four Evangeliſts, diſcovered among the effects that belonged to the Convent of St. Maximin, of which Citizen Fiſcher has formerly given a notice in the *Magazin Encyclopedique* (year 4, vol. 3, p. 494). This is followed by ſome obſervations on the characteriſtical marks, to diſtinguiſh the age of the MSS. The engraving with which this volume is enriched, contains proofs of the different characters employed by Fuſt and Schoeffer, and the form of the cyphers which are found in the works printed by Ather Hoernen, in the year 1470; by Leonard Hollen, in 1480; and by Kacheloffen, in 1489. Theſe cyphers differ moſt materially in the form of the 4, of the 5, and of the 7.

Erratum.—In our laſt Supplement, p. 687, col. 1. lin. 19, &c. for "*Fractional and Integral Arithmetic*," read, "*The Differential and Integral Calculus, or the Doctrine of Fluxions and Fluents.*"

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

(The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.)

BANKRUPTCIES.

ADAMS, Joseph, Brompton, Kent, butcher. (Harvey, Curitor ſtreet
Beldaler, J. Market Deeping, brazier and corn merchant. (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's inn
Breamwhite, J. jun. Rockland, ſhopkeeper. (Foſter, Son, Unthank, and Forſter, Norwich
Bevington, T. Worceſter, draper. (Johnſon, Inner Temple
Bridgman, J. Church Court, Lothbury, merchant. (Druce, Bilſter ſquare
Biddulph, J. Stafford, cordwainer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.
Brotherton, J. Manchester, grocer. (Clements, Liverpool
Brome, W. Melford, Suffolk, ſtaymaker. (Dickinſon and Borton. Bury St. Edmunds
Cox, J. John ſtreet, Minories, painter and glazier. (Cokaine and Taylor. Coleman ſtreet
Da Coita, Hannanel Mendez, jun. Orange ſtreet, Bloomſbury, grocer, &c: (Willett and Annefly, Finſbury ſquare
Dalton, J. Deptford, bricklayer. (Cartlar, Deptford bridge
Davey, J. East Anſtey, yeoman. (Santer, New Inn
Davis, Henry, Portſea, merchant and ſhip owner. (Atcheſon, Ely place.
Easterby, G. and W. Macfarlane, Canada Warf, Rotherhithe, merchants. (Johnſon, Ely place
Farthing, R. Blackney, merchant. (Windus and Holloway, Chancery lane.
Fawcett, T. Cniſwell ſtreet, brandy merchant. (Martin, Vintner's Hall
Fallon, P. Edward ſtreet, Portman ſquare, hatter. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn
Hughes, J. Worceſter, butcher. (Barker, Gray's Inn
Horton, J. Iſlington Road, mealman and baker. (Ailingham, St. John's ſquare
Heatley, A. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, broker. (Palmer and Tomlinſon, Warnford court.
Iſdell, N. Hambledon, ſurgeon and apothecary. (Todd, Andover
Lewes, T. Bedford ſtreet, Covent Garden, druggiſt. (Walker, Coleman ſtreet
Lambard, J. Fenchurch ſtreet, flour merchant. (Wright and Bovil, Chancery lane
Loggin, W. and R. Slater, Newgate ſtreet, linen drapers. (Dawes, Angel Court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Lawrence, J. Eltham, baker. (Edmunds, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn
Nightingale G. Leadenhall ſtreet, carver and gilder. (Kibblewhite, Gray's Inn
Pope, W. late of Mahomed Pour, Bengal, now of Wood ſtreet, London, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Old Jewry
Perſehouſe, J. Shrewſbury, linen draper. (Mr. W. Eyenton Jerſeys, Shrewſbury
Pilling, Oſwald, Liveſey, miller. (Dewhurſt, Blackburn.
Platt, G. Diglee, in Saddleworth, merchant and cloth manufacturer. (Parmer with T. Platt, of Diglee, and W. Platt, of Hamburgh.) (Battye, Chancery lane
Pucher, J. Weymouth, merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple
Roberts, E. Bedford court, Covent Garden, woollen draper. (Palmer and Tomlinſons, Warnford court
Robinſon, Samuel, Sheffield, ſciſſors ſmith. (Sykes, New Inn
Simpkins, T. A. Old Swan lane, lighterman, &c. (Clare and Church, Gray's Inn
Solly, R. Heaton, St. Margeret's at Cliff, Dover, merchant, &c. (Aſhfield, High ſtreet, Shadwell
Share, Elizabeth and T. Clocbury Mortimer, druggiſts and grocers. (Griffiths, Lincon's Inn
Starbury, J. Charlotte ſtreet, Blackfriar's Road, baker. (Townſhend and Ruſſell,
Tomkinſon, J. and R. and D. F. Solicke, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings
Tuck, W. Iſlington, cowkeeper. (Wilkinſon, Lamb ſtreet, Spital ſquare
Truſſe, W. Fore ſtreet, ſhoemaker. (Higden and Sym, Currier's Hall
Taylor, J. Manchester, merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn
Wilkinſon, R. and G. Daniel, Kingſton, Hull, merchants. (Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet
Wha eley. J. Bankſide, Southwark, colour manufacturer. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin Friars

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ALLEN, Arthur, Chicheſter, ironmonger lane, merchant, Nov. 15
Anderſon, J. Clare ſtreet, butcher, Nov. 13
Bird, S. Manchester, linen draper, Oct. 22
Barker, John and James, East Retford, mercers, Oct. 20
Brock, J. jun. Wapping ſtreet, ſhopſeller, Oct. 30
Booth, C. Alton, plater, Nov. 1
Bailey, W. Malmſbury, victualler, Nov. 5
Britton, G. briſtol, grocer, Nov. 5
Bent, T. Davyhulme, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 2
Brien, Daniel, James ſtreet, Covent Garden, victualler, Nov. 4
Bebman, Simon Morice, Turnwheel lane, merchant, Nov. 16
Biſhop, T. Birmingham, bookſeller, Nov. 4
Beck, R. Glouceſter, innkeeper, Jan. 21, 1803
Bramley, J. Halliſax, woollen draper, &c. Nov. 8
Butler, W. Welden, linen draper, Nov. 15
Blair, J. London ſtreet, Ratcliff Croſs, Dec. 1
Cockayne, N. Derby, baker, Oct. 23
Chivers, W. Newgate ſtreet, upholder, Nov. 6
Cuvelje, Abraham, Zinon Doncker, and James Fiſher, Lancaſter, merchants. Joint Eſtate and ſeparate Eſtate of Cuvelje, Oct. 26
Clerke, the Rev. Sir William Henry, Bart. Walmerſley. Nov. 10
Cooper, J. Chorley, cotton manufacturer. Oct. 28
Cocket, T. Peckham, baker, Nov. 15
Caſtro, T. Old Gravel lane, baker, Nov. 15
Corri, D. Hay Market, muſical inſtrument maker, &c. Nov. 16
Clarke, R. Fore ſtreet, grocer, Nov. 15
Cokon, J. Coſh, jobber, Dec. 21
Doller, W. Winchester, innholder, Oct. 25
Da Coita, Jacob Mendez, Thavies Inn, merchant, Nov. 3
Danſon, G. Lancaſter, merchant, Oct. 26
Debrett, J. Piccadilly, bookſeller, Oct. 30
Dancaſter, J. New Alresford, grocer, Nov. 6
Davies, R. Park lane, ſadler, Nov. 6
Daniel T. and John Wall, Foſter lane, goldſmiths, &c. Nov. 15
Dennett, T. New ſtreet, Covent Garden, goldſmith, Nov. 13
Evans, W. Water ſtreet, Carmarthen, draper and mercer, Oct. 30
Elkins, W. Oxford ſtreet, bookseller, Dec. 1
Fontham, Henry Hale, Greville ſtreet, Hatton Garden, merchant, Nov. 15
Ford, W. St. Thomas the Apoſtle, Devon, timber merchant, Oct. 29
Fearnon, J. Birmingham, tin plate worker, Nov. 1
Fiddy, J. Coltiſhall, corn merchant, Nov. 3
Fraſer, H. Nightingale lane, grocer, Nov. 6
Fogg, B. High Holborn, ſadler, Nov. 6
Girling, D. Beccles, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 13
Gilpin, J. Wrexham, linen draper, Oct 22
Gouthit, W. Old Fiſh ſtreet, dryſalter, &c. Oct. 30
Garner, T. jun. Bread ſtreet, warehouſeman, Oct. 30
Glover, W. and R. Williams, Bangor, dealers, Nov. 11
Green, J. Hunſleet, Leeds, brewer, Nov. 6
Gates R. Great Saffron Hill, baker, Nov. 13
Haigh, J. Low Whitley, factor, Oct. 21
Hopwood, D. Union ſtreet, St. Mary le bone, grocer Oct. 23
Horton, T. Lawrence Poultney Hill, Oct. 16
Hart, J. Cambridge, innkeeper, Oct. 30
Hilſtead, R. Horſham, victualler, Nov. 6
Hanford, J. Alford, innkeeper, Nov. 2
Hine, J. Exeter. ſcrivener, Nov. 2
Heyes, W. Gainſburgh, mercer, &c. Nov. 8
Harriſon, J. Everingham, Nottingham, glover, Nov. 11
Higſon, J. and T. Talker, Liverpool, linen drapers, Nov. 4
Howard, S. Bradford, carpenter, Nov. 2
Humphreys, Evan, Temple ſtreet, Briſtol, victualler
Johnſon, Dudley, St. Paul's Church yard, trunk maker, Nov. 16
Jackſon, G. ſen. Piccadilly, plumber, Nov. 23
Jackſon, J. Lime ſtreet, wine merchant, Oct. 19
Kirkpatrick, J. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 20
King, J. Marſhall, Liverpool, Coffee houſe keeper, Oct. 27
Lowes, D. and J. Henry Rigg, Hart ſtreet, Covent Garden, rectifiers and brandy merchants, Nov. 6
Lucas, N. and C. Betke, Pancras lane, merchants Dec. 7
Martindale, J St. James's ſtreet, wine merchant, Nov. 6
Matſon, G. Farleton, horſe dealer, Oct. 26
Mann, A. Markiane, oilman, &c. Nov. 15
Moſes, M. H. Birmingham, grocer, &c. Nov. 3
Middleton, W. J. Holland, Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 12
Miller, J. Hammerſmith, wheelwright. Dec. 4
Norcroſs, T. Kivington, manufacturer, Oct. 29
Nabbs, J. Great Bolton, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 27
Ockender, R. Boxhill, ſhopkeeper, Nov. 16
Oldfield, J. Leeds, cloth merchant, Oct. 25
Orſich, Frederick Ludwig Emil, Frith ſtreet, mathematical inſtrument maker, Nov.
O'Neill, T. Albion ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 27
Palmer, W. Holbeach, Lincoln, grocer. Oct. 26
Parquet, E. Somer's Town, diſtiller, Nov. 4
Pitkeathley, R. Taviſtock ſtreet, Covent Garden, bookſeller, Dec. 4.
Parker, E. Stevenage, corn dealer, Nov. 13
Racſter, W. Briſtol, ſcrivener, Nov. 2
Sack, Lewis, Hatton Court, Threadneedle ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 3
Sharpleſs, J. and J. Anderton, manufacturers, Oct. 25
Smith, J. St. Martin's lane, baker, Nov. 6
Sing, T. Horden, Stockport, grocer, Oct. 25
Sutton, W. Salter's Hall court, merchant, Nov. 2
Stephens, T. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 1
Scholfield, E. Neat Bank, fuſtian manufacturer, Nov. 10
Sinkler, G. Kingſton, Hull, merchant, Nov. 9
Thomas, W. and H. Helketh, Cheſter, bankers, Oct. 28
Timmins, J. Bowling ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Oct. 30
Thomas, W. and J. Sukes, Dartmouth, merchants, Oct. 30
Tunnicliff, J. and Moſes, Mucclesfield, button and twiſt manufacturers, Oct. 30
Turner, T. Trowbridge, grocer and banker, Nov. 16
Wilmot, H. and S. Beaminſter, tanners, Oct. 26
Williamſon, T. Holbeach, grocer, Oct. 25
Wilſon, E. East Retford, innkeeper, Nov. 5
Whittaker, J. Saltord, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 12
Yates, T. Stockport, (Partner with Charles Lowes, late of Manchester,) muſlin manufacturer, Nov. 14

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

" Yes! yes! be mercileſs, thou Tempeſt dire!" A Scene in Pizzarro. The Words by R. B. Sheridan, Eſq. Set to Muſic and dedicated to Mrs. Sheridan, by J. P. Salomon, Eſq. 1s. 6d.

THESE words have already been ſet to muſic by two other compoſers, Mr. Kelly, of Drury-lane Theatre, and Mr. Chard, organiſt of Wincheſter Cathedral. Without ſpeaking of the *comparative* merit of the preſent compoſition, we muſt ſay that it poſſeſſes great and independent excellencies, and forms a claſſical ſample of Mr. Salomon's taſte, judgment, and ſcience. The ſenſe of the words has been conſulted with accuracy and feeling, and many of the paſſages exhibit a delicacy and addreſs in modulation, and a force of expreſſion much beyond the reach of the generality of modern compoſers.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin. Compoſed and inſcribed to the Right Honourable Counteſs Temple, by D. Steibelt, Eſq. 7s. 6d. *Op.* 45.

Theſe ſonatas poſſeſs an eminent portion of that merit for which we naturally look in the works of a compoſer of Mr. Steibelt's rank. The opening movements are written in an elegant and finiſhed ſtyle, and are calculated to ſhew the finger of the practitioner to great advantage. The pieces are interſperſed with various familiar airs, among which we recognize " The Laſs of Edinburgh Town," and other eſtabliſhed favourites, all which the compoſer has embelliſhed and arranged with great taſte and addreſs.

Six Divertimentos, with favourite Italian Airs, as Preludes for the Piano forte, with or without the additional Keys. Compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Jerningham, by F. Damiani. 7s. 6d.

Theſe divertimentos, which, we believe, are the firſt of the kind ever printed in this country, will be found highly uſeful both to vocal performers, and piano-forte practitioners. In each piece ſome favourite Italian Air, accompanied with the words, is given as a *theme*, and afterwards worked upon in an elegant and ingenious ſtyle, as an exerciſe for the piano-forte. The taſte evinced in this part of Mr. Damiani's work does him great credit, and will recommend it to the notice of all real judges and encouragers of fine taſte in compoſition.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, with an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute. Compoſed and dedicated to the Counteſs of Bathurſt, by Henry Michele. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Michele has not written theſe ſonatas in a ſtyle that entitles him to a place among the firſt rank of Engliſh compoſers; yet we find ſome things to commend, and feel our expectations reſpecting his future productions conſiderably raiſed. The paſſages, though not ſtriking or elegant, flow with eaſe, and riſe naturally out of each other; and the ſeveral movements are ſo contraſted as to greatly heighten and improve the general effect. In ſaying this, we do not mean to compliment the compoſer's judgment at the expence of his genius. We wiſh to acknowledge his talent to its fulleſt extent, and cannot diſmiſs this article without recommending it to him to perſevere earneſtly in the career he has commenced.

" See Aurora's Rays Extending," Written on the Definitive Treaty of Peace, by J. Biſſet, Muſeum, Birmingham. Sung by Mr. Incledon. Compoſed by J. Mazzinghi, Eſq. 1s.

This air would take a reſpectable rank among the productions of a compoſer of leſs merit than Mr. Mazzinghi; but, as coming from his pen, we cannot ſay that we find in it any thing extraordinary. The whole is in the form of a *rondo*: but the *theme*, if not dull and ſpiritleſs, is far from being novel or ſtriking, and the diſcuſſive paſſages do not riſe above mediocrity.

" The Parachute; or, All the World Balloon-mad." A much admired Comic Song. Written by Mr. Fox, ludicrouſly deſcriptive of the five aërial Excurſions made in England, by M. Garnerin. 1s.

In this temporary effort of Mr. Fox's lyric talents we find neither poetry nor reaſon. The verſe, if verſe we may call it, is every where rough and coarſe, and the meaſure broken and diſjointed, without any thing like an *idea* to compenſate theſe mechanical deficiencies. The words are ſet to an old popular Engliſh air; but it is a pity that the author did not, for the ſake of *conſiſtency*, compoſe a melody for them himſelf.

An Air, with Variations and Accompaniments for a Flute and Violin, Obligato. Compoſed by R. Light, jun. 2s.

This air is conceived in a pleaſant ſtyle, and the variations are arranged with ingenuity. The compoſition is obviouſly, though not *expreſsly*, intended for the piano-forte: and, if properly accompanied, its performance cannot but produce an effect highly creditable to the taſte and judgment of the compoſer.

" Religious Gems," A Ballad, from Carliſle's Specimens of Arabian Poetry. The Muſic compoſed by T. Haigh. 1s,

The melody of this Ballad poſſeſſes no prominent feature of excellence. It is not, however,

however, wholly deſtitute of merit. The ſenſe of the words is juſtly, if not forcibly, conveyed; and the paſſages are ſmooth and connected.

"*The Humble thatch'd Cottage, in the Village of Love.*" *Sung by Mrs. Bland. Compoſed by J. Sanderſon.* 1s.

A pleaſingneſs of melody, recommended by characteriſtic expreſſion, forms the leading feature of this ballad, and proves Mr. Sanderſon's adroitneſs in the production of agreeable trifles.

The lovers of fine and genuine cathedral compoſition will be glad to hear that Mr. John Aſhley propoſes to publiſh, by ſubſcription, the late Dr. Boyce's two juſtly celebrated Anthems, "Lord thou haſt been our Refuge," and "Bleſſed is he that conſidereth the Poor," to which will be added "Here ſhall ſoft Charity," being part of an Ode compoſed by the ſame great maſter for the Leiceſter Infirmary. The whole to be dedicated to the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, for whoſe annual performances, at St. Pauls, the above two anthems were originally compoſed.

We are ſorry to have to announce to our Muſical Readers the deceaſe of the late ingenious, ſcientific and juſtly eſteemed Muſician, Arnold, who died on the 23d of October, at his houſe in Duke ſtreet, Weſtminſter, after an illneſs of conſiderable length, which he bore with a manly patience and Chriſtian fortitude.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In October, 1802.

FRANCE.

OUR Readers will recollect that the principal powers of Europe were lately engaged in a war, the motive and object of which was, that a people (the French nation), have not a right to chooſe a government for themſelves, but muſt acquieſce in that which had been previouſly eſtabliſhed, or in what the neighbouring powers might think proper to impoſe upon them. There is now ſome probability, that the converſe of this propoſition will be contended for by the ſame powers, and that we ſhall ſee them in arms to aſſert the right of the Swiſs nation to chooſe their own government.

We would not wiſh, however, to be regarded as the apologiſts of the French Government, nor as attempting to juſtify an interference, which muſt ever be adverſe to the independent feelings of Engliſhmen. We have lamented—and we continue to deplore—in this inſtance, as well as in many others, the blindneſs of Bonaparte to his real intereſts—to his laſting reputation. Never was a nobler career opened to one of Fortune's moſt favoured children than to this man. It was in his power to have built up a reputation of the moſt ſolid materials, as magnificent as laſting; to have conciliated the eſteem of the preſent generation, and the admiration of poſterity. It is yet in his power to tread back moſt of his erroneous ſteps; and, from the ſoundneſs of his underſtanding, and the extent of his talents, we are not yet deſtitute of hope. It is from the publications of this country alone, that this great man can become acquainted with the voice of truth, and, unleſs we are greatly miſinformed, he is not inattentive to them. To flatter, in ſuch inſtances, is to deceive. We cordially wiſh him well—we wiſh him beſt, when we deſire him to act well; and, when we animadvert moſt upon his conduct, we prove ourſelves as much his friends, as we are the friends of liberty.

Leaving his conduct, in the affairs of Switzerland, to be diſcuſſed under its proper head, we ſhall advert, at preſent, to his internal government, and take up the ſubject at the point where we laſt terminated our periodical taſk. It was under the auſpices, at leaſt, under the name, of liberty, that Bonaparte was known to the world. Under theſe auſpices he conquered; for the energy derived from the cauſe led the ſoldiers of France to ſupport with effect the plans which the genius of their commander deviſed. He ſhould, therefore, have been doubly cautious not to deſert this ſtandard. Deſpotiſm is ſupported upon principles very different from thoſe which have favoured the French Revolution—upon ancient prejudice, upon long eſtabliſhed power: it is a fabrick generally erected "line upon line." An attempt to eſtabliſh it upon revolutionary principles may be ſucceſsful for a ſhort time, but its duration cannot be permanent. Unleſs the government of Bonaparte be eſſentially different from that which exiſted under the Houſe of Bourbon, he will not be a reformer, but an uſurper: and the people will not forget, that, if arbitrary

power is to be exercised, there are those, who (according to the ancient opinions of nations) have a right superior to his. It is therefore, only by supporting the cause of freedom, by ameliorating the political condition of the nation, that Bonaparte can render his authority permanent. Venal support is at once delusive and precarious; they who serve for gain will serve any master.

Admitting (for that is the only argument in favour of his late measures), that the state of France requires at present a strong executive government, there are yet many instances in which the freedom and happiness of the people might be consulted, without interfering with the interests or safety of the government. At least, a good and equitable code of civil jurisprudence (that first of national blessings), might be instituted for them. Is the First Consul wholly ignorant of the manner in which justice is administered in this country and in America? The pomp and the expences of government might also admit of diminution. If the "trappings of royalty" are to decorate the Consul, why does he defer to usurp the name? Another question also inevitably presents itself—Are the French nation wholly incapable of the representative form of government—are no means to be devised, if not for investing them at once with this invaluable franchise, at least, within a limited period? Are there no means to be contrived for reducing such an institution in France to the order and regularity of a British or American assembly? Dares the hero of Marengo not face a free parliament; or, has he no means of influencing, in some degree, its hostile movements, without totally destroying even the shadow of liberty?

The truth is, in his internal regulations, we discern not that sound policy, which directed his military, and even some of his political, arrangements. We cannot perceive that a permanent senate can be less dangerous to his authority, than a legislature periodically chosen, and liable to be melted, in a short time, into the mass of the people. We cannot discover that a rigid police will afford more ample protection and security, than the esteem and affections of a people. Perhaps, for the present, some restriction on the licentiousness of the press may not be unnecessary; but the Consul ought to recollect the remark of Hume, "that a whisper may circulate as rapidly as a pamphlet."

The latest accounts from France seem to justify these speculations, and the *good humour*, at least, of the people, seems not upon the increase. Even the military may be less firmly attached than the Government may suppose; and, if they are dissatisfied, as report states them to be, with the rewards of their valour, it should be remembered, that military bodies always act in unison, and their movements in politics, as in the field, are rapid and decisive. A secret council, it is said, has been held at the Tuilleries, to take into consideration the state of public opinion. At this meeting, several memorials were read, but that which was most attended to was the production of a man distinguished during the Revolution. This paper asserts as a principle, that the Revolution has infused into the French people a restless desire of change. It proceeds to enquire into the state of parties. From the Royalists and Anarchists, the writer thinks, the Government has little to fear; but it has every thing to dread from a mixed party, which is the more formidable, as it has not yet betrayed its views, and because its strength and resources are still entire. They hold a medium between Jacobinism and Royalty; they have agents and abettors every where, and particularly direct their attention to the discontented military. It was observed by another member of the council, that the state of public opinion was very alarming—that reports of the most absurd kind were propagated concerning the views of the Government, and the persons who had acquired national property were peculiarly affected by them. From this, he inferred, that a scheme for the subversion of government was actually in existence; and, as a remedy, he recommended a *deportation*, so arranged as not to give a violent shock to public opinion, but so extensive as to comprise the most active individuals of each faction. The result of this Council was an instruction to the Senate to deliberate on the means of establishing a new mode of colonization, which will afford facilities of conveying away the discontented.

Such appears, from report, to be the actual state of France; and we are fully of opinion, that the expedient suggested as above, or even the interference of the Government, in the state of Europe, will prove utterly abortive; and nothing can avert the storm that seems ready to break on Bonaparte, but the establishment of a good and legal government. The general indignation, indeed, which the interference of the government, in the affairs of Switzerland, is said to have excited in France is a proof that the Consul is not yet quite

deſpotic, and, we truſt, it will operate as a ſalutary caution.

That the government is ſenſible of the dangerous ſituation of affairs, appears from every part of its conduct; and there are ſome circumſtances, which ſeem to announce a better order of things. The Miniſter of Police, Fouché, with his hoſt of ſpies, has been diſmiſſed. This meaſure, it is rumoured, was adopted to gratify General Moreau, who had expreſſed himſelf with warmth and feeling againſt this groſs infringement of perſonal liberty. Every means beſides has been employed, it is ſaid, to conciliate this great man, and to gain his approbation.

Another meaſure of neceſſary caution, perhaps, but which will have, we foreſee, ſome ſalutary effects to mankind, is a decree of the Firſt Conſul, dated October 2, reſtricting the importation of Negroes or Mulattoes into the French colonies. This, we truſt, will be the firſt ſtep towards the abolition of the abominable Slave-trade.

SWITZERLAND.

The inſurrection, which we announced in our laſt Political Retroſpect, has ſince aſſumed a ſtill more formidable appearance. By the middle of September, it appears, the whole of the Eaſtern Diviſion of the Helvetic Republic, Turgovia, and a part of the Griſons, excepted, was in open inſurrection againſt the conſtituted authorities; and ſuch was the addreſs of the leaders, or the juſtice of their cauſe, that the partiſans of the ancient oligarchy, and the decided friends of democracy, appeared equally zealous to demoliſh the government fabricated for them by France. About the ſame time, the Cantons of Argovia and Baden, were in full inſurrection. The peaſants roſe in a maſs, and immediately took poſſeſſion of Burg and Lenzburg. A warm action was fought at Baden, in which the peaſants were victorious over the troops of the government; and, on the 18th of September, the partriots, under the command of General Erlach appeared before Berne. General Andermatt, the Commander of the Army of the Government, called the Helvetic Army, had juſt before arrived there from Zurich, with 3000 men. With this force he found himſelf utterly unable to contend with the army of Erlach, which amounted, according to report, to 30,000. After a ſhort action, therefore, the Government found themſelves under the neceſſity of capitulating. The Conſtituted Authorities agreed to remove to Lauſanne, accompanied by the French and Spaniſh Miniſters, &c. where they arrived on the 20th. The patriotic party were no ſooner eſtabliſhed at Berne, than they publiſhed a proclamation, explanatory of their views, which were to leave the inhabitants of the ſeveral cantons at full liberty to chooſe and regulate their reſpective local governments. At the ſame time, they iſſued a plan for a federal conſtitution for the regulation of the whole Helvetic body. In the mean time, Lucerne and Fribourg were taken poſſeſſion of by the patriots, and the flame of inſurrection extended to Lugarno, and even to the Valteline, which forms a part of the Italian Republic. The Griſons alſo reſumed their ancient laws. General Bachman, formerly in the pay of England, was appointed Commander of the Confederate Troops; and the Helvetic army being defeated on the 3d of October, before Avenches, the Government of Lauſanne was thrown into the utmoſt conſternation, and meditated ſeriouſly a retreat to Geneva.

Such was the ſtate of things when General Rapp arrived at Lauſanne with a proclamation from the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic. In this extraordinary paper Bonaparte reproaches them with the factions into which for two years they had been divided. In the year 10, he ſtates, that at their deſire the French troops were withdrawn, but that their different parties then embraced the opportunity of renewing the troubles. He adds, that he had reſolved not to meddle in their affairs, but that he now revoked his reſolve; that he was determined to become their mediator, and that his mediation ſhould be efficacious. He then proceeds with the moſt revolting inſolence to dictate his terms. These are, that within five days the Senate ſhall meet at Berne—all the Authorities that have been formed ſhall ceaſe to meet—the collecting of arms ſhall ceaſe—the corps under the Helvetic Government, raiſed above ſix months ago, to be the only troops in arms, and all others to be diſarmed; and, finally, Deputies from the Senate, and from each Canton, to meet at Paris.

The Commander of the Swiſs patriots, Bachman, declined returning any anſwer to this requiſition on his own authority, and referred the French Agent to the Diet of Schwitz for a full reply. In the mean time an armiſtice was concluded between the Generals on both ſides, till the determination of the Diet ſhould be known. It was reaſonably conjectured that this Conſular order was only preliminary to declaring Switzerland a part of the French Republic. The ſpirit of the Swiſs, however,

ever, and the remonſtrances of other Powers, will, we truſt, be able to fruſtrate this deſign, without diſturbing again the peace of Europe.

GERMANY.

The affair of the indemnities proceeds in the Diet at Ratiſbon with that tardineſs which may be expected where ſo many contrary intereſts are concerned. The French Miniſter has delivered a note, ſtrongly inſiſting on the integrity of Bavaria; and the Ruſſian Miniſter has delivered one, referring to the original plan propoſed by Ruſſia, in concert with France, and regarding the Elector of Bavaria as under his immediate protection, as mediator.

On the other hand, Auſtria ſtrenuouſly refuſes to accede to the propoſed plan of indemnities. Both parties refer to the Treaty of Luneville, and declare their earneſt deſire of ſupporting it. Auſtria, however, inſtead of ſhewing any diſpoſition to evacuate Paſſau, is taking every ſtep to ſecure the poſſeſſion of it; and an Auſtrian corps is aſſembled at Feldkirch, and ſeveral others are on their march to the Tyrol. The main object of the Emperor is to obtain a fuller indemnity for the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and, with that view, it is ſaid, intends entering Suabia, to take poſſeſſion of ſome diſtricts there. Heſſe Caſſel, diſcontented, like Auſtria, is alſo ſeizing upon more. Baden (a French favourite) is reported to be gaining much. But, in truth, little is known as yet with reſpect to the reſult.—One report ſtates, that the French Miniſter has declared, that if theſe affairs are not ſettled within two months, the Republic will ſend 100,000 men into Germany to enforce the plan of the mediating Powers; while another aſſerts, that a new plan is ſhortly to be ſubmitted to the Diet by the French Miniſter. A more probable circumſtance is, that the new change of Miniſters in Ruſſia will operate in favour of Auſtria; and it is even ſaid, that the Emperor Alexander has acknowledged the juſtice of the remonſtrance of that Court; and that the Imperial Envoy, Count Saurau, is treated at Peterſburgh with peculiar diſtinction!

RUSSIA.

A very important change has taken place in the Miniſtry of this country.—Count Woronzow, brother to the Ambaſſador at London, is appointed Great Chancellor in Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, with an Aſſiſtant, Prince Adam Czartoriſki. Count Kotſchubey, his predeceſſor in the Foreign Department, is to be Miniſter of the Home Department and the Police. General Waeſmitinof is Miniſter of War, and Admiral Morwin of is to preſide over the Marine Department. The change is general throughout all the public offices; but we ſhall not fatigue our readers with a liſt of names with which they muſt be altogether unacquainted, and in which they can feel but little intereſt.

HOLLAND.

A myſterious tranſaction has taken place in this Republic, which time only will elucidate. During the latter part of the preceding month, and the beginning of the preſent, rumours were in circulation at the Hague and Amſterdam, of a change to be ſuddenly and violently effected in the Government. The plot was attributed to the Jacobin party, and the names of General Daendels, Dumonceau, and others, were mentioned as the heads of the party. On the 5th of October General Daendels went to the Executive Authority to exculpate himſelf, and, on the 9th, he and General Dumonceau ſigned a declaration, denying all knowledge of the matter of which they were accuſed. Citizen Schimmelpenninck was alſo implicated, and was expected to be at the head of the new Government. It has ſince been ſaid that the change was to be effected by an amicable agreement; and, though the matter has been diſavowed, yet the beſt-informed politicians ſtill ſuſpect that it is really in agitation. It is, indeed, probably a link of that vaſt chain of ambitious ſpeculation in which Bonaparte is at preſent engaged, but which ſeems at preſent involved in ſo many difficulties, that it will probably end in his own deſtruction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Happily our country is at preſent tranquil; and may it be long before we have any thing to report concerning it of political importance! ſince it may be admitted as a maxim, that that country is moſt happy which affords the feweſt materials for hiſtory. Rumours have, however, been circulated, that our Government had addreſſed a ſtrong remonſtrance on the ſubject of the French interference in the affairs of Switzerland, and meant to take an active part in putting a check to the unjuſtifiable career of the Firſt Conſul.—It is certain that Malta is not yet evacuated; but it is wholly untrue, that naval or military preparations have been made; *we know*, on the contrary, that no buſtle prevails in our public offices, and that, ſo far from there being any increaſe in our military eſtabliſhment, ſeveral regiments have been diſbanded within theſe few days.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
MORBI Infantiles	39
Hæmoptyſis	7
Dyſenteria	11
Diarrhœa	15
Typhus	8
Catarrhus	39
Rheumatiſmus	27
Aſcites et Anaſarca	11
Angina	5
Cynanche Trachealis	18
Scorbutus	13
Dyſpepſia	21
Scarlatina	19
Tuſſis	28
Paralyſis	6
Hyſteria	19
Epilepſia	21

Infantile diſeaſes, in this laſt month, as in almoſt every other, conſtitute an important proportion of the periodical catalogue. Such complaints, for the moſt part, originate from a foul and morbid ſtate of the inteſtinal canal, by which there is commonly generated ſome one or other of the various ſpecies of worms. As this is a ſubject, that has not been touched upon in the paſt ſeries of theſe Reports, it may be worth while to ſay ſomething concerning it in the preſent article.

The worms that are particularly apt to infeſt the human inteſtines may be divided into four genera—Tænia, Lumbricus, Aſcaris, and Faſciola. In their form, and in the part of the canal which they uſually inhabit, they differ conſiderably from each other. The Tænia lata is the moſt noxious of the tribe, both on account of the extravagant length to which it will gradually extend itſelf, and likewiſe of the obſtinate reſiſtance, which it too frequently exhibits to every medicinal experiment, which the perplexed phyſician can deviſe for its evacuation.

This ſpecies ſometimes grows to an almoſt incredible longitude: Specimens of 30, 40, 50, 100, and even upwards of 200 feet have been met with, or, at leaſt, have been recorded in the memorials of medical authors.

This reptile appears to be compoſed of a great number of ſmall parts grooved into each, and cloathed with a ſmooth thin ſkin, of a whitiſh colour. The body is depreſſed, and decreaſes gradually towards both of the extremities, with a head ſmall, flat, and rounded at its end. Heach acſh, loſs of ſtrength and fleſh; pains of the abdomen; a ſenſe of weight, and ſometimes of a rolling ball, give fearful warning, that this miſchievous animal has taken up its reſidence in the interior of the human frame. It is generally found to inhabit the ſmall inteſtines; very rarely, indeed, the larger; and is uſually attached to the internal coat, by means of a minute hooked proceſs from the mouth, while the reſt of its body is twiſted in the form of a ſmall bundle or ball. To eliminate it from ſuch a ſituation muſt obviouſly require the application of remedies which powerfully excite the action of the inteſtines; or mechanically deſtroy, or operate as a ſpecific poiſon, to the hoſtile intruder.

The coarſe powder of tin-filings, adminiſtered in treacle, to the amount of half an ounce, or double that quantity, has proved ſucceſsful in ſeveral inſtances, when it has been perſevered in for a few days, and followed by a vigorous cathartic.

The utility of this medicine evidently depends upon its mechanical operation, and not in the ſlighteſt degree upon any peculiar power it poſſeſſes in poiſoning the worms, or in deſtroying their noxious property.

The root of the male fern has been of late much extolled. It was firſt tried, about ſixty or ſeventy years ago, by Madame Nouſer; ſince that time it has been frequently adminiſtered, and, in various inſtances, with the moſt flattering and ſatisfactory ſucceſs. A drachm or two of the powder, recently dried, ought to be given to the patient, and afterwards be ſucceeded, in a few hours, by a ſtrong doſe of calomel, which, if the worms are not in the mean time evacuated, ſhould be repeated on every following day, until that ſalutary effect is produced. This advice ought invariably to be attended to, as it is often found that fragments only of the Tænia are expelled, whilſt many of their infant progeny ſtill perſiſt to create a morbid irritation in the inteſtinal canal.

Worms often give riſe, eſpecially in children, to fits of epilepſy. This has been demonſtrated by the practice of the Reporter, who in conſequence of adminiſtering merely vermifuge remedies in efficient doſes,

doſes, has frequently put a ſpeedy termination to the diſeaſe. Of this frightful diſorder he has, at the preſent moment, no leſs than *ſixteen* caſes under his profeſſional ſuperintendance. The patients are all young, from ten to ſeventeen years of age. The greater part of them are females; but one remarkable inſtance has occurred in which the complaint has been for ſeveral generations excluſively hereditary in the male branches of the family. In young women, hyſteria, when its attacks have been violent, and frequently repeated, is apt to degenerate into epilepſy. The line of diſtinction, indeed, between theſe diſeaſes is too faintly marked, to be, in every inſtance, poſitively aſcertained by the moſt clear-ſighted and diſcriminating phyſician. One very curious caſe has occurred this month of a girl, ſeventeen years old, who, for a conſiderable time, has been liable to long-continued paroxyſms of abſolute inſibility. In any one of her intervals of irritable and vivacious exiſtence, ſhe has not been able to give an account of, or to retain the moſt obſcure remembrance of her previous ſtate of torpidity. The ſingular complaint of this patient was preceded by the ordinary ſymptoms of hyſteria. To the medical obſerver, it cannot be difficult, from exiſting circumſtances and phenomena, to perceive the preciſe nature, and to detect the immediate and ſole cauſe of her dreadful, although, in all probability, not ultimately fatal, malady.

The exciting and corroborating remedies, which have been vigorouſly and pertinaciouſly adminiſtered, have, at length, produced a temporary ſuſpenſion of the diſeaſe, and the ſemblance, at leaſt, of an abſolute and radical recovery.

The writer, on many of his epileptic patients, has tried the operation of the electric fluid: but, although it, in general, has the effect of awakening ſenſation for a moment, it is not likely that the abrupt operation of ſo powerful an agent, ſhould produce any important or permanent impreſſion upon a chronic, and what epilepſy invariably is, an hereditary diſorder. Electricity is of well-tried and ſpecific utility in amenorrhœa, and perhaps in ſome other diſeaſes where the cure can, in many inſtances, be effected only by a violent agitation or movement of the corporeal ſyſtem.

But, with regard to thoſe morbid affections, or, more accurately ſpeaking, thoſe pre-diſpoſitions to morbid affection, which are either before our birth implanted, or by the influence of exterior ſituation, or inveterate habits, have been gradually eſtabliſhed in our frame, little elſe is to be preſcribed, to the patient, in addition to a vigilant and unceaſing care to avoid any circumſtance, which may awaken the ſleeping propenſity to diſeaſe, than to adopt habitually that regimen and method of life, and occaſionally the uſe of thoſe pharmaceutical remedies, which are calculated to preſerve or reſtore the health, and by a ſlow and almoſt imperceptible influence, to give additional vigour to the ſtamina of the conſtitution. J. REID.

25, *Eaſt ſtreet, Red Lion-ſquare.*
October 25, 1802.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

On Wedneſday, Auguſt 6, a Common-hall was held at Guild-hall, for the election of a Lord Mayor for the enſuing year. Between two and three o'clock, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, came upon the Huſtings, when the Hall was proclaimed. The Recorder, according to uſual practice, informed the Livery of the purpoſe for which they had been convened. The liſt of the ſeveral Aldermen eligible to that office was then read. The Sheriffs then declared, that the choice of the Livery had fallen upon Charles Price, eſq. and John Perrin, eſq. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. then returned to the Council-room, in order to elect one of the two perſons propoſed by the Livery. Having returned, the Recorder announced to the Livery, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had proceeded to a ſcrutiny, and that they had declared C Price, eſq. Lord Mayor of the City of London for the enſuing year. The enſign of office, the gold chain, was then put round Mr. Alderman Price's neck, and the worthy Alderman returned thanks to the Livery, in a conciſe, but pertinent, ſpeech.

Intended Improvements in the Metropolis.—A plan has been lately projected, which will, no doubt, be carried into effect, as ſoon as poſſible, for forming a beautiful amphitheatre in the quarter called Moorfields, which will be conſiderably enlarged by the removal of

of Bethlem Hoſpital. The amphitheatre will be of an oval ſhape, and ſurrounded by about ſixty capital houſes, with gardens, coach-houſes, &c. annexed. The greateſt diameter will be five hundred feet, and the leaſt four hundred. In the centre there will be a garden, like that of Finſbury-ſquare, inclofed by an iron-railing. A grand ſtreet will be likewiſe made, leading from the Royal Exchange to this place: and, for this purpoſe, the church which ſtands near Bartholomew-lane will be taken down, together with ſome of the adjacent houſes. The broker's houſes in Moorfields will be ſuffered to remain, but other houſes will be built facing them, ſo as to form new ſtreets, and theſe new houſes are not to have any back lights.

On the ſouth-ſide of the Strand, beyond Temple-bar, all the old houſes are to be pulled down, as far as the Crown and Anchor tavern, and a creſcent is to be erected round St. Clement's Church. On the north-ſide of the church, a correſponding creſcent will be built, which will begin at a ſmall diſtance from Temple-bar, and reach as far as oppoſite to Arundel-ſtreet. The church will be railed round.

Amidſt the numerous and conſiderable improvements at preſent carrying on in this country, there is none, perhaps, that deſerves more particularly the attention of the public than that of iron rail-ways. They preſent a means of improvement eaſy, cheap, certain, and which brings with it no one inconvenience whatever. It is the only project that, in its reſult, has gone beyond the original expectation that was entertained of its utility. The Surry Iron-rail-way is now at work, from Wandſworth to Garrat. A week or two ago, one ſmall horſe was ſeen to draw three waggons, containing thirty-three quarters of linſeed, up the above road, and this before the iron has acquired the poliſh which it will receive from time.

Married.] J. Craven, eſq. of Goodman's Fields, to Miſs Bowman, daughter of W. Bowman, eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

At Windleſham, Captain R. Mendes, of the royal navy, to Miſs Butler, of Bagſhot Lodge, both in Surrey.

At Richmond, W. D'Arcy Todd, eſq. paymaſter of the fifty-third regiment, to Miſs C. Tonkin, daughter of the late W. Tonkin, eſq. of Liſbon.

At Greenwich, Captain Croſier, to Miſs H. Pearſon, ſecond daughter of Sir Richard Pearſon, lieutenant-governor of the hoſpital.

At Egham, J. Stone, eſq. of Egham Hythe, to Miſs Watſon.

J. Dick, eſq. of Rowley-green, Herts, to Miſs E. Shepcott, of Gray's Inn.

J. Morgan, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, to Miſs S. Iliffe, ſecond daughter of the Rev. T. Iliffe, of Dean's Yard, Weſtminſter.

At St. James's Church, C. Woodley, eſq. to Miſs S. Lay.

Mr. G. Hobſon, of Great Mary-le-bonne-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Buckland, of Langley Park.

St. Pointz, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs F. Brace, of Hambledon.

E. Brown, eſq. of Mark-lane, to Miſs Parkinſon, of Lime-ſtreet-ſquare.

The Rev. T. C. Marſham, vicar of Kew and Peterſham, to Miſs Maitland, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. General A. Maitland.

R. Locke, eſq. to Miſs Witham, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Colonel R. Taylor, to Miſs J. L. Juſtamond.

At Ingateſtone, William Wheble, eſq. of Woodley-lodge, Berks, to Miſs Maria Talbot, ſecond daughter of Francis Talbot, eſq. uncle to the Earl of Shrewſbury.

Capt. F. Hardet, of the royal marines, to Miſs Flint, of Eaton-ſtreet, Pimlico.

Thomas Tooke, eſq. of North End, Hampſtead, to Miſs Combe, daughter of C. Combe, M. D. of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

John Henry Stephenſon, eſq. of Great Ormond-ſtreet, to Miſs Eleanor Smith, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

At Putney, Robert Dallas, eſq M. P. and one of his Majeſty's counſel, to Miſs Juſtinia Davidſon, of Bedford-ſquare.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Chevalier De Perrin, to Miſs Cotton.

——— Addis, eſq. to the youngeſt daughter of Mrs. Hornby, of Sloane-terrace.

Nathaniel Saxon, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Godſal, daughter of Philip Godſal, eſq. of Hampſtead.

George Brownſworth, eſq. of Brentford, to Miſs Matilda Carter, of Southampton-place, Tottenham-court-road.

Peter Tahourdin, eſq. of Argyle-ſtreet, to Miſs Somers.

At Enfield, Mr. B. M. Da Coſta, of Enfield-highway, to Miſs Louiſa Naylor, daughter of Mr. Edward Naylor, of Ponder's-end.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare John Diſney, eſq. of the Inner Temple, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Diſney, to Miſs Sophia Diſney Ffytche, youngeſt daughter of Lewis Diſney Ffytche, eſq. of Danbury-place, Eſſex.

Died.] At Tottenham, in his 74th year, T. Gibſon, eſq.

At Purford, Surrey, Mr. J. Whitburn, ſen. many years a brewer at Ripley.

At Hampſtead, of a paralytic ſtroke, J. Page, eſq.

Mrs. Duddell, of Bartholomew-lane.

At Mitcham, T. Hinchliff, eſq.

At Dulwich, Miſs Criſp.

At Hammerſmith, aged 22, Miſs M. A. Wilſon, of the Strand.

At Chertſey, aged 45, C. Pembroke, eſq.

At Kennington-croſs, J. Wallis, eſq.

W. Van Hemert Burt, eſq. of Portman-ſqu.

J. Rixon, eſq. of Great Hermitage-ſtreet.

At Chelſea, Mrs. Tupper, lady of the late General Tupper.

Mrs.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. Taylor, of the navy-office,

J. Sykes, esq. of Nicoll-square.

In Somerset-street, Captain W. Tryon White.

Mrs. Wiple, of Charlotte-row, Walworth.

At Bermondsey, W. P. Richardson, esq. a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Surry, and, for many years, deputy-comptroller of the customs for the port of London.

Mrs. Benyon, of King's Road, Bedford-row.

Aged 82, J. Hobcraft, esq. of Norton-street.

After two days' illness, Mr. J. Smith, of the Woolpack inn, St. Alban's.

At Kentish Town, in his 68th year, Mr. T. Liddell, partner in the house of Fryer, Jelford, Liddell, and Co. Blackwell-hall, factors.

Col. G. Ironside, of Upper Brooke-street, late of the Hon. East India Company's service in Bengal.

At Merton, Surrey, in her 25th year, the lady of J. Downing, esq. late of the 73d regiment of foot.

At Tottenham, in her 79th year, Mrs. S. Dickinson, relict of the late R. Dickinson, esq.

At Hammersmith, aged 76, Mr. S. Randall.

The Rev. William Ley, vicar of East Tilbury, in Essex, and lecturer of S. Martin Outwich, London.

On Monday, October 18, at his house in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, of a fever, in his 38th year, Mr. Samuel Bune, whose talents alone procured him the friendship of both the wise and great, as far as the small circle which his premature decease permitted to extend. He was originally designed for one of the inferior, but useful, employments in society: he, however, early discovered such a distaste to it, that nothing could stimulate him to any progress, and, at the end of two or three years, he determined to apply himself to the arts, and, while in his apprenticeship, he obtained admittance as a student at the Royal Academy; and his friends, finding he could not be prevailed on to continue in his occupation, they consented to his pursuing the bent of his inclination, when, after trying two or three situations, he obtained admission into the office of Mr. Wyatt, the architect, with whom he served five years, and soon after went to Rome to study as an architect. On his return, after an absence of near two years, his merits soon engaged the notice of those able to distinguish and to encourage talents, and, among others, General Bentham was particularly taken with the urbanity of his manners, and his intelligent conversation; and, finding in him a person of an active, energetic, and inventive mind, proposed to him the appointment of surveyor to the newly-established board of improvements, at the head of which the General is; and, during the short time Providence has permitted him to fill that station, he has left such memorials of his abilities as will be a lasting monument, and leave great room to regret he was suffered no longer time to benefit his country by his genius. He was interred at Carshalton, in Surrey, agreeable to a wish he had often expressed when in health; and has left a wife and infant son.

At her house, at Brompton, aged about 60, Mrs. Hannah Milnes, a maiden lady, formerly of Wakefield; much distinguished in the early part of her life by her personal attractions and accomplishments. During her latter years, which were not a little afflicted with pain and sickness, she supported her trials with uncommon fortitude, and resigned her breath without a groan. She was buried at Kensington.

At Pentonville, aged forty-five, Mrs. Sarah Territt, wife of Dr. William Territt, of the Commons, and sister of Crawford Ricketts, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica. By a Christian course she exemplified the short, but comprehensive, precept—"Live to die."

At Dartford, in Kent, on Thursday, October 7, J. Heathcote, esq. brother to Sir G. Heathcote, in consequence of being thrown from his curricle, on Dartford-hill, the preceding Sunday evening. Mr. Heathcote's fortune, which is upwards of 100,000l. goes to his two brothers, his mother, and a sister. The circumstances of this shocking accident are as follow:—Mr. Heathcote was returning to London, in his curricle, when, on entering the George Yard, at Dartford, one of the wheels went against the gate-post, at the entrance, and the shock threw Mr. Heathcote out, over the back-part of the vehicle: he fell upon his head on the gravel. The concussion was so violent a one as to fracture his skull in a most dreadful manner. The servant, with the assistance of the hostler, lifted up his unfortunate master. When he recovered the shock, which was not till some time had elapsed, mental derangement followed, and, in that state, what with the excruciating pain he suffered, and the disorganised state of his faculties, he endeavoured to destroy every thing around him. With difficulty he was secured; but his strength was so great, that it required six men to hold him. He was put to bed, and expresses were immediately forwarded to Sir Walter Farquhar and Lady Heathcote. Her Ladyship received the melancholy news at the time she was preparing to dress for the ball at Margate. Sir Walter Farquhar attended, and the situation of the unfortunate gentleman was found almost too dreadful to describe. The gravel on which he fell was so completely buried in the skull, that, though a great quantity had been extracted, it was found impossible to remove the whole. In this afflictive situation, all hopes of his recovery were given up, and a speedy

ſpeedy diſſolution was ardently deſired by his friends, to put a ſtop to the further progreſs of his miſery.

At Enfield, of a pleuriſy, M. Prevoſt, formerly an advocate in the Parliament of Paris, but who had emigrated on the Revolution, and been reduced to teach the French Language in different ſchools. He publiſhed a treatiſe on the French verbs: and was generally reſpected as an inoffenſive, honeſt man.

Mr. Wright, ſeedſman of the Strand. In his paſſage from Boulogne to Dover, he unfortunately fell overboard and was ſeen no more. He had been talking cheerfully, a few minutes previous to the misfortune happening, with ſome ladies in the cabin; but, complained of heat, and that he was ſick. He then went upon deck, and it is ſuppoſed that, leaning too far over the ſide of the ſhip, he loſt his balance, and went head foremoſt into the ſea.

Mrs. Pycroft, wife of James Pycroft, eſq. of Wanſtead.

At Clapton, in his 72d year, Baden Powell, eſq. of Loughton, Eſſex.

In Bedford-ſquare, in the 26th year of her age, and 36th of her marriage, Mrs. Leverton, wife of Mr. Leverton, architect.

Aged 63, Mr. Chamberlain, yeoman of his Majeſty's chapel at Whitehall.

In Great Smith-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the wife of Richard Pownall, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel and captain in the firſt foot-guards, and daughter of David Caſley, eſq. librarian to the King.

At Woodford, Mr. Leaver Legg, formerly a woollen-draper in Cornhill; a buſineſs in which he ſucceeded his father, the late Mr. Leaver Legg, who, in alluſion to his name, had aſſumed "a golden leg" as the enſign of his ſhop.

At Walworth in Surrey, aged 62, Richard Parkins, eſq.

At her ſiſter's houſe in Great Cumberland-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, after a few hours illneſs, Miſs Sarah Cardan.

In Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 73d year, Mr. James Baſire, engraver; for above ſixty years a diſtinguiſhed, liberal-minded artiſt, of ſingular ingenuity and integrity.

[Additional account of John Eddowes, eſq. of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, late an eminent merchant in the city of London. In early age he determined that a country village was too limited for the employ of his buſy mind; and in the year 1738 he left his native town, Wrexham, in Denbighſhire, with very ſlight recommendation, and no other proſpect than thoſe which his ſervices, when applied, afforded. Soon after his arrival in the metropolis he placed himſelf with a Hamburg merchant of reſpectability, in whoſe warehouſe and counting-houſe he ſo quickly evinced talents far above the ſtandard of uſual expectation from young men, that he happily (as he then felt, and has ſince frequently repeated) arreſted the notice of Mr. Thomas Naſh, who then lived in the Poultry, and with whom he formed a partnerſhip, not more memorable for the elevated degree of credit and ſtability to which their united induſtry raiſed their houſe, than for the ſolid, uninterrupted friendſhip, which ſtrengthened as it grew, and gave to each a power of exerciſing beneficence ſurpaſſing common benevolence. After the loſs of Mr. Naſh, he proſecuted trade till the year 1788, when he withdrew from the anxiety and hurry of buſineſs. In his retirement he had leiſure for reflection on the more momentous concerns of human exiſtence; and, though occupied with appropriate ſerioufneſs on matters of ſelf-conſideration, he did not ceaſe to contribute to the wants and welfare of thoſe who, in the offset of life needed a patron and a friend. As ſoon as his acquirement of property was deemed adequate, he fulfilled his primary care, the grateful diſcharge of love and affection for his orphan ſiſters. Their temporal comforts effected, he ſought other objects to whom to direct his bounty; and there are now living very many, who can teſtify, that, of unprotected virtue in the ſofter ſex, and of honeſt diligence in the other, he was the able advocate and generous ſupporter. His door was open to daily diſtreſsful petitions, whoſe tale let looſe the floodgates of his heart, and the miſerable drank of the ſtream of his charity. In larger donations he was bounded but by prudence. On withdrawing from his laſt partnerſhip, he preſented the two gentlemen whom he quitted with 1000l. each. He give 1000l. as his portion of the voluntary contributions; and offered, through the medium of one of the firſt magiſtrates of the city of London, to pay 1000l. a year to Government, for the public uſe, during the war. Tho' he ſedulouſly avoided all the honours which await a citizen whom Fortune has been propitious to, yet he would not avail himſelf of a legal exemption on his being nominated ſheriff of London, in 1796; for he honourably fined in the cuſtomary price of renunciation, though he might have pleaded his age. The wounds of the ſoldier and ſailor were his own; and his name was always ſeen in the firſt liſt of every public ſubſcription. Many charitable inſtitutions, of which he was either governor or ſubſcriber to, ſix or ſeven in number, are humanely thought of in his will, being left with a legacy of from 1 to 200l. each. He was of manners unaſſuming, never obtruding himſelf beyond the threſhold of private life; in converſation amply competent; and, in natural capacity, of intellect ſuperior.]

PRO-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On the 12th inſtant a meeting of the Governors of the Infirmary at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne was held, to reconſider the propriety of opening the fever-houſe annexed to the hoſpital, for the general reception of fever caſes. This meeting was called by the Biſhop of Durham, (who is Grand-viſitor of the charity) on the requiſition of about one hundred of the principal ſubſcribers, and was very numerouſly attended; but as there ſeemed but too much reaſon to apprehend a warmth of debate which might have produced conſequences injurious to the funds of the hoſpital, the following plan was propoſed and unanimouſly agreed to —The Grand-viſitor was empowered to open the fever-houſe of the Infirmary for general reception, on the 31ſt of October, 1803, provided a ſeparate and remote hoſpital for that purpoſe be not erected and endowed, ſo as to ſatisfy him, in the mean time. This arrangement is approved by thoſe who contended for the ſafety of annexing fever-wards to hoſpitals; becauſe it is well known that the Biſhop of Durham fully agrees with them in opinion, and becauſe the vote of the Governors, in itſelf, contains a direct approbation of the ſentiments which they have maintained. It is to be lamented, however, that much time muſt be loſt, and many of our fellow-creatures periſh, before the new hoſpital can be ready for their reception. Its permanency may alſo be reaſonably doubted, as the funds of the preſent charities, the Infirmary and Diſpenſary, have for ſome years been decreaſing, and the admirably-conſtructed fever-houſe of the Infirmary muſt either fall into ruin, or become a heavy and uſeleſs burthen to the very charity it was meant to aſſiſt.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, to obtain an act for cutting a canal between the rivers Wear and Tyne, (a momentous ſubject, dropped for ſome time paſt, but again revived), a plan which, it is devoutly to be wiſhed, may be carried into execution with ſpirit and activity, particularly ſo, from the conſideration that while it affords additional ſtrength to our commercial intereſt, it may likewiſe probably give occaſional employment to many of our brave ſailors and ſoldiers who have been lately diſbanded.

The Duke of Northumberland, lord of the manor of Tynemouth, has lately granted permiſſion to eſtabliſh a market, and two annual fairs at North Shields. Friday is appointed for the market-day.

Married.] J. Dickſon, eſq. of Lamberton, to Miſs C. Hogarth, of Hilton.—Mr. J. Dunlop, merchant, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miſs ohnſon, of Ilderton.

At Sedgefield, Anthony Tilly, eſq. of Hettan-houſe, to Miſs Haſwell, only daughter of J. Haſwell, eſq of Cærnforth, a very accompliſhed and amiable young lady.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Taylor, joiner and cabinet-maker, to Miſs E. Smoult, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. T. Smoult, watch-maker, of Newcaſtle.

At North Shields, Captain Bone, to Miſs Magin, milliner, of South Shields.—Mr J. Reveley, currier, of Durham, to Miſs D. Lee.

At Hexham, Mr. G. Robſon, plumber and glazier, to Miſs B. Wilſon, of the Half-moon public houſe.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ramſay, mother-in-law of Mr. Kinloch, dancing-maſter.—Suddenly, Mr Lonſdale, butcher.—In his 31ſt year, Mr R Hogg, butcher.—Aged 54, Mrs. E. Smith, who has for many years travelled round the country, to the different fairs and hoppings, in a caravan, and been exhibited to the curious ruſtic ſpectators in the different towns as "*The ſurpriſing tall woman!*"

In Gateſhead, Miſs Dixon, daughter of the late Mr. Dixon, broker.

At Durham, in the prime of life, in childbed, Mrs. Calvert, wife of Mr. T. Calvert, land-ſteward in the North Bailey.

At Hexham, aged 98, Mr. W. Stokoe, father of Mr. Stokoe, ſurgeon. He retained the uſe of all his faculties to the laſt. It had been his daily amuſement of late to walk out and call upon his friends, a practice which he diſcontinued only ten days before his death.

At Morpeth, aged 85, Mr. W. Craike, father of Mr. G. Craike, proprietor of the ſtage-coaches between Newcaſtle and Morpeth.

At South Shields, Mr. H. Coates, pilot.—Aged 35, Mr. Lockwood Broderick, ſhipbuilder.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, to obtain an act for making a new turnpike road from the river Sark, between the preſent bridge there and a place on the oppoſite ſide of the ſaid river, called Alliſon's Bank, by or near a place called Garriſtown, to the city of Carliſle;—and alſo for erecting a bridge acroſs the river Eſk, near Garriſtown, with other neceſſary bridges acroſs the ſaid river, on the ſaid line of road; which ſaid road is propoſed to extend through the ſeveral pariſhes of Kirk Andrews upon Eſk, Rockliff, and Stanwix, and the extra-

parochial hamlet of Kingmoor, all in the county of Cumberland.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Rose, brewer, to Miss E. Pearson, daughter of Mr. T. Pearson, manufacturer.—Mr. G. Anston, of Glasgow, to Miss A. Wilson, daughter of A. Wilson, esq. banker.—Mr. W. How, to Miss M. Twentyman.—Mr. G. Creighton, butcher, to Miss M. Sewell, of Cumwinton.

Miss Mary Robinson, commonly called, the *Beauty of Buttermere*, to a person representing himself as the Hon. Alexander Hope, M. P. but who, it since appears, is an impostor.

At Whitehaven, E. Bayley, esq. jun. of Dublin, barrister, to Miss H. S. Palmer.—Mr. J. Hall, silversmith, to Miss Pattinson. Mr. J. Ponsonby, of Emerdale, to Miss M. Williamson, of the How.

At Sheldon, J. Taylor, jun. esq. of Blackhouse, to Miss An. Fullarton, eldest daughter of Major General Fullarton, in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Kendal, Mr. J. Dennison, merchant, of Lancaster, to Miss Harrison, daughter of Mr. Alderman Harrison.—Mr. T. Ewbank, to Miss E. Graves.

At Cockermouth, the Rev. Mr. Whitelock, to Miss Hutchinson, daughter of the late Mr. Hutchinson, tanner.—Mr. G. Jefferson, printer, of Douglas, Isle of Man, to Miss Marston.—Mr. Beatty, surgeon, of Longtown, to Miss L. Latimer, of Holmfoot, in Kirklinton.

At Abbey Lanercust, near Brampton, Mr. W. Fleming, surgeon, of the navy, to Miss E. Coulthard, of Orchard-house, Gilsland.

Died.] At Carlisle, on his way to London, aged 66, W. Chisholm, esq of Chisholm-hall, near Hawick.—Aged 85, Mrs. Graham, mother of J. Graham, esq. of Lowhouse.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Dowson, widow.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Hudgson, wife of Mr. J. Hudgson, surgeon.—Mr. J. Watson, bookkeeper.—Aged 78, Mrs. Pitt, widow.

At Kendal, Miss Roper, sister to Miss Roper, milliner.—Mr. H. Bingham, butcher.—His death is supposed to have been occasioned by drinking some cold water when overheated.

At Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mrs. Tretcher, mother of Mr. T. Tretcher, of this town, who was the *twenty-fourth* child, borne by the deceased, to three husbands.

Aged 62, Mrs. E. Bewley, wife of Mr. W. Bewley, sadler.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mr. G. Walker, excise-officer.

At Workington, suddenly, in her 74th year, Mrs. J. Brown, wife of Mr. J. Brown, spirit-merchant.—In an advanced age, Mr. W. Dickinson, sen. late of Street Gate, in Cumberland.

J. Armstrong, smith, of Ellenborough, near Maryport. His body was found in the river Darwent, at Broughton Stakes, into which, it is supposed, he had unfortunately fallen, as the river was at that time greatly swoln with the rains.

On the 10th of June last, in his 23d year, on his passage from Surinam, in the West Indies, to England, Mr. Isaac Hetherington, son of Mr. T. Hetherington, of Birkhill, in Cumberland.

At Abbey Town, in the parish of Holmcultram, in his 74th year, Mr. J. Brough, parish-clerk there for above thirty-five years.

At Leffon-hall, near Wigton, in his 68th year, Mr. T. Hewson.—In his 79th year, the Rev. R. Stevenson, forty-two years Rector of Clibburn, in the county of Westmoreland.—Mr. G. Clarke, grazier, of Calthwaite.—Aged 79, Mrs. M. Irwin, a Quaker, of Botcherby.—G. Law, esq. of Brathay, near Ambleside, in Westmoreland.

At Nassau, in the island of New Providence, in the prime of life, Mr. J. M'Kinney, merchant, formerly of Whitehaven.

At Wigton, in his 34th year, Mr. D. Furnas, surgeon.

YORKSHIRE.

On Friday, September the 17th, the piles of the intended New Dock, at Hull, for the reception of the ferry and market-boats, were driven in the Humber, under the direction of Messrs. Donaldson and Smithson, who are appointed by the corporation to superintend the works. The whole of the plan will be carried into execution with as little delay as possible.

Married.] R. J. Harper, esq. of Ackworth, near Pomfret, and of Somerset-place, London, to Miss Hinckley, of Litchfield.

At Scarboro', H. Armitage, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss Wharton.

At Wakefield, Mr. B. Coates, ironmonger, to Miss Moon.

At York, Mr. B. Holland, jun. shipowner, of Hull, to Miss Newall.

At Bolton, near Catterick, W. Harding Hayes, esq. to Miss Milner, of Scorton.

Mr. H. Pudsey, jerquer in the customs at the Port of Hull, to Miss A. Jackson, of Burstwick.—Mr. C. Espener, linen-draper, of Hull, to Miss Martinson, of Horkstow.

Died.] At York, Miss E. Hesp.—Mrs. Hornby, wife of Mr. W. Hornby, shoemaker.—Mrs. Blanchard, of the Star-and-Garter Inn.—Aged 66, Mrs. Audaer.—In his 26th year, Mr. J. Suttell.—Mr. Lacock, many years book-keeper to Mr. T. Atkinson, raft-merchant. He is supposed to have been seized with a fit, as he was found dead near the Old Baile Hill.

At Acombe, at an advanced age, Mrs. Clough, relict of the late J. Clough, esq. proctor, of York.

At Hull, Miss Usherwood.—Aged 39, Mr. W. White, plumber and glazier.—Suddenly, aged 48, Mr. J. Hargrave, architect and surveyor.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Fleming.—Aged 31, Mrs. Creighton, wife of Mr. R. Creighton, captain of the North Briton Greenland-ship.—Aged 42, Mrs. E. Dibb, wife of Mr. J. Dibb, common brewer.—Aged 72, Mrs. Martin.

At

At Leeds, ſuddenly, in his 47th year, M. Rhodes, eſq. merchant, and one of the Common Council.

Mrs. De Pledge.—Mr. M. Cawood, merchant.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Bradſhaw, table-knife grinder.—Mr. J. Hartop.—Mr. J. Barrett, of the Turk's-head Inn.—Suddenly, aged 73, Mr. E. Trickett, ſilverſmith.

At Scarborough, aged 85, Mrs. M. Buck, widow.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Rayner.—Mrs. Brammall, of the White Hart Inn.

At Pomfret, Miſs S. Marſhall.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Reresby.

At Rippon, in his 46th year, W. Harriſon, M. D

At Hatfield, Mrs. Kitſon.

At Selby, Mr. J. Staniland, ſhip-owner.

At Rawcliffe, Mr. J. Barker, currier, late of Hull.—Alſo, Mr. W. Barker, ſen.—Sir J. Pennyman, bart. of Ormeſby-caſtle.

At Crookmoor, near Sheffield, aged 52, Mr. W. Newbold, merchant.

At Patrington, ſuddenly, Mrs. A. Dunn — In his 77th year, C. Bramley, eſq. of Carltonhouſe, near Leeds.

At Ouſtwick, in Holderneſs, aged 46, Mrs. R. Ford, a maiden lady of ſtrong natural powers of mind, and well known to the poetical world, by the name of Parthenia.

At Bulmer, near Malton, Mr. C. Preſton, ſon of the Rev. C. Preſton, and clerk in the bank of Meſſrs. Leatham and Co. of Doncaſter.

At Bilboa, in Spain, aged 21, the wife of Mr. E. Hardy Markland, eldeſt ſon of E. Markland, eſq. of Leeds.

At Dewſbury, Mr. A. Greenwood, merchant —Miſs Sykes, daughter of Mr. Sykes, attorney.—J. Farrer, eſq. of Barmbro'-grange.

At Thirſk, in her 25th year, Mrs. A. Yeoman, widow, late of Whitby, and 2d daughter of R. Marriott, eſq. of Thirſk.

At Vauxhall, on her way to the South of France, in her 27th year, Mrs. Beverley, wife of W. Beverley, eſq. of Beverley, and ſiſter to the late Lady Grantley.

Aged 86, Mrs. Lewthwaite, relict of the late Rev. T. Lewthwaite, Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of St. John's, in Beverley-minſter.

Mr. Knowles, merchant, of Gomerſall, near Leeds.

At Well, near Maſham, the Rev. T. Baines, curate of Patrick Brompton and Hunton.

LANCASHIRE.

On Saturday, Sept. 18, the Rochdale canal was opened into Hopwood, on which occaſion the Travis yacht paſſed through the newly-finiſhed lock at Lomeſide, about eight miles from Manchester, where a warehouſe is building for the reception of Manchester goods.—The ſhortneſs of the land-carriage by the above conveyance will not only greatly accommodate the trade of Manchester, but furniſh alſo an immediate and conſiderable ſupply of coals out of Yorkſhire, which are already brought to Rochdale; and the tonnage upon them has ſo rapidly increaſed, that more coal-veſſels have paſſed the junction-lock at Sowerby during three weeks lately, than have done for the whole preceding year. The cutting and maſoning between Lomeſide and Failſworth is now executing, and the period is not far diſtant when the public will receive the long and much-wiſhed for benefits of a complete water-communication between Manchester and Hull, by means of the Rochdale canal.

A new life-boat, conſtructed and built on the moſt approved principles, by Mr. Richard Buſhel, was lately launched from his yard at Liverpool. From the experiments made, it appears to anſwer the moſt ſanguine expectations. It is ſo perfectly buoyant, that it ſeems impoſſible to ſink it, though filled with people, and water-logged.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, to obtain an act to repair and improve the ſtreets, &c. of Liverpool.

At Liverpool, Lancaſhire, on Tueſday, September 14, a diſaſtrous and deſtructive fire broke out in the warehouſes belonging to T. France, eſq. at Goree, whoſe ſpacious and lofty front has long attracted the admiration of ſtrangers, and which was not ſurpaſſed in magnitude, by any ſimilar ſtructure in the kingdom. The celebrated warehouſes at Antwerp, as well as thoſe at Venice, equally famous, were neither ſo lofty nor commodious as this warehouſe, or rather this pile of warehouſes. About 10 o'clock in the evening a ſmoke was obſerved to iſſue from a room in the warehouſe, and though for a time appearances ſeemed to juſtify a hope that the miſchief might be ſubdued without much effort, no ſooner were the doors and windows of the building forced, than the flames, which had been ſmothered, burſt out with horrid fury, extending their ravages in every direction with equal rapidity and violence, and exhibiting a ſpectacle of ſolemn grandeur, a ſcene ſublime, terrific, and of ſuch majeſtic horror, as no tongue nor pencil can deſcribe. In a few hours that immenſe pile, together with the large and commodious range of warehouſes which was erected in front, at the diſtance of ſixteen yards, as well as that which extends from it, in a line to Water-ſtreet, was a heap of ruins, and a great proportion of all that rich and various produce with which every apartment of theſe buildings had been ſtored and crowded, was conſumed. The whole number of warehouſes deſtroyed is about *thirty*, from ſix to thirteen ſtories high, and of a proportionable depth, though Billing's Liverpool Advertiſer mentions only *ſeventeen!* The tide being fortunately at flood, it afforded an opportunity to the ſhipping to remove beyond the reach of the flames. Not a ſingle individual loſt his life during the conflagration; but it appears, that ſome time afterwards part of

the ruins fell on Mr. Phillips, employed in the service of Mr. Foster, and that he was so dreadfull crushed, that he died in the space of a few hours. The most beneficial effects were produced from the abundance of water which the springs of Bootle water-works yielded, in arresting the dreadful conflagration. Greatly to be desired is the completion of those immense reservoirs now constructing in the yard of the company of proprietors, (on the Vauxhall-road) as these works, from their height, would have commanded those towering warehouses, that were destroyed without even the resistance of an engine. The fire-engines were likewise liberally supplied with water from the pipes belonging to the corporation water-works. The value of the property destroyed has been variously estimated; but, according to a medium computation, may be stated thus:—The buildings, 52,000l.—Sugar, 51,000l.—Cotton, 26,000l.—Coffee, and other West India produce 40,000l.—Grain, 110,000l.—Tallow, hemp, &c. 16,000l.—Total, 295,000l.

The Bootle springs, near two thousand of which concentrate, as it were, at one point, rise upon the estate of Lord Derby, and are situated upon a hill in the village of Bootle, three miles north of Liverpool, whether they have been brought by great perseverance and expence, and uncommon exertions; so that the inhabitants at present daily experience the comforts of abundance of fresh water, without having recourse to the slovenly and expensive mode of water-carts. The immense reservoir constructing, and nearly finished, at the entrance of Liverpool, is intended to receive a sufficient quantity of water to counteract, at any future period, so dreadful a calamity as hath recently visited its inhabitants; to supply the shipping, and guard against disappointment to the inhabitants, as in case of accident to the long train of pipes, this reservoir will be capable of containing near 4000 tons of water: it has five compartments, or stories, each containing immense quantities; the attic story is now completing, which is forty-five feet high, in order to command the highest part of the town. They have been proved by unquestionable authority to yield two hundred gallons a minute, a quantity fully competent to supply the whole town of Liverpool, and the shipping resorting thereto.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Furth, merchant, to Miss Inch.—Mr. Wild, merchant, to Miss Pownal.—T. Naylor, jun. esq. to Miss Thwaytes.—Captain Blowfield, to Miss Hewitt.—Mr. Gregory, to Miss Buttery.—Mr. W. Reeves, merchant, to Miss Harrison, of Mosley-vale, Toxteth-park.

At Manchester, Mr. D. Bancroft, to Miss M. Bradbury.—Mr. W. Young, cotton-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss Bancroft, of Stockport.—Mr. Kinder, of Manchester, to Miss H. Staines, of Scarborough.—Mr. H. Woodney Corbett, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss R. Dysart, of the city of Londonderry, in Ireland.

At Warrington, Mr. S. Lythgoe, surgeon, to Miss S. Widdowes, daughter of the late Mr. T. Widdowes, governor of the House of Correction in Liverpool.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Saul, wife of Mr. E. Saul, merchant.—Aged 37, Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, son of the late Captain Kirkpatrick.—Mr. S. Livesley, builder.—Mrs. Greenham, wife of Mr. R. Greenham, merchant.—Aged 68, J. Zuill, esq. an eminent merchant;—Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Mr. Hewitt, stay-maker.

At Manchester, Mr. E. Thornley, jun.—Mr. J. Batton.

In Salford, Mrs. Bithell, wife of Mr. B. Bithell, linen-draper, formerly of Chester.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Hadcock, of Macclesfield, to Miss Challinor, of Rugeley.

At Chester, Mr. F. Massey, tin-plate-worker, to Miss M. Thomas.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Jones, relict of the late Mr. W. Jones, shoemaker.

At Thurlston, aged 25, T. Askam, esq. M. D. a young gentleman of very amiable manners and promising talents. He was cut off by a typhus fever, when about to enter upon the practice of his profession.

Mr. J. Goodwyn, of Trafford-mills, near Chester, eldest son of Mr. H. Goodwyn, corn and cheese-factor, of Warrington.

DERBYSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, to obtain an act for making, &c. a navigable canal, railway, or stone-road, from Amberlane-bridge, in the parish of Ashover, in this county, to communicate with the Chesterfield canal, at Chesterfield, which said canal, railway, or stone-road is intended to pass through the several parishes of Ashover, Woolley, Handley, Stretton, Claylane, Woodthorpe, Tupton, Wingerworth, Watton, Husland, Chesterfield, Newbold, and Tapton.

Application is likewise intended to be made to Parliament, for powers to make a navigable canal from the town of Bakewell, to communicate with the Cromford canal, at the aqueduct which crosses the descent between the liberties of Wirksworth and Lea, &c.

A similar application is intended to be made for making a turnpike-road from Glossop to Marple-bridge, both in this county, with certain collateral branches, &c.

Married.] T. Leyett, esq. of Packington, to Miss Griesley, daughter of Sir N. B. Grieſly, bart. of Drakelow.—Mr. B. Hougton, of Belper, to Miss Frost, of Wyver, both in this county.—Mr. T. Johnson, mercer, of Snig-hill, to Miss E. Turner, of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Harrison, grocer, to Miss E. Robinson, both of Eckington.

Died.] At Derby, in her 24th year, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. R. Brown, jun.—Aged

46, Mrs. Shenton, wife of Mr. Shenton, slater.—Mr. J. Brandreth, of Buxton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Howitt, to Miss P. Hollins.—Mr. Eyton, hosier, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. Wilkinson, hosier.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Willows, joiner. He was the oldest member but one of the numerous religious society of Methodists in the town, and was highly respected among them.

Mr. G. James, tin-man.—In her 21st year, Miss M. Armitage.

Of a stoppage in his throat, which, for a length of time, had prevented him from receiving subsistence, and ultimately defied the exertions of several of the ablest of the faculty, Mr. T. Hawksley, druggist; a gentleman highly esteemed for his professional qualifications and general urbanity of manners. He was an active benefactor to the poor, and, in short, lived only to be useful.

Mrs. Fox, wife of G. Fox, esq. of Toswick Grange, near Worksop.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Eyre, of Denton, near Grantham, to Miss Rollinson, mantua-maker, of Falkingham.—Mr. R. Terreweſt, attorney, of Lincoln, to Miss Brown, of Newark.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Balding, wife of Mr. Balding, maltster.—Aged 23, Mr. G. Wood, bookbinder, son of Mr. Wood, choirist of the cathedral.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Bacon.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Hescot, schoolmaster.—Aged 79, Mrs. Cracroft, widow of the late R. Cracroft, esq. of Hackthorne.—Aged 46, Mrs. Colton, wife of Mr. T. Colton, wine-merchant.—Aged 36, Mrs. Salmon, a widow lady.

At Gainsborough, aged 95, Mrs. Westoby.

At Louth, aged 18, Miss Barker.

At Stamford, aged 45, Mrs. Sparrow, wife of Mr. G. Sparrow, painter.—Mr. J. Walker, of Lutton.

At Scremby, near Spilsby, in the prime of life, Bennet T. Dobbs, esq.—Of the small-pox, aged 84, Mr. J. Maddison, farmer, of Revesby.

At Oakham, aged 82, Mrs. Freer, wife of J. Freer, esq.—Mrs. Davie.

At Leasingham, Mrs. Gordon, eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir Samuel Gordon, bart. and sister to Sir Jenison Gordon, bart. of Haverholm priory.—Aged 51, Mr. Mitchell, farmer, of Gedney.—Aged 62, Mrs. Adcock, widow, of Barleythorpe, Rutland.—Aged 57, Mrs. Oliver, of Keisby.—Mr. Wyles, senior, of Stretton, in Rutland.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A subscription has been commenced at Leicester for the relief of Mr. JOHN THROSBY, an author, who is well known to the public for his Histories of Leicester and Leicestershire, and for his edition of Thoroton's Nottinghamshire. Mr. Throsby is a native of Leicester, and has been deservedly esteemed among his friends for his spirited exertions to provide for an uncommonly numerous family. Unable also, to secure an independance for his own old age, he has, while yet only on the decline of life, been unexpectedly assailed by disease and poverty. However, to the honour of his fellow townsmen, they have liberally stepped forward, and the present state of their subscription warrants the conclusion, that his embarrasments will be considerably lessened, if they are not entirely removed.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Stanley, jun.—In his 7th year, W. Herrick, esq.—In his 73d year, Mr. Alderman Willey.—Mrs. Furnace.

At Bosworth-park, in his 61st year, Willoughby Dixie, esq. justice of peace and a deputy lieutenant for this county.

Whilst public characters descend to the tomb amidst the tumult of public applause, and even notorious profligacy, if associated with rank and talent, steals a lort of illustrious infamy, it is much to be lamented that private worth—that excellent conduct in obscure life, sinks to the grave, unnoticed and unrecorded. The hero, or the orator, few can imitate; but the exemplary pattern

"In the small circle, the domestic sphere,"

all may contemplate with advantage. In this view, a few particulars relative to Mrs. Coltman, wife of Mr. Coltman, late of the Newworks, Leicester, who departed this life on the 9th instant, may not be altogether useless; for, though she possessed none of those dazzling qualities which command public admiration, she was rich in the excellencies which secure private esteem. The early morning of her life was passed amidst the tranquil scenes, the beneficial and cheerful occupations, of the country, under the eye of a judicious father, and an exemplary mother.—Here were nurtured a sweetness of disposition, and an activity of mind, which secured enjoyment to youth, and irradiated the latest limit of extreme old age. She had early to contend with trials of a very painful nature;—these called forth an uncommon fortitude, which was ever after the ornament of her character; yet she possessed all that genuine feeling which prompts to exertion and aid, and mingled the most sincere tenderness with the most unshaken firmness. Her mind had never been weakened by romantic reading, or scenic representations of fictitious woe.—The real sufferer was the object of her pity, and the wretched family, in undecorated distress, engaged her sympathy, and exercised her benevolence. She was accustomed to early rising from her youth, and was a pattern of activity, economy, and order. She inspired her children with the tenderest regard, and was not more the mother than the friend of her daughters. In the most important and nearest relation, the wife man hath sweetly characterized her:—"If there be kindness, meekness, and comfort, in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men; he getteth a help unto himself, and a pillar of rest." Her's was that happy good sense, which enables

bles its poſſeſſor to make the beſt of every event. She had a benignity of mind ſeldom equalled, and the celebrated maxim of Epictetus, "Bear, and forbear," ſeemed the dictating ſpirit of her conduct. She encountered difficulties with firmneſs, and roſe ſuperior to them by perſevering patience. The obſervation of a friend, who well knew her, is appropriate and juſt—"She had no oſtentatious diſplay of greatneſs, but it reſided triumphant in her ſoul, and marked almoſt every action of her life." Excruciating pain had frequently ſhaken a delicate fabric, but ſhe bore all with unſhrinking reſignation: and her wants, even in the moſt trying illneſs, never made her forget thoſe of others. It was the opinion of different phyſicians, that the uncommon equanimity and patience of her ſpirit, tended to preſerve the vital principle, even when they had not the moſt diſtant hope of recovery.—She was a kind neighbour—a ſteady and judicious friend. Entirely free from the common petulance and miſanthropy of old age, ſhe took pleaſure in promoting the happineſs of youth, and preſerved a lively good humour to the laſt. At eighty, ſhe was frequently the firſt perſon riſen in the houſe. The New Teſtament, or ſome practical treatiſe, firſt engaged her attention, and, in a round of little beneficial occupations, of which working for the poor was one, ſhe was an example of cheerfulneſs, activity, and enjoyment, through the day. If ever ſhe expreſſed an anxious wiſh, it was, that ſhe might not outlive her uſefulneſs: this requeſt was granted. As ſhe was ſitting with her family at tea on the Thurſday, ſhe was ſeized with a ſlight paralytic affection. Eager to diſſipate the fears of thoſe about her, ſhe aſſured them, with the moſt perfect cheerfulneſs, that ſhe did not feel ill. Finding that ſhe could not walk with her uſual agility, ſhe was aſſiſted in getting up ſtairs, and then ſaid, without the leaſt tremor, "I think I have had a paralytic ſtroke." On being aſked by a near relative ſhortly after, how ſhe did, ſhe replied, in a lively and triumphant manner, "My dear, I am not in heaven, but I hope I ſoon ſhall be." Friday morning a ſecond violent ſtroke produced the moſt alarming ſymptoms. Though ſtill able to ſpeak, not a complaint eſcaped her; for her lips ſeemed not formed to murmur. She ſaid ſhe was in good hands, and calmly entered on the everlaſting reſt as the Saturday cloſed. A life, protracted to eighty-ſix years, proves the advantage of temperance, regularity, and activity; but the uncommon vigour ſhe enjoyed, and the conſtant happineſs ſhe communicated, diſpoſed thoſe who knew and loved her, to forget that ſhe was old; and that it was meet the ſhock of corn ſhould be gathered in its ſeaſon. Diſtruſting herſelf, ſhe fled for refuge to Him who is "mighty to ſave:" her's were the hopes of the Goſpel, and ſhe died the death of the Chriſtian.——Till the Infidel has ſomething to offer the dying, and the bereaved, more glorious than a hope full of immortality, let him hide his gloomy ſurmiſes in his own dark boſom. The ſufferer ſtands in need of a God—a Heaven. C.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] T. Payne, of Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, London, to Mrs. Hutchinſon, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. Oſbourne, grocer, of Uttoxeter, to Miſs Storer, of Weſton-upon-Trent.—Mr. F. Pool, to Mrs. Reynolds, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Ward, officer of exciſe, to Miſs M. Glover, both of Stafford.—Mr. Kinnerſley, of Hilderſtone, to Miſs Stubbs.

Died.] At Stafford, in her 35th year, Mrs. M. Fairbanks, wife of Mr. T. Fairbanks, ſchoolmaſter.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. R. Rivers, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Groſvenor.—Aged 72, Mr. Webb, an eminent farmer at Marſton, near Stafford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Total of the groſs receipts at the late Muſical Feſtival at Birmingham, on Wedneſday, Sept. 22, including the ſums received at the church, the theatre, the ball, &c. for the benefit of the General Hoſpital, 3820l. 17s. 0½d.—thus exceeding, by upwards of 1200l. the receipts of any former meeting.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Bobbett, to Miſs S. Dukes.—Mr. Penn, to Miſs E. Madeley.—Mr. T. Margetts, butcher, to Miſs A. Parſons, both of Knowle.—Mr. J. Parkes, of Warwick, to Miſs M. Clifford.—Mr. J. Spurrier, to Miſs Shetton.—Mr. W. Simpton, japanner, to Miſs T. S. Fiſher.—Mr. J. Pearman, to Miſs M. Poney.—Mr. T. Smith, of Wotton Waven, to Miſs Merryman.—Mr. R. Pearce, to Miſs A. Thompſon.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Taylor, plater, to Miſs Selby, only daughter of Mr. J. Selby, hoſier and lace-manufacturer.

At Priors Marſton, Mr. Gibbs, factor, of Birmingham, to Miſs M. Jephcott.

At Coventry, Mr. T. Spark, grocer, to Miſs H. Green.—E. Johnſtone, M. D. of Birmingham, to Miſs Pearſon, of Tettenhall.—Mr. J. Sanders, of Waſperton, to Miſs Collins, of Coventry.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Maſefield.—Mr. C. Slater, ſon of Mr. Slater, plater.—Mrs. Cook.——Captain J. Hawkins.——Mrs. Webb.—Aged 56, Mrs. Sargeant.—Aged 40, Mr. W. Wright, plumber and glazier.—Mrs. Saunders, pawnbroker. She had juſt ſat down to dinner in apparently good health, and, without manifeſting any previous ſymptoms of indiſpoſition, ſuddenly exclaimed, "oh, my head," at the ſame time raiſing her hand to it; ſhe then dropped down, and never ſpoke afterwards.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the enſuing ſeſſion, to obtain an act for taking down the preſent town-hall and market-houſe of Bridgenorth, for building a new

new town-hall, setting out a market-place, and building a new market-house, on the east side of the High-street; for paving and cleansing the streets, &c.; and for widening the passages, &c. within the said town.

A sturgeon was lately taken in the river Severn, near Shrewsbury, which measured in length eight feet six inches, and weighed 192 pounds. It had eleven knobs, or scales, on the back, and two rows on each side.

Married.] Sir R. Williams Vaughan, bart. M.P. for the county of Merioneth, to Miss A. M. Mostyn, fourth daughter of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, M.P. for Flintshire.

At Wellington, Mr. J. Dallaway, of Liverpool, to Miss Standish.—Mr. Kempster, of Mitcham, to Miss Morris, daughter and heiress of the late J. Morris, esq. of this county.

At Shiftnall, J. Atkins, esq. of Fleetland's, Hampshire, to Miss Wall.—The Rev. Mr. L. Jones, of Plasmadoc, in Denbighshire, to Miss Hughes, of Degonuy, in Carnarvonshire.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. F. Lacy, cabinet-maker.—Mr. Leake, sen. baker.

Mr. Wood, undertaker. His remains were attended to St. Giles's-church, by the friendly society of Odd Fellows, in a procession, which formed, upon the whole, an august appearance, and with every token of regard paid to their deceased fellow member.

Mrs. Benyon, wife of Mr. Benyon, barrister.

Mrs. A. Ford, servant to Mrs. Cooper, of St. John's Hill, with whom she lived upwards of 32 years.

Aged 69, Mrs. E. Gossnell, of Cressage.

At Welchpool, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr Jones, clothier.—Mr. E. Vaughan, attorney.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Bishop, glover, of Worcester, to Miss Morse, of Newent, Gloucestershire.

At Worcester, W. Wall, esq. to Miss Williams.—Mr. J. Pardoe, of Beadley, to Miss Worrell, of Adderley.—R. H. Harrison, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Yeomans, of Worcester.—J. Berrow, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, to Miss Bearcroft, of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Till, widow.—Miss M. A. Hayes.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Humphreys.—Mr. G. Yates, of Impey.—Mr. Downes, master of the academy at Alvechurch.

At Stourport, Mr. Warren, attorney, late of Droitwich.—Mr. J. Jones, of Hanbury.—Miss Dunn, of Churchill.—Mrs. Clewes, of Berrow-court.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, to obtain an act for making a rail-way, from the river Wye, opposite Lydbrook, to the side of the said river, near the bridge, at the city of Hereford.

Married.] Capt. Williamson, of the 36th, or Herefordshire, regiment of foot, to Miss Phillips, of Tarent, in Sussex.

At Monmouth, Mr. A. Mitchell, to Miss S. Drake, of Tinterne Abbey, Monmouthshire.

At St. David's, the Rev. R. Davis, A.M. only son of the Rev. R. Davis, A.M. canon of St. David's, and vicar of Brecon, to Miss M. Williams, one of the daughters of the Rev. J. Williams, canon residentiary of St. David's, &c.—T. Hughes, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Miss Phelps, of Withey Bush, both in Pembrokeshire.

Died.] The Rev. J. Montgomery, one of the procurators for this diocese, in the ensuing convocation, vicar of Ledbury, &c.—Miss Powles, of the Priory Farm, near Monmouth.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Brugett, of Holmer, near Hereford.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. G. Taylor, of the Plume of Feathers public house.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Harris, rector of Mitcheldean.—Aged 26, Miss Adeane, of Aldeshey.—In the bloom of life, Miss Hort, of Sinkley Green, near Minchinhampton.—Mr. J. Pardoe, of Olveston-court.

At Wotton-under-edge, Mr. I. Dimery, a respectable gardener.

At Hewnham, Mr. Williams, surgeon.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Clutterbuck.

At Pucklechurch, Mr. J. Swayne, surgeon, of Bristol.

At Dursley, Miss M. Trottman, suddenly, Mr. N. Rudder, card-maker.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Nalder, an opulent farmer, of Alvescot, to Miss E. Wilson, of Abingdon.—Mr. Brown, grocer, of Hounslow, to Miss H. Charlton.

At Oxford, Mr. J. Johnson, druggist and grocer, to Miss Randall.—Mr. J. Franklyn, of Long Crendon, to Miss Smith, of Aylesbury.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Syms.—Aged 68, Mr. W. Constable, peruke-maker.—Mrs. Whitaker, of Caudbill, near Stoulton.

At Iffley, near Oxford, the Rev. Richardson Wood, formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Baldock, Herts, in his 72d year, J. Tabram, baker, who had served the office of churchwarden in that town thirty-two years. From an abstemious mode of living, especially during the early part of his life, he was enabled to enjoy the blessings of health in almost an unparalleled degree. He has been heard to say that he never knew what it was to have a fit of illness in his life; indeed, he carried the picture of health in his countenance, and was remarkably active, though rather corpulent. He mostly rose by four in the morning, and sometimes before, bed being almost insupportable to him, if he lay after

after his usual time. In conversation he was naturally facetious; though upon the slightest provocation, he would put himself in a passion, but this was mostly of a short continuance.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Kirby, farmer, of Maidford, to Miss A. Hinks, of Marton Pinckney.—Mr. Saunders, master of the academy at Daventry, to Miss Bridgens, of Doncaster.

Died.] At Banbury, Mr. Pratt, of the Red Lion Inn.—Mrs. Bowker, of Walton, near Peterborough

At Dinton, Bucks, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

At Ickwellbury, Bedfordshire, Mrs. Harvey, widow.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The following particulars have been published, as correct, respecting the late melancholy incident at the theatre at Stirbitch Fair:—The house was exceedingly full, and soon after the beginning of the fourth act, the cry of "fire" was vociferated from different parts of the house, at once. The manager and performers crowded on the stage, assuring the audience that their alarms were groundless, and tried every method to restore order, but without effect. Several persons scrambled down from the upper boxes and gallery into the pit, and by numbers hastening down the gallery stairs, and pressing to get out, one young woman, Miss. R. Mason, of Waterbeach, aged 24, two girls, and a lad, were unfortunately thrown down, and lost their lives. No other material accident happened, but to one person, who is now declared out of danger. This alarm proceeded from some atrocious villains, whose object was to plunder the audience in the midst of the confusion. They succeeded in plundering a great many persons; and, it is said, even tore out the ear-rings from the ears of several ladies.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an act to effect the better draining and embanking of a certain district of land, called Sutton and Mepal Level, within the parishes of Sutton, Mepal, Witcham, Chatteris, and Deddington; as likewise for improving a place called Byal Fen; all in the Isle of Ely, and in this county.

Married.] Mr. C. White, third son of Mr. White, town-clerk of Cambridge, to Miss M. Fitzjohn, of Baldock, Herts.—Mr. Wedd, merchant, to Miss Coe.

Mr. J. Paul, ironmonger, of St. Ives, to Miss Dennis, of Wilbraham, in this county.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Leach, widow of the late Mr. Barnet Leach, cook of Trinity College.

At Ely, Mrs. Hanchett, widow, late of Bream Farm.

Aged 63, Mr. G. M. Goode, an eminent grocer and tea-dealer, of Cottenham, highly respected as a good neighbour, and a man of strict integrity; he was a steady friend to the dissenting interest, but not less so to the cause of virtue in general.

At Potton, in Bedfordshire, where she lately went for the recovery of her health, Miss E. Ward, of March, in the Isle of Ely; a young lady very much respected and lamented by all who knew her, from an affecting sense of her kindness, good nature, affability, and, in a word, of her genuine worth.

At Mildenhall, aged 63, Mr. A. Plowman, farmer.

At Downham, near Ely, aged 74, Mrs. Creasy.

In Wales, where he lately went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. T Smith, M.A. Vicar of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire; and, on the same day, at the vicarage house, St. Ives, Mrs Smith, his wife. A family of eight children is thus unfortunately deprived of both their parents in one day. A truly afflictive circumstance.

NORFOLK.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act for better lighting, watching, cleansing, paving, and improving, the city of Norwich—improvements which have been long wanted, and which will produce to the inhabitants the most extensive and permanent advantages.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an act to make a navigable canal from the river Thames at Shadwell to Waltham Abbey, and from thence, either now, or at some future period, to open a water communication with Lynn in this county, by a cut from Bishop's Stortford, into the navigable part of the river Cam.

Married.] Mr. R. Chamberlain, of Woodling, to Miss M. Rackham, of North Finham—Mr. R. Kirble, of East Lexham, to Miss C. Browne, of Acle.—T. Burton, jun. esq. of the East Suffolk Militia, eldest son of T. Burton, esq. of Bracondale-hill, near Norwich, to Miss M. Watson, of Yarmouth.—Lieutenant J. Ellis, of the royal navy, to Miss F. Haw, one of the daughters of the late Mr. J. Haw, rope-maker, at Yarmouth.

At Norwich, Mr. S. Smith, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Clabburn.—J. Wigg, gentleman, of Whickmore, to Miss Burrell.—Mr. J. Holmes, of Upton, to Mrs. E. Crow.—Mr. Taylor, upholsterer, to Mrs. Reynolds.—Mr. R. Goddard, to Miss Ellis, both of East Dereham.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 84, Mr. J. Browne, taylor; well known for his uncommon ingenuity in patchwork.

Aged 48, Mr. J. Caulk, miller.—Aged 39, Mrs. Colman, wife of Mr. Colman, manufacturer.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Moss.—

Aged

Aged 61, Mr. E. Cordoran, many years beadle to the corporation.—In her 80th year, Mrs. B. Matthews, relict of the Rev. N. Matthews, rector of Hainford, &c.

At Lynn, Mr. Pinnock, grocer.

In his 83d year, W. Tooke, esq. of Thompson, near Watton, and of the Temple, London. Mr Tooke was a gentleman of considerable property, and a staunch advocate for the constitutional liberties of his country. To him the celebrated John Horne Tooke, esq. is indebted for his latter name, and a valuable estate given to him by the deceased many years since, in honourable and grateful testimony of the then Mr. Horne's strenuous exertions in the cause of liberty, against the partisans of ministry, during the late American war.

At North Walsham, aged 29, Miss C. Cooper.

At Reepham, aged 69, after an affliction of seven years continuance, Mr. S. George, ironmonger.

Aged 75, Mr. T. Bloss, a gentleman farmer, of Aldburgh,

At Acle, Mrs. Birt, late of Yarmouth.

Aged 32, Mrs. Clarke, of Aylmerton.

At Spexhall, near Harleston, aged 63, R. Suckling, esq. By his decease, Capt. R Suckling, formerly of the West Norfolk Militia, comes into the possession of a very valuable estate in this county.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Aldred, linendraper, of Lowestoft, to Miss Gardiner, of Southwold.—Mr. Simpson, of Peldon, to Miss S. Partridge, of Springfield.—Mr Mallinson, of the theatre royal, Norwich, to Miss Andrews, of Ipswich.—M. G. Rollinson, farmer, to Miss M. Hibble, both of Stanningfield.

At Bungay, Mr. Chittock, to Miss Wales.

Mr. R. Sword, carpenter, to Miss E. Goddard, both of Botesdale.—Mr. T. Orams, whitesmith, of Stowmarket, to Miss Snell, of Needleham Market.—Mr. R. Hardey, farmer, at Blythburgh, to Miss Kitten, of Bradiston, in Norfolk.—Mr. T. Blakeley, to Miss Knewett, both of Stradbrook.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Lanchester, late of Newton.—Aged 78, the Rev. T. Knowles, D.D. lecturer of St. Mary's church upwards of 50 years; prebendary of Ely, &c. and formerly fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. This venerable and respected character was author of several learned controversial and religious tracts. The doctor had likewise published some few single sermons, at the desire of his parishioners.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Harrold, wife of Mr. Harrold, turner and chair-maker. She suddenly dropped down, and expired instantly.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Barnard, relict of W. Barnard, esq. ship-builder.

At Redgrave, in his 90th year, Mr. E Bullock, miller.

Mr. R. Day, of St. John's, Ilketshall.

At Stowlangtoft, aged 77, Mr. W Cockerill, formerly a farmer at Pakenham.

At Lakenheath, in her 21st year, Miss Ph. Lond.—Mrs. Sawer, of Dunham Bridge Farm, near Ipswich.

At Bungay, in her 37th year, Miss Harvey, of the ladies' boarding-school.

ESSEX.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, to obtain an act for making a navigable canal from the river Thames, between Bell-wharf and the salpetre-wharehouse, in the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex, to Waltham, in this county; with a collateral branch to Spa Fields, in the said county of Middlesex.

Married.] Mr. A. Black, of Leadenhall-street London, to Miss Pearson, of Layer de la Hay, in this county.—T. Langstone, esq. of Watling-street, London, to Miss E. Sage, of Wivenhoe, in this county.

At Tillingham, Mr. T. Fletcher, to Mrs. Turner.—Mr. J. Marsden, stocking manufacturer, to Miss Herbert, second daughter of Mr. J H. collar-maker, of Colchester.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Mr. W. Hawkins, timber-merchant.

Mrs. English, of Little Horkesley, near Colchester.

In her 27th year, in a deep decline, Mrs. Brewster, of Chipping Hill, Witham.

At Coggeshall, in his 72d year, Mr. T. Whittaker, formerly a butcher.—Aged 17, Miss Godfrey, daughter of Mr. Godfrey, surgeon.

At Rochford, Mr. Salmon, carpenter.

At Braintree, Mr. S. Frost, one of the proprietors of the Yarmouth-coach.—Mr. J. Patmore.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Stammers, of Castle Hedingham.

At Maldon, Mr. Abel, builder.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Jenkins, hatter, to Miss Hodges.—Mr. S. Wright, to Miss M. Clifford.—Mr. H. Christian, druggist, to Miss M. Flint.—Mr. R. Sheppard, to Mrs. Reeves.

At Folkstone, Mr. J. Dale, cordwainer, to Miss M. Barber.

T. W. Perfect, esq. of West Malling, to Miss Clegg, of Maidstone.

At Tunbridge, H. Streatfield, esq. of Chiddingstone, to Miss C. Scoones, of Tunbridge.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Honore, gardiner.—Mr. M. Monroe, formerly of Tunford Farm.—Mrs. M. Gentile, widow.—Miss E. Dixon, eldest daughter of Mr. Dixon, baker.—Aged 75, Mr. W. Pattison, one of the society of Quakers.

At Rochester, Mrs. Schnebellie, wife of Mr. S. Confectioner.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Slatter, of the Porter Vaults.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Jewry, of the Castle Inn.—Mr. J Birch, coachmaster.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Mackay, pay-ſerjeant of the royal marines.

At Feverſham, Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. Kemp, grocer, and one of the jurats.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Powney.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Raynes.

At Folkſtone, aged 63, Mr. J Hart.

At Ramſgate, St John Charlton, eſq. of Apley Caſtle, Shropſhire.

At Lynſtead, Mrs. Read.

At Gore Houſe, near Dartford, Major E. Vernon Ward.

At Roydon Hall, the ſeat of Sir W. Twyſden bart, Mrs. Wynch, relict of A. Wynch, eſq. late governor of Madras.—Mr. Gardiner, many years acting manager to Mrs. Baker's company of comedians.

At Whitſtable, aged 101 years, Mrs. Holt.—The Rev. T. Johnſon, rector of Charlton, near Dover.

Mr. Howe, bailiff to W. Fairman, eſq. of Lynſtead.

At Minſter, in Thanet, aged 68, Mrs. M. Wotton.

At Eaſtry, aged 72, Mr T. Harvey.

Suddenly, Mr. Webb, of Harrietſham.

At Sandgate, Mrs. Wodeville.

SUSSEX.

Comparative Statement of the Hops grown by the ſeveral Planters in the Pariſhes of Salehurſt, Mountfield, and Burwaſh, in this County, in the Years 1801 and 1802.

Planter's Names.	*Acres.*	*Cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*Acres.*	*Cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Mr. Pemble, Robertſbridge	3	34	1	10	3	0	2	0
Mr. Wood, ditto	4	59	3	20	4	6	3	3
Mr. Inſkipp, ditto	10	133	3	23	10	7	2	20
Mr. Bourne, ditto	8	89	2	2	8	10	0	4
Mr. Durrant, ditto	28½	120	1	0	28½	10	0	8
Mr. Noakes, ditto	9	141	2	22				
Mr Carr, ditto	12	158	2	2	12	2	1	6
Mr. Langford, ditto	26	354	3	24	26	5	0	3
Mr. Hilder, Mountfield	3½	365	0	25	50	21	3	21
Mr. Crutenden, Burwaſh	3¾	55	3	21	3¾	0	0	11
Mr. Cheeſman, ditto	12	144	2	2	12	1	3	7

A great number of very curious petrified ſhells were lately diſcovered, by accident, by ſome men, employed in ſinking a well, a few miles from Lewes, at the depth of about ſixty feet from the ſurface of the ground.

Married.] At Shoreham, Colonel Porter, to the Counteſs Dowager of Groſvenor.—Mr. R. Herring, a ſurgeon in the royal navy, to Miſs Laſhmar, of Chiddingley.

At Herſtmonceux, T. Charles, eſq. of Richmond, to Mrs. Roſam, of Lime.

Died.] On the 9th of May laſt, at the houſe of her brother, T. B. Hurdis, eſq. collector of Dindigal and Madura, in the Myſore country, Miſs H. Hurdis, an amiable young lady, endowed with every grace of virtue and religion, daughter of Mr. Hurdis, of Seaford, in this county.

At Brighton, of a complaint in the bowels, Mr. Heather, many years maſter of the Brighton Packet public-houſe.

HAMPSHIRE.

Whilſt great national improvements are going forward in every part of the kingdom, it is ſingular and ſtrange to obſerve, and ought to excite no ſmall ſurpriſe, that the inhabitants of the Iſle of Wight, have not yet been accommodated with the much deſired facility of their letters coming, *via* Portſmouth, inſtead of Southampton. This alteration, ſo evidently beneficial to the inhabitants in general, and particularly ſo to thoſe engaged in commercial purſuits, would be likewiſe a *public ſaving* inſtead of expence, as the *land carriage* is *leſs*; Portſmouth being ſix miles nearer the metropolis than the preſent route, and the *paſſage by water, is not only ſhorter*, but abundantly *more certain*, and *convenient*. The inhabitants of the iſland, would, by this means, have their letters three hours, at leaſt, and frequently four or five, ſooner, than by the preſent mode of conveyance.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Mr. Gardiner to Mrs Reid, widow of the late Mr. Reid, ſadler.—Capt. G. Stiles, of the Roebuck-cutter, to Miſs Tuckey, of Winterborne, Wilts.—Sir J. Pollen, bart. of Redenham, in this county, to Miſs Southby, eldeſt daughter of the late R. Southby, eſq. of Bulford-Wilts.—J. Page, eſq. barrack-maſter of Newport, Iſle of Wight, and deputy of the iſland to Miſs Smith, of the Wood-houſe, in Gloucesterſhire.—Lieutenant Atkins, of the Royal-navy, to Miſs M. Edgcumbe.

At Southampton, Mr. Chandler, to Miſs Wareham.

Died.] At Wherwell, Mrs. Iremonger, wife of the Rev. R. Iremonger, jun.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Banniſter, wife of Mr. J. Banniſter, jun.—Suddenly Mr. C. Moody.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Woolford, of the Tuns public-houſe.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Sandy, of Bath, to Miſs M. Wheeler, of Hodſon, near Swindon.

At Swindon, the Rev. W. Bayley, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miſs L. Goodenough,

enough, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. E. Goodenough, vicar.—Mr. A. Cooland, grocer, &c. of Marlbro, to Miſs Johnſon of Chiſelden.

Died.] W. Codrington, eſq. of Wroughton.

At Marlbro, under 16 years of age, Miſs Perrin.

BERKSHIRE.

Owing to the early return of the Royal Family from Weymouth, on the firſt day of September, the town and neighbourhood of Windſor were unuſually cheerful during the whole of the month. The King and his family promenaded in public upon the Terrace every evening, and this ſpot was of courſe a ſource of attraction, not only to the neighbouring nobility and gentry, but alſo to many viſitors from the metropolis. The private life of his Majeſty not being generally known, it may be intereſting to obſerve that he is an early riſer, and a conſtant attendant every day at eight o'clock on divine ſervice, which is performed in the King's chapel, in the upper court. Except on the days on which public buſineſs calls him to London, he generally rides out till dinner in the great park, to his farm, accompanied by ſome of the princeſſes on horſeback, or in their ſociables. He dines at half after four on plain beef or mutton, hot or cold, as the dinner never waits, and at a quarter after ſix makes his appearance on the terrace, attended by his amiable, accompliſhed, and beautiful daughters, and occaſionally by one or other of his ſons: and here he promenades for an hour, occaſionally ſtopping and chatting with thoſe perſons of whom he has any knowledge. Notwithſtanding the affectation of numerous guards in London, his Majeſty is always unguarded at Windſor; and he appears to give his ſubjects full and liberal credit for that degree of loyalty, which a king, who is governed by the law of the land, is always ſure to experience.—There is nothing different in his Majeſty's public appearance on foot from what it was before the late war, except the ungraceful attendance of two police officers, who pace at a ſhort diſtance from his perſon, one before and the other behind him, and who keep back, at a ſuitable diſtance, all perſons that appear to entertain an intention of direct intruſion. His Majeſty indulges in his well-founded partiality for Gothic architecture, and is at this time rendering the ſtyle of his magnificent caſtle more uniform, by altering ſeveral of the windows, and rebuilding a new and very taſteful entrance into the ſtate apartments. Under his patronage, St. George's chapel has been rendered, by various embelliſhments, one of the moſt beautiful places for divine worſhip in Chriſtendom. In ſhort, to Britiſh ſubjects and foreigners, Windſor muſt be in all reſpects a moſt agreeable place for a viſit, or a ſhort reſidence; the caſtle, the terrace, the Royal Family, and the ſurrounding country, are objects which cannot fail to gratify every variety of taſte.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion to obtain an act for making a navigable canal from the Grand Junction Canal, in the pariſh of Cowley, in Middleſex, to join the river Thames at Harleyford, in Great Marlow pariſh, Bucks.—Similar applications are intended for making a canal from the Grand Junction ditto at Cowley, to join the new cut communicating with the river Kennet, in the pariſh of St. Giles, Reading, in this county.—And alſo for a canal from the aforeſaid Cowley, to join the river Thames at Sonning, in this county. Alſo for a canal from the river Thames or Iſis, at Tadpole-bridge, to join the ſame river at Shifford Weir.

Married.] The Rev. E. Holditch, to Miſs Durnford, both of Speen.

At Bray, the Rev. T. White, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miſs H. Slack, of Braywick-lodge.

At Reading, Mr. W. Foulger, banker, of Norwich, to Miſs Hawkes.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Waſey.

At Hungerford, Mrs. Francis, of the poſt-office.

At Eaſt Hendred, aged 100, Mrs. M. Anns.

At Bradfield, Mrs. Stephens, relict of the late Rev. T. Stevens, rector.

At Windſor, Mrs. Cheſhyre.

In Thames-ſtreet, London, in his 20th year, Mr. N. Field, ſon of J. Field, eſq. of Reading.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Doughty, of Briſtol, to Miſs Turton, of Olveſtone, Glouceſter.

At Briſtol, Mr. T. Harris, grocer, to Miſs Counſel, of Wrington.—Mr Holbeach, of the Mancheſter-warehouſe, to Miſs Baker.—G. Raceſter, eſq. to Miſs Alleyne, of Stoke Biſhop.—Mr. Leach, wholeſale linen-draper, to Miſs James, of Lanſoar, Monmouthſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Sainſbury, rector of Beckington, to Miſs H. Vince, of Clift Hall, Wiltſhire.—M. W. C. Buſh, ſurgeon, to Miſs Matthews, both of Bath.—The Rev. S. Alford, A.M. of Curry Rivel, to Miſs Shute, of Charmouth, Dorſetſhire.—C. R. Woodward, eſq. of Clifton, to Miſs M. M. Hine, of Jamaica.—Mr. S. Hallard, of Hatch Beauchamp, to Miſs N. Burge.—Mr. Clarke, attorney, of Chard, to Mrs. Whitmarſh, widow, of Combetrow, near Taunton.

At Taunton, S. Remnant, eſq. to Miſs Norman.—Mr. J. King, ſurgeon, of the Hot Wells, to Miſs E. Edgeworth, of Clifton.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs. M. Biggs.—Mrs. Gadd.—Capt. Wade.—Mr. Stephens, haberdaſher.—Mrs. Futcher, widow, late of Rumſey, Hants.—J. Hill, eſq. formerly a linen-merchant.—Aged 68, Mr. Perry.—Mrs. A. Edgar, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Edgar.—Aged 86, Mrs Lewis.—Mr D. Lowle.

—Mrs. Hellicar, wife of Mr. T. Hellicar, merchant.

At Bath, ſuddenly, in his 71ſt year, G. Pigot, eſq —G. Slater, eſq. late of Liverpool. —Suddenly, Mrs. Thurſton, wife of Mr. Thurſton, auctioneer.—Aged 90, Mrs. Phillot, widow.

At Frome, Jos. Ames, gentleman.

At Glaſtonbury, Mr. W. Moxham, late of Briſtol.

At Norton, near Kingſbridge, the lady of J. Hawkins, eſq.

At Selworth, the Rev Mr. Williams, rector, &c.

At Clifton, Mr H. Lugg.

At the Hot Wells, Mr. Campbell, a promiſing young actor, of the Briſtol theatre.—Mr. A. Gundry, of Chard.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Heanton, the Rev. Mr. Lewis, rector of Clovelly, to Miſs Davie.

At Holcomb, W. Bluett, eſq. to Miſs Clarke, of Halton, in Cornwall.

At Burton on the Water, Mr. N. Stenſon, ſurgeon, of Brentford, to Miſs E. Snooke.

Died.] At Sherborne, aged 90, Mrs. Phillott, relict of J. Phillott, eſq. of Bath.

At Sock, near Yeovil, Mrs. Brooks, widow.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. Vicary, of the 48th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Braddon, of Stover.

At Barnſtaple, C. B. Gribble, eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Baker.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. G. Potbury, grocer. —T. Dolphin, eſq ſurgeon, and acting paymaſter of the weſtern recruiting diſtrict.

At Aſhburton, in his 60th year, Mr. W. Abbot, 45 years common carrier to Exeter and Modbury.

WALES.

Died] Lately at his ſeat at Frefeilir in Angleſea, Charles Evans, eſq. remarkable for hoſpitality, and a goodneſs of diſpoſition, which rendered him deſervedly popular in his lifetime, and is now the cauſe of his death being ſincerely and generally lamented.—And, two days preceding his father's death, the Rev. John Evans, youngeſt ſon of C. Evans, eſq. They were both interred, at the ſame time, in the ſame grave.

SCOTLAND.

The important project of making a canal from the Murray Firth, on the northern coaſt of Scotland, to the Sound of Mull, on the weſt coaſt, has, it appears, for ſome time paſt, occupied the attention of ſome of his Majeſty's miniſters. Mr. Telford, the projector of the one-arch bridge over the Thames, has been employed for the laſt two ſummer-ſeaſons, in making ſurveys, in taking the elevations, and ſounding Lochneſs and other Lochs, from which it would appear that the ſcheme is perfectly practicable, and may be accompliſhed at an expence not exceeding the ſum of 300,000l. The diſtance from the eaſt to the weſt ſea is only ſixty miles nearly thirty-ſeven of which are already navigable for ſhips of the largeſt dimenſions The immenſe advantages that will obviouſly reſult from this grand national canal, which, it is propoſed, ſhall be twenty-two feet deep and fifty broad, are incalculable; as the largeſt merchant veſſels and frigates will be able to paſs through it, at all ſeaſons of the year, the waters in and iſſuing from the lochs Neſs and Lochy, being never known to freeze.

IRELAND.

Married.] Lieut. Col Vandeleur, of the 46th regt. of foot, to Miſs E. Croaſdale, of Rynn, in the Queen's County, Ireland.—M. Peaen, eſq. of Ely Place, London, to Miſs A. Lawleſs, daughter of the late J. Lawleſs, eſq. of Shankill, near Dublin.—Lieut. Col. Peyton, of the Leitrim Militia, to Miſs Reynolds, ſiſter and co-heireſs of the late G. Nugent Reynolds, eſq. of Loughſeur, county of Leitrim.

Died.] At Dalquin, in the county of Galway, at an advanced age, the Right Hon. John Bermingham, Lord Athenry, the premier baron of Ireland.

At the Curragh, Kildare, at the advanced age of 108, Mr. Marm. Ball, deputy ranger or judge of the Curragh for the laſt 50 years, He was born at Northallerton, in Yorkſhire, and was a rider at York races in the year 1714.

At Belliſle, country of Fermanagh, General, the Earl of Roſs.

At Dublin, Margaret Cecil Hamilton.—In her 31ſt year, Viſcounteſs Dowager Southwell, relict of the late Lord Viſcount Southwell, of Ireland.

At Limerick, the Right Hon Lady Glentworth, relict of the late Biſhop of Limerick.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 8th of July laſt, on his paſſage from Bengal to St. Helena, N. P. Rees, eſq. ſon of the Rev. Dr. Rees; his remains were interred in the above iſland.

At Nancy, in Loraine, Lady Anne Saltmarſh, ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent, Earl of Fingal.

At Polignac, on his way to Aix, in the *ci-devant* Savoy, the Baron de Stael, formerly ambaſſador from Sweden to the court of France, and ſon-in-law of M. Neckar.

At Paris, L'Arnivé, the celebrated performer at the opera.

At Paris, aged 92, Madame Bocage; ſhe retained to the laſt moment that gaiety and ſuavity of manners for which ſhe was ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. The principal works which have merited her the rank ſhe enjoyed in the republic of letters are, her *Paradis Perdu*, in imitation of Milton; a poem, entitled, The Colombiade; her tragedy, *Les Amazones*, which was played with ſucceſs in 1749; and her Tour through Holland, &c.

General Abſtract of the Population of SCOTLAND, *according to the Enumeration made under the Authority of an Act of Parliament, in* 1801.

Counties.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Aberdeen - - -	55,625	67,457	123,082
Argyle - - -	33,767	38,092	71,859
Ayr - - - -	39,666	44,640	84,306
Banff - - - -	16,067	19,740	35,807
Berwick - - -	14,294	16,327	30,621
Bute - - -	5,552	6,239	11,791
Caithneſs - - -	10,183	12,426	22,609
Clackmanan - -	5,064	5,794	10,858
Cromarty - -	1,351	1,701	3,052
Dumbarton - -	9,796	10,914	20,710
Dumfries - - -	25,407	29,190	54,597
Edinburgh - -	54,224	68,730	122,954
Elgin - - - -	11,763	14,942	26,705
Fife - - - -	42,952	50,791	93,743
Forfar - - -	45,461	53,666	99,127
Haddington - -	13,890	16,096	29,986
Inverneſs - - -	33,801	40,491	74,292
Kincardine - -	12,104	14,245	26,349
Kinroſs - - -	3,116	3,609	6,725
Kirkudbright - -	13,619	15,592	29,211
Lanark - - -	68,100	78,599	146,699
Linlithgow - -	8,129	9,715	17,844
Nairne - - -	3,639	4,618	8,257
Orkney and Shetland -	20,793	26,031	46,824
Peebles - - -	4,160	4,575	8,735
Perth - - -	58,808	67,558	126,366
Renfrew - - -	36,068	41,988	78,056
Roſs - - -	24,143	28,148	52,291
Roxburgh - -	15,813	17,869	33,682
Selkirk - - -	2,356	2,714	5,070
Stirling - - -	23,875	26,950	50,825
Sutherland - - -	10,425	12,692	23,117
Wigtown - - -	10,570	12,348	22,918
	734,487	864,487	1,599,068

Liſt of ſome of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

	Inhabitants.		*Inhabitants.*
Aberdeen - - -	17,597	Dunbar - - -	3,971
Campbeltown - -	7,093	Inverneſs - - -	8,732
Rotheſay - -	5,231	Lanark - - -	4,692
Alloa - - -	5,214	Glaſgow - - -	77,385
Dumbarton - -	2,541	Perth - - -	14,878
Dumfries - -	7,288	Greenock - - -	17,458
Edinburgh, with N. and S. Leith	82,560	Paiſley Town and Abbey -	31,179
Dunfermline - -	9,980	Port-glaſgow - -	3,865
Dundee - - -	26,084	Falkirk - - -	8,838
Montroſe - - -	7,974	Stirling - - -	5,256

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE favourable clofe of the harveft throughout the Britifh Ifles has yielded, both for the preſent moment, and in fair proſpect for the whole enſuing year, a comparative cheapneſs and abundance of proviſions, by which manufacturing and productive labour of all ſorts, can be furniſhed in greater activity, and at lower wages, than in any former ſeaſon for a good number of years backward. Hence, the rate of the wages has been, in moſt employments, and in almoſt every part of theſe kingdoms, reduced, without injury to the workmen. Where the wages have not been actually leſſened, the matters have, however, obtained a choice of ſkilful and diligent workmen; perhaps more uſeful than if the wages were much ſmaller. Theſe circumſtances give an advantage to our commerce, in its very elements and foundations, than which nothing could be more favourable to its triumph againſt all competition in foreign markets. To the conſideration of theſe is to be added, that in proportion to the population, crimes are, juſt now, ſo rare, as to ſhew, that the morality on which the advancement of induſtry eſſentially depends, never prevailed in Britain more generally or more powerfully than at preſent.

Hence, the manufactures of Great Britain are, almoſt every where, in a ſtate of extraordinary proſperity and activity. The eſtabliſhments for ſpinning, weaving, bleaching, printing, and dyeing cottons, are continually extended and multiplied. In every branch of the woollen manufacture, the ſame effects take place. Similar is the improvement in all our manufactures of metals, and in all the works connected with the bringing of the ores of our mines into uſe. Never were a greater number of new undertakings for the benefit of internal traffic attempted among us, than in the preſent year. Innumerable are the high-roads, the canals, the port-improvements, now in a progreſs toward complete execution. Building, a branch of trade and labour that remarkably indicates the ſtate of the wealth of a country, and the hopes of its inhabitants in regard to future proſperity, is now particularly active in every conſiderable town. The ſhip-owners of moſt of the other ports of Great Britain, have publicly ſignified their intention of co-operating with thoſe of London, in order both to procure the repeal of the tonnage-duty, and to watch againſt any attempts on the part of foreigners to become interlopers in our carrying trade. The late loſſes by fire in Liverpool, and other parts of theſe kingdoms, have attracted the particular conſideration of the architects reſident at London; who have agreed, that it may be eaſy, by certain methods in building, to prevent ſuch loſſes almoſt entirely in future: and have propoſed, that for this end a law ſhould be enacted, to oblige ſuch methods to be in all ſubſequent buildings unalterably obſerved. The herring-fiſhery has proved already to a great degree ſucceſsful on the north coaſts of Scotland. And though, for the preſent year, the Dutch ſhare our ſucceſs in this branch of induſtry more remarkably than during the war, yet it does not appear as if they were at all likely to maintain any formidable competition with us. As a proof of the value of the ſalmon-fiſheries on the Scottiſh coaſts, it may be mentioned, that the Duke of Gordon's fiſheries on the river Spey, which yielded by a leaſe which has now expired, or nearly expired, 2,500l. ſterling annually, have been again let for 7000l. a year, on a leaſe which is thought likely to yield ſufficient profits to the tenant. On the coaſt of Yorkſhire, herrings have been very lately taken in prodigious abundance: and the fiſhery in the Frith of Forth is now alſo commencing. The miſchiefs begin to be repaired which Liverpool lately ſuffered by fire: and 80,000l. have been ſubſcribed for the erection of a new range of warehouſes near the Exchange in that town. New abbreviations of the proceſſes of manufacturing labour, at the ſame time, continue to be made almoſt every month, at the great ſeats of manufacture. New facilities are continually given to all the intercourſes of trade.

In thoſe foreign markets to which Britiſh goods are chiefly exported, appearances are not, however, at this moment, ſo uniformly encouraging as might be wiſhed. The loſſes of the Britiſh merchants by the confiſcations of the late Emperor Paul, have been refunded in Ruſſia, to the amount of 800,000 roubles. But the preſent Emperor is now uſing every feaſible means to encourage that manufacture of ſugar from the beet-root, by which the northern nations hope to free themſelves from the neceſſity of buying ſo much of our Weſt-India and Eaſt-India produce. In the ports of Denmark and Sweden, there have been ſeveral late arrivals of ſhips with merchandize from both China and the Weſt Indies. The number of veſſels which entered the port of Cronſtadt, ſince it was laſt frozen up, is 771; of which 60 were American veſſels. The number of ſhips which have, ſince the ſame period, ſailed from that port, is 612.—The banks of Copenhagen and Stockholm are now in the moſt flouriſhing circumſtances and the higheſt credit. As a proof alſo of the proſperity of Ruſſia in its pecuniary concerns, we may mention, that a loan-bank erected at St. Peterſburgh by the Empreſs Catherine, has been lately aboliſhed, ſolely becauſe the loans had accompliſhed the beneficent purpoſes for which they were granted, and had been almoſt entirely repaid to the government.

In Germany, the late droughts have produced a temporary ſcarcity of ſeveral of the primary articles of proviſions. But theſe droughts have been every where ſo favourable to the perfect ripening of the grapes, and to the whole labours of the vintage, that the wines

of

of this year are expected to prove, both in Germany and France, much more excellent in quality than any which have been obtained for a number of years backward. By the uncertainties of dominion, and the threats of warfare in Germany, an account of the indemnities, the fales at the laft Frankfort fair, were very flow, fmall, and at low prices. Till thefe fhall be finally fettled, the courfe of trade at the German emporia, muft, to the great difadvantage of this country, be confiderably difturbed.

In Belgium, feveral manufacturing eftablifhments of a nature to rival thofe of Great Britain, and inftituted under the direction of perfons from this country, are now exceedingly active and thriving. The merchants of that country declare their expectations, that if Britifh manufactures fhall continue to be rigorously prohibited, they may quickly produce for themfelves, at a cheaper rate, almoft all that they have been hitherto accuftomed to derive from us. The inftitutions, eftablifhment, and ftaple-rights, belonging to commerce at Bruffels, are about to be transferred, under the authority of the government, to Antwerp, which will thus again become the grand emporium of the trade of the Netherlands.

By a late refolution of the Dutch government, every veffel that goes to the herring-fifhery in the end of the feafon, is to receive, befide the general premium, common alfo to thofe which go early, a farther gratification of 300 florins. This meafure has a tendency to excite the Dutch fifhermen to eager rivalry with thofe of Scotland and England, who have gained, of late, fo much by purfuing the fifhery of herrings in the winter months. The greateft activity of trade is faid, juft now, to prevail in all the Dutch ports. All the feamen difcharged from the military naval fervice, have been eagerly hired by the merchants.

In the year 1801, the Danifh colony of Tranquebar received an addition of 183 perfons to its population: eighty-eight deceafed in the courfe of that year. In the public fchools belonging to the Danifh colonies, were 157 children: and fixty-four in the Portuguefe fchool.

We mentioned in the Commercial Report for laft month, the exhibition of French manufactures in the porticoes of the Louvre, during the five fupplementary days of the French year 10, the days between the 17th and the 23d of September laft. They were arranged in fifteen different claffes of fpecimens. They have been examined by a jury confifting of Meffrs. Vincent, Perrier, J. Montgolfier, L. B. Guyton—Morveau, Prony, Raymond, Bardel, Alard, Scipion Perrier, Molard, Bofc, Berthoud, Conté, and L. Coftaz. 1. For manufactures in woollen, the firft prize has been affigned by the voice of the jury, to Mr. Decretot, of Louviers. 2. For fpun filks, Meffrs, Jubie, of La Sone, have the firft prize. 3. For Hair-cloth—Bardel, Rue Mefée, No. 35. 4. For Linen-yarn, and Cloth—Boniface and Co. of Cambray. 5. Laces—Mr. Boulay, of Alençon. 6. Cotton-yarn—Noël, of L'Epine, near Arpajon. 7. Cottonades and Velverets—Meffrs. Bauwens, of Ghent. 8. Hofiery—Mr. Payn, of Troyes. 9. Paper—Mr. Johannot, of Annonay. 10. Mechanic Arts; watchmaking—Louis Berthoud, of Paris; Mathematical Inftruments—Mr. Lenoir, of Paris; Coinage—Mr. Droz, lately in the fervice of Mr. M. Boulton, at Soho, but now of Paris; Machinery for Manufactures—Mr. Aubert, of Lyons; New Inventions in the Application of Science to the Improvement of Mechanical Inftruments—Mr. Montgolfier, junior, No. 18. Jews-ftreet, Paris.—11. Preparation of Metals—Meffrs. Colin de Cancey and Sercilly, of Soupes, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 12. Chemical Arts; Chemical Products.—Mr. Conté, of Paris; Pottery—Utfchneider and Co.; Glaffes and Cryftals—Ladoucepe Defongerais and Xavier Veytard; Leather and Skins—Fauller Kempff and Mantzer; Varnifhes—Deharme and Dubaux; Dyeing—Mr. Fallois; Improvements in Fuel and Lights; Mr. Defarnod, of Paris. 13. Fine Arts—Mr. Auguite, goldfmith, Paris. 14. Works executed in Houfes of Charity—Mr. Vincent, director of the manufactures at the Quinze-Vingts. 15. The fifteenth clafs confifted of articles from manufactures at the national expence to which no prizes were awarded. Such are the different claffes of the manufactures exhibited, and the names of thofe who had the firft prizes. The Bank at Paris for difcounts to merchants only, was lately fhut up by the government for its rivalry to the Bank of France, and its refufal to difcount government-bills. It has been again opened; probably in confequence of the compliance of its directors with the government's demands.

The trade of America and Portugal with the port of Calcutta, amounted, in 1799—1800, to the value of 181,005 ficca rupees, in imports and in exports, to 7,130,372 ficca rupees. The imports of Britifh fubjects to the fame port, in the fame years, were only of the value of 4,787,101 ficca rupees; their exports, 766,649 ficca rupees.

The Britifh 3 per cent. confols were, on Monday, October 25, at 68¼. The holders of omnium having experienced great difficulties in confequence of the fall of the funds, have applied to the Bank for relief; who have granted them three months grace for the redemption of fuch part as is pledged to the Bank.

On the 21ft of October the French 5 per cents. were at 53 francs 5 cents. The fhares in the Bank of France, at 1220 francs.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE fineneſs of the ſeaſon has enabled the farmers to put in their wheat crops with much facility and in a very perfect manner, even in the more northern parts of the iſland; and the late mild rains muſt have had a highly beneficial effect in promoting their vegetation.

The prices of grain ſtill keep up. By the returns made up to the middle of October, wheat averaged, 61s. 8d.; barley, 25s. 10d.; oats, 19s. 10d.; and beans, 34s. 3d.

The potatoe and other root crops have been moſtly taken up, in the more ſouthern parts of the kingdom; and though in general good, in reſpect to quality, are not ſo large or productive as is often the caſe in leſs dry ſeaſons.

The dryneſs of the ſeaſon, in the beginning of the month, afforded good opportunities for putting manure upon the graſs lands; and much was of courſe got out in thoſe diſtricts where it is the cuſtom to apply it at this period of the year.

The paſtures in many places have been ſo greatly refreſhed and improved by the ſhowers that have fallen during the laſt ten days, that the ſtock may remain in them, without any inconvenience, for ſome time to come, if the weather continues mild.

Mutton, in Smithfield market, fetches from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per ſtone of eight pounds, ſinking the offal.

Hay ſtill keeps its price; and fetches, at St. James's market, an average price of 6l.—Straw, in the ſame market, averages 2l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of September, to the 24th of October, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.21. Oct. 14, Wind N.
Loweſt 29.28. Oct. 19, Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 58 hundredths of an inch. Between the middle of the day of the 12th inſt. and the ſame hour of the 13th, the mercury roſe from 29.39 to 29 97.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 73° Oct. 2, Wind W.
Loweſt 28° Oct. 17, Wind N. E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 16° In the morning of the 18th inſt. the thermometer ſtood at 41°, and on the next day at the ſame hour it was as high as 57°.

The quantity of rain fallen the laſt month, and which was omitted to be mentioned in the preceding report, was equal to only 1.038 inches in depth: in the preſent month the quantity is equal to 2.162 inches in depth.

For ſeveral months we have obſerved that the changes in the denſity in the atmoſphere have been inconſiderable: within the laſt fortnight theſe variations have been much greater. Several times, in the courſe of 24 hours, the height of the mercury in the barometer, has varied three, four, and even five-tenths.

To the twenty-ſeven days without rain mentioned in the laſt, may be added twelve more, making in the whole 39 days in ſucceſſion without rain, with the exception only of a ſingle ſtorm. Although the mercury began to ſubſide, on the 29th ult. when it ſtood at 30.16, and fell very gradually for the next four days to 29,53, yet there was no rain in this neighbourhood; but it roſe for the next 36 hours, owing, probably, to a brisk wind: and on the 5th inſtant a little rain fell; on the 12th there was none; and ſince the 16th we have had ſeveral very grateful ſhowers, that will fill the hearts of the huſbandmen with joy and gladneſs.

The temperature of the atmoſphere, has, likewiſe, been very changeable. The moſt material variation is noted above; but it muſt not be forgotten, that at half paſt ſeven in the morning of the 17th inſtant, the thermometer ſtood at 28, or four degrees below the freezing point; this degree of cold was accompanied with an exceedingly white froſt; the difference then in the ſtate of the thermometer between the mornings of the 17th and 19th of the preſent month was 29°, on the former it ſtood at 28°, on the latter at 57°.

The number of days without rain ſince the laſt report have been twenty-two: the wind has been in all points of the compaſs; but, out of the thirty days, it has blown nineteen from the weſterly quarter of the heavens.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 94.] DECEMBER 1, 1802. [No. 5, of Vol. 14.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my paper, which you have obligingly inſerted, on *Aſteroïds*, as a term lately introduced into *Aſtronomy* without, I apprehend, ſufficient reaſon, there is an inadvertence of mine at the end of it, either in writing indiſtinctly, or in ſome other way. The Herſchelian planet is, I believe, about one third of the diameter of Jupiter; and ſo I ſhould have expreſſed it. I requeſt you, therefore, to notice it, and make this correction accordingly.

The ſpots of the ſun have been remarkably numerous, large, and cluſtered, theſe laſt two months; and there is now a very large one over the ſouth-eaſt limb of the ☉, with more extent of ſcoriaceous appearance than uſual to the north-eaſt of it. I think this has appeared two or three times before. The other hemiſphere of the ſun has appeared nearly without ſpots.

Troſton,
Oct. 24, 1802. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following obſervation of the tranſit of Mercury over the ſun was made at Carliſle.

The ingreſs could not be ſeen, the ſun at the time being below the horizon. November 8, at 20h. 40m. 18s. mean time, Mercury paſſed its node.

The middle of the tranſit was at 21h. 2m. 43s. mean time. I rather doubt the accuracy of theſe two obſervations, but they may be of uſe to compare with correſpondent ones.

		h.	m.	s.	
Egreſs	Interior contact	23	29	38	mean time.
	Exterior ditto	23	31	4	

The time of the egreſs may be relied on with great certainty. The obſervation was taken by two obſervers, each having a teleſcope, and an aſſiſtant to note the time. The inſtruments uſed were a three-feet reflecting teleſcope, the magnifying power 300, an acromatic refractor, one of Cavallo's mother of pearl micrometers, a tranſit inſtrument, and a pendulum clock, going exactly mean time. The morning was exceeding bright and favourable during the whole time of the obſervation. I am, &c. WM. PITT.

Carliſle, Nov. 10, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Agree with Mr. Cogan, that the paſſages of Euripides and Sophocles ſufficiently defend one another, and prove, at leaſt in poetry, the legitimate uſe of the verb τυγχάνειν without the participle ὤν.

My friend Mr. C. Falconer, jun. pointed out to me another miſtake in Mr. Porſon's note, which Mr. Cogan has omitted to correct, either through forbearance or overſight. If in Euripides, Androm. 1116, we read [Εὔξαιτο φοίβῳ] ἔτυχε δ' ὧν ἐν ἐμπύροις, there will be an *hiatus valde deflendus*, which Mr. Porſon will, I dare ſay, retract, when it is mentioned to him. I draw this concluſion from two of his own notes, one upon the 571ſt verſe of the Hecuba, where he quotes with approbation my nameſake's (Dawes. Miſc. Crit. p. 216, 217.) cenſure of a ſimilar miſtake of King's; the other on Oreſtes, v. 792, where Mr. Porſon propoſes a conjecture to remedy the ſame fault in a comic poet.

While I am on this ſubject of the *hiatus*, it may not be improper to reſcue another paſſage from the attacks of critics. Machon (Athenæus xiii. p. 580. D.) tells us, that Gnathæna, ſeeing a young butcher, ſaid to him, Μειράκιον ὁ καλὸς, φησὶ, πῶς ἵστης, φράσον; "My pretty lad, tell me how you ſell (your meat)." Your Readers, Sir, who recollect Shallow's queſtions, "How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?" "How a ſcore of ewes now?" will readily agree, that πῶς ἵστης is at leaſt good Engliſh. But Lennep, in a note upon Phalaris, p. 95. 1. will not allow it to be good

Greek; so corrects it to πόσου ἵστης, and falls into the error I have just exposed. Mr. Jacobs, in a note upon the Anthology, approves of Lennep's correction. Let us try to defend the vulgar reading by a quotation from Aristophanes, Eq. 478. Πῶς οὖν ὁ τυρὸς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς ὤνιος; but, see what a general prejudice has taken place in behalf of πόσου against poor πῶς! Gerard Horreus would read πόσου δ' ὁ τυρὸς. This conjecture Pierson (on Moeris, p. 424.) refutes by producing Acharn. 768. Τί δ' ἄλλο, Μεγαροῖ πῶς ὁ σῖτος ὤνιος; to which when your readers have added a fragment of Strattis (apud Polluc. iv. 169.) Τὰ δ' ἄλφιθ' ὑμῖν πῶς ἐπώλουν; τεττάρων δραχμῶν μάλιστα τὸν κόφινον, they will consent to let Machon and Aristophanes enjoy their old reading. I am, Sir, &c.

Oct. 11, 1802. JOHN NIC. DAWES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various ways practised by mankind of injuring and insulting each other, a common one is the application of certain terms in a reproachful sense, which are in their own nature indifferent, and imply criminality only as used by the stronger party relatively to the weaker. I shall explain my meaning by the instance of two words, which stand prominent in political and religious disputation, viz. *rebel* and *infidel*.

Rebel is by derivation a term perfectly neutral in a moral sense—*rebellare, to fight again*. Indeed, it rather implies resistance than aggression: and though the meaning now affixed to it is "resistance to lawful or established authority, yet it is easy to discern, that this signification has arisen from such authority," as being originally derived from *conquest*. A strong and martial nation invades a weak neighbour; they are opposed, they prove victorious in the contest, and the vanquished, to avoid utter ruin or extirpation, make a temporary submission. Presently, oppression and insult inflame their passions, they become ashamed of their former want of spirit, they re-assume their arms, and drive away their tyrants. It is now in the order of things that they should be termed *rebels*, and their manly attempt to recover their rights a *rebellion*, exposing them to all the penalties of high treason. Thus it was that the Romans, who had persuaded themselves that universal dominion was their natural and indefeasible right, treated all the people who did not, after the first trial, submit quietly to the law of the strongest; and their generals never hesitated to put to death all the magistrates, and sell for slaves all the people, of a state which, after once acquiescing in their usurped authority, endeavoured to regain its independence. The *Great Nation* of the present day seems fully disposed to adopt this principle of the *jus gentium*; and we shall probably soon see the unfortunate Swiss denounced as rebels in a *senatus-consultum* dictated by the Great Consul. But, although this term may at pleasure be affixed by sovereign power, it is success alone that must decide upon the permanency of its application. Most of us may remember the peremptory tone in which the name of rebels was pronounced against the Americans at the early period of their revolt. In the fast-day prayers, the Almighty was solemnly told, that we considered them as such, and hoped he would do the same. The politeness of General Gage destined Messrs. Hancock and Adams "to the cord;" and the Hessians treated Yanky geese and turkeys as declared rebels wherever they met with them. After Burgoyne's capture, the term began to lose ground: in the prayers, the Americans were "our deluded fellow-subjects;" and in the gazettes, simply "provincials." The business terminated in their being "the United States:" and the *rebellion* was converted into a *revolution*. A late rebellion has been less successful, and therefore has retained its name.

Infidel, unbeliever, incredulous, all equally imply a deficiency of faith or belief; but, with relation to what, or in what degree, they do not express: they are, therefore, properly middle or neutral terms. Yet, the first of these terms has been converted into the most opprobrious of appellations. "Thou infidel dog (says the Turk to the Christian, Jew, or Idolater), thou enemy to God and his prophet! choose between tribute, the sword, or the Koran." Meantime, the Christian preaches a crusade against the infidel Mahometan, and burns the infidel Jew at a stake. I remember a pamphlet, written by an Oxford doctor, in which, with the true spirit of his school, the writer called that zealous defender of revelation, Dr. Priestley, "a busy infidel." Probably both doctors would concur in lamenting the *infidelity* of the age; in which they would be joined by the pious catholic, who would exemplify the fact, by remarking the criminal scepticism with which the flight of the

holy house of Loretto, and the liquefaction of St. Januarius's blood, is treated. Thus the same term is made to denote widely different states of unbelief; and, in reality, it means no more than this, that he to whom I apply the word does not believe what I do. There is, it is said, in this country *one* believer of the ancient Heathen system of mythology. Supposing himself the representative of Gentile orthodoxy, with what disdain might he treat all the votaries of modern religions as upstart infidels! How justly might he re-place the apostate Julian by the apostate Constantine!

One certainly would not propose to the satellites of lordly establishments the disuse of so convenient a mode of silencing an adversary, as fixing upon him an odious appellation. They are in possession of the right of doing it, and, while backed with the civil power, it answers their purpose extremely well. But, it may be worth the consideration of those who are conscious of being themselves dissenters from authorised systems, how far they are politic or consistent in branding those who deviate somewhat farther, with opprobrious epithets, which are so easily retorted upon themselves. Softening down *infidel* to *unbeliever*, which I observe practised by some of the gentler and civiller polemics, is a mere euphemism, which does not alter the essence of the thing. They are still chargeable with the impropriety of using a relative term as positive, and with the presumption (as I shall venture to call it) of making their own system of belief the standard of that of others. *Unbeliever*, in a religious sense, may be one who is so with respect to the being and attributes of a God with respect to a future state; with respect to the truth of any divine revelation, or the nature of the persons promulgating it; with respect to the authority or the creeds of any particular church. Who has a right to place himself out of the class, and the majority of all others in it?

A man of true candour, in all discussions involving diversity of opinion, will be careful to fix no epithet upon an adversary, which, by its laxity, is capable of conveying a meaning beyond the strict truth. The infamous use lately made of the term *Jacobin* is a pregnant example of the mischief arising from the application of undefined terms, which may be made to imply whatever malignity would suggest, or credulity will receive.

ORTHOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the prosecution of a History of Carthage, on which, during a considerable time, I have been occupied, I have observed occasional references to a publication by Christopher Hendreich, entitled "*Carthago sive Carthaginiensium Respublica.*" An edition, which appeared at Francfort on the Oder in the year 1664, is, I believe, the only impression.

My endeavours hitherto to procure the book have been unsuccessful. None of the libraries, private or public, to which I have obtained access, contain it, and, with scarcely an exception, it is unknown to the London booksellers. The references and quotations in which I have seen it mentioned, ascertain neither the extent to which it is original, nor, if merely a compilation from ancient authors, its value in comprehensiveness and arrangement. They afford, indeed, little insight into the precise nature of its contents.

Sept. 27, 1802. HANNIBAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you have read Mr. Marsh's ingenious and studiously laboured Dissertation upon the Origin of the three first Gospels; whatever you were before, you must now be fully convinced, that there is no satisfactory historic evidence of their authenticity existing; and that, to account at all for their manifest contradictory inconsistencies with each other, their ablest advocates are forced to recur to systems founded upon mere conjectural hypotheses, highly improbable, and therefore inadmissible. Consequently, Sir, you must be sensible of the great advantage it would be to the cause of Christianity, to have the real author of two of the historical books of the New Testament clearly ascertained.

To me, Sir, that appears to have been done by Silas or Silvanus, who, according to my apprehension, by adopting the first person plural, Acts xvi. 10. and xx. 5. declares, as plainly as words can do it, that he was the author of both the Evangelical Histories addressed to Theophilus. My reasons for asserting this fact I stated at some length in the 107th and three following pages of the Dissonance of the Evangelists, and in the thirty-first and five following pages of my Letter to Dr. Priestley's Young Man. This observa-

tion of mine Mr. Marsh has thought fit to notice, in page 153 of his Notes to Ch. vi. Sect. III. of Michaelis's Introduction, as *a question started*—"Whether Silas, who is mentioned in several places of the Acts, be not the same person with the Evangelist Luke." And, as he states the similarity of meaning of those two names to be the only argument urged in defence of the affirmative, it is plain he had not read the two passages quoted above: for, if he had, he must have known, that the similarity of meaning of the two names was not mentioned by me as an argument for their denoting the same person; but merely to account for the writers of the second and third centuries calling the author Luke, though in his own History he calls himself Silas. And surely there is no improbability in supposing, that, after Silas had written that History, the persecution instituted by Nero, or some other such cause, might have induced him, from prudential considerations, to adopt another name, which, though of different sounds to the Romans and Greeks, might equally correspond to his original name in Hebrew: a circumstance, which would account for his being called by the last adopted name by Christians of the succeeding centuries.

Should this letter to you, Sir, be seen by the very learned and candid translator and annotator of Michaelis, I trust he will do me the justice to peruse what I really have advanced in proof of this important, though so long unnoticed, matter of fact. I beg him also to consider, that, though there may be some instances of respectable historians of transactions in which they themselves have been personally concerned, who have written in the first person, and many more of those who have written of themselves in the third person, not a single instance can be produced of any such writer, who does not speak of himself in one or the other of those persons; and that it is absolutely impossible for any faithful, accurate writer of history to be guilty of such an omission. Yet, according to the hypothesis of Messrs. Marsh and Michaelis, the Acts of the Apostles afford a solitary instance of such an unfaithful inaccurate historian. For it represents the author avowing his conviction of having, at Troas, received a super-natural commission from the Deity to preach the Gospel in Macedonia, in association with Paul, Silas, and Timotheus; and having accompanied them for that purpose to Philippi, and been an idle witness, to use the words of St. Paul, of the "*shameful treatment*" of him and Silas by the Philippians, withdrawing himself from that associated commission, on which God had sent him; remaining in that city, contrary to every degree of probability, after Paul and Silas had been miraculously released from prison, and induced, by the request of the magistrates, to quit it, with Timotheus; after an absence of three years, joining his former associates again during their second visit to Macedonia and Greece, and then continuing with St. Paul to the final period of the history, without once mentioning his own name, either in the first or third person; saying when or where he joined St. Paul, either in Asia or Greece, or why he left him at Philippi, or recording a single thing that he did or suffered in the execution of that divine commission, which he acknowledges he received; whilst, at the same time, their hypothesis represents Paul himself to have been so unreasonably capricious and inconsistent as to separate from his first respectable associate, Barnabas, rather than admit the company of Mark, because he had left them before, and refused to go with them in a voluntary excursion on the business of the Gospel, and yet to re-admit this ideal Luke, after so scandalous a desertion of the work on which they had been jointly sent by Heaven, and after so long a separation from them; and to continue associated with him to the end of this history!!!

The truth is, that this history is minutely particular in recounting all the Apostle's associates at different times and places; and that, according to the express words of the narration, no person was in company with Paul at Troas besides Silas and Timotheus. Indeed these learned critics do not pretend, that there exists any document to warrant their assertion, that a fourth person of the name of Luke was with them there. But they choose to *infer it*, without any authority, merely because they find themselves at a loss to account for Silas, if he was the author, speaking of himself sometimes in the third person, and sometimes in the first plural (for in the first person singular he never speaks). Yet, it seems easy to account for, if we consider—1. that the heavenly delegation, in which he was included, authorised rather more self-importance, than he had ever before assumed; and 2. that it was the most concise way in which he could speak of the whole associated commission; and both from this history, and from St. Paul's Epistles to the Converts of Corinth and Thessalonica, particularly from

from 2 Cor. v. 19. that aſſociation appears to have conſiſted only of Paul, Silvanus, and Timotheus. Having once uſed the firſt perſon plural to ſignify the whole delegated triumvirate, he could not uſe it with propriety, when, through any accidental ſeparation, the narration does not concern all the three united. Accordingly, when the magiſtrates of Philippi, contemning or commiſerating the youth of Timotheus, had ſeparated the members of the aſſociation, by arreſting, puniſhing, and impriſoning only Paul and Silas; he again uſes the third perſon when ſpeaking of himſelf, and continues, for the ſame reaſon, to do ſo in the two next chapters; after which, the hiſtory concerning Paul alone, the author had no occaſion to ſpeak of himſelf at all till Ch. xx. where, having expreſsly told us, that Timothy left the original aſſociation, and joined another party of St. Paul's companions on their return to Aſia, he again adopts the firſt perſon plural, which could then be underſtood to mean only Paul and himſelf; and as he became, from that time, for a conſtancy, ſingly aſſociated to the Apoſtle, he continues to ſpeak in the ſame perſon to the end of the hiſtory. In this manner, Sir, it appears to me to be a firmly eſtabliſhed fact, that Silas, whoſe hiſtory he himſelf hath given us, hath declared himſelf to be the author of both the books ſaid to have been written by St. Luke. Since Luke and Silas are in their meaning ſynonimous, if they really mean the ſame perſon, the change of the laſt name for the firſt may, from the circumſtances of the times after the Hiſtory of the Acts was written, be eaſily and naturally accounted for. But if they denote different perſons, notwithſtanding the implicit deference ſo long and generally paid to the *ipſi dixerunt* of the *Fathers*, to borrow a phraſe from Hamlet, I would take the author's word againſt theirs *for a thouſand pounds*.

Lympſton, EDW. EVANSON.
Sept. 1, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correſpondent in your Magazine of laſt month, under the ſignature of P. S. has expreſſed a wiſh to know ſomething about my work, which you were good enough to give notice of in your Magazine for September.

Of the work which your Correſpondent notices in the Magazine for July, 1800, I am wholly ignorant, nor have I heard of its publication. *Mine* is not an Abridgment of Harwood, nor can it be conſidered as at all built upon the plan of it: I have called it, "in Part, a Tabulated Arrangement from Dr. Harwood's View," &c. but, I apprehend, very few of its readers will conceive it analogous to Dr. Harwood's work. Probably your Correſpondent has noticed the inſertion of my work in your Magazine for October, as *already publiſhed.*

Permit me, Sir, through the medium of your reſpectable Magazine, to correct an error which has taken place relating to the London publiſhers of the work:—By two or three London papers, it has appeared, as if *Dwyer* only was the publiſher; whereas, in fact, my principal publiſhers (and who have a larger intereſt in the work) are *Egerton, Faulder, Payne, Robinſons*, &c. &c. It is but due to theſe gentlemen, that this fact ſhould be made public; and I know not how I could have embraced a more ſeaſonable opportunity of doing it, than by treſpaſſing on your kindneſs in cauſing this letter to be inſerted in your Magazine.

Glouceſter, T. F. DIBDIN.
Oct. 5, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOVEMBER 1, 1801, p. 285. Curioſus is informed, that the author of Peter Wilkins was *Robert Paltock*, of Clement's Inn; alſo, that the preſent was not the author's original title, that being Peter Pantile, or ſomething like it, which the bookſellers objected to, and it was renamed into the preſent title. I cannot help wondering, that it is not re-publiſhed, although merely a work of fancy; yet I think, the plates alone would recommend it, being all engraved by Boitard, better known in Spence's Polymetis.

Feb. 22, 1802. LIBERNATUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING frequently derived much information reſpecting what is going forward in the ſcientific and literary world, from your publication, I generally turn over its pages with attention: it was therefore natural, that I ſhould be much ſtruck with the curious account of *Dr. Gall's Crannioſcopical Lectures*, which was given in your Magazine for October. I ſuppoſe we may rely upon the information afforded

afforded us by the writer of that article, so far as relates to the Lectures of the Gentleman at Vienna; but, when he speaks of the collection of the celebrated Göttingen Professor, BLUMENBACH, there is an ambiguity of expression, the probable effects of which it is the object of this letter to remove: and this I shall attempt, without pretending to determine, whether the ambiguity itself is the result of accident, or of design.

When mentioning Blumenbach's collection, the writer makes use of this language:—"From a comparative examination of these various skulls, the Professor has drawn important results relative to the different races and tribes into which mankind are divided. An attentive examination of this fine collection almost convinces the spectator, that, *at the beginning*, there must have been *several original flocks, whence the various races of man have sprung.*" Now, what is the idea that will most naturally present itself to the mind of a reader on the perusal of this passage? Is it, that the cursory examiner of this collection would, at a first view, be convinced there must have been *several* original flocks? Or is it, that, not merely the occasional spectator, but Blumenbach himself, from a *careful* comparative examination of these skulls, has been led, among his "important results," to adopt the same opinion? The latter appeared to others, as well as myself, to be the natural scope of the passage. Be this, however, as it may, I trust it will not be thought improper, if I shew, from Blumenbach's late writings, that, whatever may be the inferences drawn by any spectator from a view of his collection, the Professor's decided opinion is completely in unison with that suggested in the Mosaic History of the origin of Man.

In the *Magazin für das Neueste aus der Physik*, vol. iv. this eminent physiologist has given Observations on the Bodily Conformation, and Mental Capacity, of the Negroes; in which he has assigned various reasons, which convince him of the truth of the two following propositions:—"That between one Negroe and another there is as much (if not more) difference in the colour, and particularly in the lineaments of the face, as between many real Negroes, and other varieties of the human species. 2. That the Negroes, in regard to their mental faculties and capacity, are not inferior to the rest of the human race." He says, "The three Negro *skulls*, which I have now before me, afford, by the very striking gradation with which the lineaments pass from the one to the other, a very evident proof of the first proposition." And, after assigning many other reasons on this point, he proceeds to the next, and says, "The testimonies and examples, which serve to prove the truth of the second proposition, respecting the mental faculties, natural talents, and ingenuity of the Negroes, are equally numerous and incontrovertible." Many of these are enumerated.

In the sixth volume of the same work, the Professor enters more minutely and fully into the subject: he there lays down what may very properly be called "important results:" he adduces cogent and intelligible arguments to shew the weakness of the popular objection against the opinion, that there was but one original stock—arguments, which I will venture to say, must carry conviction to the minds of all who are not the victims of a lamentable and invincible prejudice. His mode of argumentation shall be stated as briefly as possible: "Some late writers on Natural History (says Blumenbach) seem doubtful, whether the numerous distinct races of men ought to be considered as mere varieties, which have arisen from degeneration; or, as so many species altogether different. The cause of this seems chiefly to be, that they took too narrow a view in their researches; selected, perhaps, two races the most different from each other possible, and, *overlooking the intermediate races that formed the connecting links* between them, compared these two together; or, they fixed their attention *too much on man, without examining other species of animals, and comparing their varieties and degeneration with those of the human species.* The first fault is, when one, for example, places together a Senegal Negro and an European Adonis, and at the same time forgets that there is not one of the bodily differences of these two beings, whether hair, colour, features, &c. which does not gradually run into the same thing of the other, by such a variety of shades, that no physiologist or naturalist is able to establish a certain boundary between these gradations, and consequently between the extremes themselves. The second fault is, when people reason as if man were the only organized being in nature, and consider the varieties in his species to be strange and problematical, without reflecting that all these varieties are not more striking, or more uncommon, than those with which so many thousands of other species of organized beings degenerate, as it were, before our eyes. As my

my Observations respecting the Bodily Conformation, and Mental Capacity, of the Negroes, may serve to warn mankind against the first error, and, at the same time, to refute it, I shall here offer a few remarks to refute the false conclusion, which might be formed from a careless comparison of the degenerations among the human race with the varieties among other animals, and for that purpose shall draw a comparison between the human race, and that of swine."

After stating his reasons for choosing swine as the most suitable object of this comparison with man—as, that both are domestic animals, both *omnivora*, both dispersed throughout the four quarters of the world, and both exposed, consequently, to the principal causes of degeneration, both subject to many diseases rarely, if ever, found among other animals than men and swine, &c.—he goes on thus:—"All the varieties through which this animal has degenerated, belong, with the original European race, to one and the same species; and since no bodily difference is found in the human race, either in regard to stature, colour, the form of the cranium, &c. which is not observed in the same proportion among the swine race, while no one, on that account, ever doubts, that all these different kinds are merely varieties that have arisen from degeneration through the influence of climate, &c. This comparison, it is to be hoped, will silence those sceptics, who have thought proper, on account of these varieties in the human race, to admit more than one species."

The Professor then arranges his Observations on the Differences in the Human Race under three heads: 1. In regard to *Stature*. 2. In regard to *Colour*, and the nature of the *Hair*. 3. In regard to the form of the *Cranium*. From the last head, I extract the following passage:—"The whole difference between the cranium of a Negro, and that of an European, is not in the least degree greater, than that equally striking difference which exists between the cranium of the wild boar, and that of the domestic swine. Those who have not observed this in the animals themselves, need only to cast their eye on the figure which Daubenton has given of both. I shall pass over less national varieties, which may be found among swine as well as among men, and only mention, that I have been assured by Mr. Sulzer, that the peculiarity of having the bone of the leg remarkably long, as is the case among the Hindoos, has been remarked with regard to the swine in Normandy.—'They stand very long on their hind legs (says he, in one of his letters); their back, therefore, is highest at the rump, forming a kind of inclined plane; and the head proceeds in the same direction, so that the snout is not far from the ground.'—I shall here add, that the swine, in some countries, have degenerated into races, which in singularity far exceed every thing that has been found strange in bodily variety among the human race. Swine with *solid hoofs* were known to the ancients, and large herds of them are found in Hungary, Sweden, &c. In the like manner, the European swine, first carried by the Spaniards, in 1509, to the island of Cuba, at that time celebrated for its pearl-fishery degenerated into a monstrous race, with hoofs which were *half a span in length*."

I am afraid the preceding extracts will by no means give the full force to Professor Blumenbach's Observations: but as I am unwilling to trespass farther upon the limits of your Magazine, I dare not enlarge. I am happy, however, to say, that translations of both the Professor's papers are inserted in the third volume of the *Philosophical Magazine*; and to these I refer with confidence, having no doubts as to the effects they will produce on the mind of every ingenuous inquirer after truth.

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Cambridge,
Nov. 4, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately inspected a number of very splendid and highly-finished pictures, in the collection of a friend, representing various Deities of Hindostan, Emperors, Queens, and celebrated Warriors; I was surprised to find that the Indian artist (for those pictures were all the production of Bengal pencils) had encircled the head of every sacred and illustrious personage with a golden *glory*, exactly such as our Scripture-painters distinguish their Saints with, and such as we perceive in the illuminated missals used in the Romish Churches three or four centuries ago. Now, whether the same idea struck the European and the Asiatic artist, or whether the one borrowed it from the other, and with which it originated, would afford, in my opinion, a curious subject for inquiry.

P. Q.

Oct. 6, 1802.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Biographies of Goldsmith, it is mentioned, that he was for some time an assistant at an academy near town.—From a respectable lady (lately visiting at my house), *the daughter of the master of that academy*, I have obtained the following particulars respecting Goldsmith, which, though inconsiderable, are not altogether undeserving of attention.

The academy near town in which Dr. Goldsmith officiated as an assistant, was at Peckham, under the care of Dr John Milner, who published a Greek and Latin Grammar, which have been much esteemed by the literary world. He was a Dissenting Minister of eminence; and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Samuel Chandler, well known for his able writings in behalf of Christianity. Dr. Milner died about the year 1760, and Dr. Goldsmith was employed by him as an usher near three years. He was not indeed with him at the time of his death; but so much was he respected by the widow and the family, that he was invited to return and take care of the seminary, which was continued some little time longer—with which request he complied. Dr. Goldsmith came to Peckham from Richardson, the celebrated novel-writer, at that period a printer near Blackfriars. Here he was occupied in correcting the press; and of Richardson and his family he always spoke in terms of respect and gratitude. He had also at that time some acquaintance with Dr. Griffiths, the venerable proprietor and editor of the Monthly Review, to which respectable periodical publication he even then contributed articles of criticism. From this gentleman he received considerable patronage, and therefore to *his* kindness he often professed himself much indebted.—Previous to his engagement at the academy, he had travelled through many parts of Europe, and was tolerably well acquainted with the Latin and French languages. These he taught, and the latter he spoke with facility. As to his person, he was of middle stature, fair complexion, wore a large wig, slovenly in his dress, but possessing a benevolent countenance and a cheerful demeanour. If he thought any one slighted him, or used him ill, it occasioned a great dejection; but otherwise he was a most charming companion. He played frequently, but indifferently, on the German flute. In his conversation he discovered a very general acquaintance with books, and had a thorough knowledge of the customs and manners of mankind. In his diet he was very temperate—in his behaviour unassuming; and the young gentlemen were never so happy as when they could get him on a-winter's evening to tell them anecdotes, with which his mind was well stored. But alas! he never was an economist. Out of his scanty salary of *twenty* pounds a year, he frequently gave to persons in distress—making a point of never sending a *poor author* away without half a crown! He had not a few of these latter applications. Hence it was that he generally applied for his salary before it came due; and one day, upon an application of the kind to Mrs. Milner, she smiling said—"You had better, Mr. Goldsmith, let me keep your money for you as I do for some of the young gentlemen;" to which he replied, with great good humour, "In truth, Madam, there is equal need," and pleasantly walked away. Upon his leaving Peckham, he subsisted on what his talents brought him as a writer; and once a relation of Dr. Milner being in company with him, he told him that Lord Bute had solicited the aid of his pen—but that his reply was—"I will prostitute my talents to no man!" The lady to whom I am indebted for these particulars, also informed me, that her brother, the late Dr Milner, for many years a respectable physician at Maidstone, once called on Goldsmith at the Temple, where he had very genteel lodgings, and a considerable library. But he was afterwards obliged to part with them on account of pecuniary embarrassments. Indeed he was, like too many other literary characters, often straitened in circumstances, through an entire want of that humble but most essential virtue, economy.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the particulars which I have obtained relative to the late Dr. Goldsmith. On their authenticity you may rely: therefore, where they coincide with the facts already recorded in the *Lives* of him, they add a degree of confirmation; and whatever is new, must gratify our curiosity. To ordinary readers they may appear trivial, whilst by others they may be deemed of some importance, as referring to an individual, from whose writings they have derived no small portion of entertainment and instruction. Should this imperfect communication to your valuable Miscellany, prove the means of snatching only *one trait* of so excellent an author from oblivion, the trouble I have taken will be abundantly compensated.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN EVANS.

Pullen's row, Islington,
Oct. 14, 1802.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL eſteem myſelf greatly obliged to one of your Readers, converſant in the law, for informing me, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, whether the venders of ſtamps, in town or country, can be juſtified in making an additional charge of a half-penny or penny on any one ſtamp, of whatever deſcription, which generally is on a piece of paper about the ſixteenth of a ſheet. I mean ſtamps for receipts or drafts.

Sept. 15, 1802. Your's, &c.

Κηδολος.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a late* EXCURSION *through* FRANCE *to* GENEVA.

(*Continued from vol.* 13, *p.* 522, *No.* 88.)

LETTER VI.—*Geneva, Dec.* 22, 1801.

YOU know the ſituation of this delightful town: it ſtands emboſomed in the Alps, which ſeem to form a circumvallation for its defence. Although protected, as I imagine it muſt be, by the mountains which encompaſs it, from every wind, except the north and ſouth (the line of direction which the valley takes), the winters are exceſſively keen*: the froſt is now ſetting in, and the flakes of ſnow fall faſt. Geneva ſtands on the brink of the lake, on the narrow neck of it, where it loſes both its character and its name, and is identified with the Rhone, whoſe dark-blue waters flow with a deep, but impetuous, current through the town. You have doubtleſs heard it aſſerted, that this mighty river holds a majeſtic courſe throughout the lake, from one extremity to the other, diſdaining to mingle with its waves: this, however, is not true. I learn, that, in ſummer-time, from the melting of the ſnows, the Rhone, when it enters into the lake, brings with it a prodigious body of water, which, by its great force, preſerves a diſtinguiſhable current for a quarter or half a mile; it then becomes ſo completely mixed, that no ſtream is diſcoverable till within about the ſame diſtance from Geneva. A much more ſtriking effect is produced by the junction of the Arne and the Rhone, than by that of the Rhone and the lake. The Arne, which takes its riſe in the ſouth-eaſt, falls into the Rhone at the diſtance of about a quarter of a league from the town: the two rivers run together for more than half a league before their waters are blended: the ſtream is broad, and, on one ſide, is the brown and muddy Arne, while on the other are diſtinctly ſeen the clear, blue, untainted waters of Rhone.

The Rhone does not long preſerve the limpidneſs which it has in iſſuing from the lake. At a quarter of a league from Geneva, after this fine river has refreſhed with its waters, yet pure, the gardens which are below the town, the river, or rather the torrent, Arne, which deſcends from the lofty Alps in the vicinity of Mont Blanc, mixes impetuouſly its muddy waters with thoſe of the Rhone: this latter, as if deſirous to avoid the contamination, flows beſide the oppoſite bank; and, for a conſiderable diſtance, is to be ſeen its blue tranſparent ſtream running in the ſame bed, but ſeparate from the grey and troubled waters of the Arne.

The Arne is ſubject to ſudden and conſiderable ſwellings: it has four times filled itſelf to ſuch a degree, that, being unable to run with ſufficient rapidity between the hills which confine it below its junction with the Rhone, the waters of the torrent have flowed back in the bed of the river, which it has forced upwards againſt the lake, and made to turn, in its inverted courſe, the mills conſtructed on its banks! This ſingular phenomenon was obſerved on Dec. 3, 1570; on Nov. 21, 1651; on Feb. 10, 1711; and Sept. 14, 1733. The particulars of that which took place in 1711 are related in M. Fatio's "*Remarques ſur l'Hiſtoire Naturelle des Environs du Lac de Genève, tom. ii. p.* 464."

The extreme rarity of this phenomenon ariſes from the curious concurrence of circumſtances which produces it: the Arne muſt be conſiderably ſwoln, and the Rhone muſt, at the ſame time, be very low. If the waters of the Rhone are high, they will not ſuffer the Arne to re-flow in its bed. Much greater inundations of the Arne have been witneſſed than thoſe of which

* Very ſoon after we left Geneva, the weather ſet in extremely ſevere: the cold commenced about the 12th of January, and continued for three weeks, during which time, the mercury in Reaumur's thermometer was nineteen degrees and a half below nothing, ſometimes varying half a degree, but *very ſeldom* riſing above nineteen degrees.

The inhabitants were, in general, much affected by the intenſity of the froſt, the young as well as the old: many dogs died in the ſtreets; but this mortality was, in a great meaſure, attributed to the want of water.

which I have given the dates; that, for inſtance, on June 23, 1673; when, although the courſe of the Rhone was certainly ſuſpended, it was not impelled back, becauſe its waters were ſufficiently high to reſiſt thoſe of the Arne.

It is obvious, that the concurrence of an inundation of the Arne, and a diminution of the Rhone, muſt be extremely rare, if we conſider, that, the two rivers deriving their waters from the ſame chain of mountains, the ſame general cauſes muſt, at the ſame ſeaſons, produce their increaſe and their decreaſe. There muſt be the operation of ſome very ſingular circumſtance: for example, a very hot ſouth-wind blowing, in the depth of winter, over the lofty Faucigny, and ſuddenly melting a large quantity of ſnow, or pouring torrents of rain over thoſe mountains, which uſually receive only ſnow even in the ſpring and the autumn.

This conſideration, however, is to be modified by another, namely, that, although the mountains which pour their ſtreams into the Rhone ſhould receive, like thoſe of the Arne, and at the very ſame time, conſiderable ſupplies of water yet the increaſe of the Rhone, at and below Geneva, can never be ſo rapid as that of the Arne; becauſe the former can never elevate its waters at the exit of the lake, till it has previouſly elevated the whole ſurface of that vaſt baſin; the Arne, on the contrary, which, throughout its courſe, has no reſervoir to ſupply, can fill itſelf in a very ſhort time.

The angle with which the two ſtreams join muſt conſiderably regulate the force with which they act upon each other: the greater this angle is, the more perpendicularly the Arne ruſhes into the Rhone, the greater is its power to drive it back. This angle varies: About twelve or fifteen years ago*, the Arne ran cloſe beſide the hill *Batie*, and fell into the Rhone with very conſiderable obliquity; afterwards, a part of its waters forced their way over ſome ſand, and formed an arm, which entered the Rhone under an angle which approached very near to a right angle. But now the Arne, by conſtant action, has hollowed itſelf a bed, which keeps cloſe beſide the Gardins, the angle of which is very oblique. Analogous changes may take place at any time, and occaſion a greater or a minor influence of the Arne upon the Rhone. It is highly neceſſary, therefore, if poſſible, to maintain the angle in its preſent degree of obliquity.

M. de Sauſſure, from whoſe "*Voyages dans les Alpes*" I have tranſlated, for your information, the preceding paſſages, ſays, that the water of the Arne, when it has depoſited the ſlime with which it is charged, is of the very pureſt quality. That of the lake and of the Rhone, though more pure than the moſt celebrated fountains in the environs, is, notwithſtanding, leſs ſo than that of the Arne: of this, ſays he, I am convinced by chemical experiments. —*Voyages dans les Alpes, tom. i. §. 15. et ſeq.*

Geneva is an irregularly built town, whoſe fortifications ſeem to be tolerably ſtrong; the houſes are lofty and large, conſtructed like the inns of court at London, and the colleges at Cambridge, where one common ſtair-caſe leads to ſeveral apartments, which are here inhabited by private families. Any one, who has lived in chambers at Lincoln's Inn or the Temple, can eſtimate the naſtineſs of theſe public ſtair-caſes, which are more frequently ſwept by the gowns of the ladies, than by the bruſh of the houſe-maid. The ſtreets are in general wide, and the loftineſs of the free-ſtone houſes would produce a very ſtately and fine effect, if it were not for the odious deformity produced by the arcades, which are erected before moſt of the houſes, and throw a gloom over the whole ſtreet. Theſe arcades are conſtructed of wood, and ſometimes riſe to a level with the roofs of the houſes: they project very conſiderably, and thus reduce a ſpacious and noble ſtreet into a narrow and mean-looking lane! Their object is to give foot-paſſengers ſhelter from the rain, and ſhade from the ſun, and, at the ſame time, to afford a convenience for drying linen, &c.

Many of the Genevans have country-houſes at the diſtance of one, two, three, or four miles from the town: in our little walks upon the banks of this moſt noble lake, we ſee a great many ſeats which command proſpects of indeſcribable magnificence. The mountains which ſurround the lake are now covered with ſnow; and where the ſun ſhines brilliantly on their broken ſides, they ſeem to be almoſt tranſparent: the view of them gives an idea that I am looking at a ſetting-ſun, (for the hue which ſuffuſes them is ſomething between orange and purple), through an immenſe body of clear ice; and the cracks which one may ſuppoſe

* Theſe obſervations were publiſhed in the year 1787.

ſuppoſe to exiſt in this body, are well repreſented by the ſtrongly-outlined ſhadows produced by the precipitous irregularities of the ſides.

The population of Geneva is about 24,000: moreover it contains at preſent between twelve and fourteen hundred French troops: the parties intermix but little, and have had no diſputes, although they certainly regard each other with an eye of jealouſy. The Genevans do the French ſoldiers the juſtice to ſay, that they have demeaned themſelves in a very becoming manner during their reſidence here: they acknowledge themſelves to be a conquered people, and dare not open their mouths, except to an Engliſhman, againſt the treacherous invaders of their country, and deſtroyers of their liberties.

You are too well verſed in the hiſtory of this people to require being told, that, notwithſtanding their preſent humiliated condition, Freedom is the goddeſs they worſhip; and that, had there been any poſſibility of ſecuring her from violation, they would gladly have bled before her altars. However various has been their ſucceſs, in the different revolutions which have agitated this ſecluded ſtate, the Genevans have uniformly evinced a courage which awed their enemies, and a determined bravery in defence of their rights, which, in ſhewing that they prized them highly, gave proof that they were worthy to enjoy them.

The territory of Geneva is comprehended in the *Departement du Leman*, which contains about ſixteen ſquare leagues of land: its population is eſtimated at 609,000 perſons. It is divided into three cantons or hundreds, the largeſt of which has Geneva for its capital, and contains about 75,000 ſouls, of which 10,000 only are Genevans, 20,000 are French, and the remainder are Savoyards. The Prefet (M. Eymar), as in all the other departments, is appointed by the Firſt Conſul, *durante bene-placito*. The care of the high roads and public walks, public finances, executive juſtice, military affairs, and paſſports, are under his immediate direction. All military appointments are given to Frenchmen: one general commands the town, and another the country. At the firſt moment of the revolution all the old magiſtrates were diſplaced, and ſince that time the civil officers have been elected by the citizens at large, conſequently ſome are Frenchmen, and ſome Genévans: the preſent Mayor, M. Moris, is one of the latter: he is a gentleman of great reſpectability, and is much eſteemed by both parties. Whenever a new code of laws ſhall be eſtabliſhed in France, its operations will be extended over the territory of Geneva; but at preſent the people here retain their old laws with ſome trifling alterations only, rather the form than the ſubſtance: thus, the guillotine is now ſubſtituted for the gallows, and the puniſhments in general, without varying in degree, are inflicted according to the French manner.

In their *treaty* with France, the Genévans ſtipulated, that their hoſpital ſhould not be obliged to receive French ſoldiers: this hoſpital was founded in the early part of the laſt century, by ſome of the richeſt citizens, and is ſo well ſupported by legacies, and by annual ſubſcriptions, that the fund enables the directors to expend two thouſand Louis a year. In contempt of this treaty, Bonaparte has inſiſted on the admiſſion of French ſoldiers, for whoſe accommodation, however, he promiſed to pay a certain ſum *per diem*: in contempt of his promiſe, again, he has withheld the payment! An hoſpital, however, is now preparing at Carouge, a village in Savoy, between Geneva and Grange Colonge, for Frenchmen, to which, it is expected, the ſoldiers will be removed in May or June. Here is alſo a general hoſpital, once the nunnery of St. Clair; it was founded, together with many other uſeful inſtitutions, by that celebrated reformer, John Calvin, who fled from the perſecution of Francis I. and found an aſylum in Geneva. The revenue ariſing from the eſtates of this hoſpital has, till within theſe laſt few years, been commenſurate with its expences; but, for ſome time back, it has been found neceſſary to collect almoſt an additional fourth, in order to ſupply its diſburſements: twice in the year the treaſurer goes round to every houſe, and ſolicits the charitable contribution of its inmates.

Prior to the laſt revolution, I learn, that 600,000 French livres diſcharged all the public expences: with this very trifling ſum were paid the ſalaries of the magiſtrates, of the maſter of the town, of the maſter of the country, the expences of the academy, of repairing the roads, of cleaning and lighting the town; in ſhort, theſe 600,000 livres were ſufficient to defray all the ordinary expences of the government. Since that too-memorable event, the citizens of Geneva have been aſſeſſed to the amount of 1,500,000 livres, the ſalaries of the inferior magiſtrates are in arrears, the roads are not kept in good repair, the town is very dimly lighted, and the ſtreets,

a few of the principal ones excepted, are left with all their dirty honours thick upon them! The inhabitants go ſo far as to aſſert, that, in conſequence of the neglect which the public drains have ſuffered, they have been affected with fevers and other illneſſes to which they had hitherto been ſtrangers.

I underſtand, that the revenue of Geneva, ſince it has been annexed to the Republic of France, ariſes chiefly from the following ſources.—An exciſe duty is laid on all proviſions (wheat excepted), on wine and merchandiſe of every deſcription, which is brought into Geneva: the annual produce of this tax is about 120,000 French livres*; a land-tax; a tax on doors and windows; a tax on the ſale of eſtates; a heavy tax on the *collateral* inheritance of an eſtate—where the inheritance is lineal and immediate, the tax is moderate. To theſe taxes or *contributions*, as they are called, muſt be added *la contribution mobilière*, which is a ſmall tax on perſonal property, and produces annually about 75,000 livres. The collectors of theſe taxes are appointed by the Firſt Conſul, and are paid very highly for their trouble: the Preſet, and all the principal public officers, are very regularly paid, but thoſe in a ſubordinate ſituation ſeldom get above one-third of their ſtipends.

You muſt excuſe my flying from one ſubject to another: I pick up facts and little pieces of information, as I pick up flowers, and am forced to tie the one together with as little arrangement as I ſhould the other.

Divorces ſeem to be obtained here with too much facility. But, in the firſt place, as to marriages, they muſt be celebrated, according to the French law, before the municipality, at the Maiſon de Ville. Marriage in France, you know, is merely a civil ceremony, the parties being obliged to ſwear before an appointed magiſtrate, that they are of age, and that they have conſented to become man and wife. The Genevans, however, do not conſider this ceremony as ſufficient: but, as our Gretna Green couples, on their return to South Britain, think it neceſſary, after the fervour of paſſion is abated, and the mercury is fallen, in the animal thermometer, ſomething lower than "blood-heat," to have the holy rites performed with the ſolemnity preſcribed by law; ſo the Genevans, in addition to the civil ceremony preſcribed by the laws of the Republic of France, voluntarily conform to the religious ordinance of their own church. That a man ſhould be able to obtain a divorce from the wife who is unfaithful to his bed, is highly reaſonable: but here, if a woman leaves her huſband, and refuſes to return to his habitation, after being ſummoned by him for that purpoſe, he can repudiate her for diſobedience. This doubtleſs was grounded on the preſumption, that, if a woman fled from her huſband, and reſiſted his ſolicitation to return, it could only be for the purpoſe of co-habiting with ſome other man: but an advantage is taken of this preſumption; and now, when the parties, for whatever reaſons, are deſirous of being divorced, the wife, with the knowledge and conſent of her huſband, generally goes into Switzerland, where ſhe remains ſix months, during which time the huſband ſummons her to return, ſhe refuſes, and at the end of that term a divorce is declared between them.

In the republic of letters, Geneva has obtained an honourable eminence. The works of Bonnet, Sauſſure, Mallet, De Luc, &c. have imparted celebrity to the place which gave them birth. Here is a public library of very ancient eſtabliſhment, a Critical Catalogue of which was publiſhed, ſome few years ſince, by M. Sennebier, who was then librarian. The gentleman who now fills that office is a clergyman of great reſpectability, M. Le Cointe, whoſe company we have ſeveral times had the good fortune of enjoying: we regret to learn, on the authority of this gentleman, that the library is, at preſent, very much on the decline.

I believe it has been frequently remarked, not only that Geneva has produced a large proportion of men of letters, but that the bulk of its inhabitants have a more than ordinary ſhare of underſtanding

* We are a good deal puzzled about the value of money here: the coins are very different from thoſe of France, but French money is current. The value of any thing is reckoned in florins: a florin contains twelve ſous of Geneva, and is worth about four pence halfpenny Engliſh. The common change of a Louis is fifty-one florins, but it fluctuates between fifty-one and fifty-three. An *ecu-neuf* or ſix francs of France, is worth twelve florins nine ſous; an *ecu* of Geneva is worth ten florins ſix ſous; a *piaſtre*, eleven florins ſix ſous; *batz de Swiſſe*, four ſous of Geneva. A Louis of France is always worth half a florin more than a Louis of Berne. Here is a great number of ſmall coins, ſuch as two, three, four, ſix, twenty, and twenty-one ſous pieces, ſome of Swiſs, ſome of Genévan, money. Paper-money is unknown here. The exchange againſt England is now five and a quarter per cent.

ing and information. This is perhaps to be accounted for by the eſtabliſhments which abound here of public ſchools. Of theſe there are, in every pariſh, at leaſt two, one for the education of boys, and another for girls: the number of ſchools is proportioned to the ſize and population of the pariſh.

Theſe ſchools are ſupported by a private ſociety, nothing more being required from the parents of the children, than that they ſhould ſend them to ſchool clean: tickets of admiſſion are delivered by the clergyman, under whoſe immediate inſpection the ſchools are conducted. Here are ſeminaries for education, under different denominations, adapted to youths of various ages and attainments: the "college" is open to every one, on the annual payment of about five ſhillings Engliſh; it contains nine claſſes, and each claſs is inſtructed by a ſeparate maſter. A young man, after having gone through theſe nine claſſes, if he has merit and talents, is admitted into the "academy," where he purſues his ſtudies in mathematics, claſſics, the belles letters, &c. &c. The academy, which, together with the college, owes its eſtabliſhment to Calvin, is a ſort of univerſity; it has twelve profeſſors, who give gratuitous lectures to ſtudents on the following twelve ſubjects: the belles lettres, philoſophy, medicine, mathematics, law, education, Oriental languages, theology, ſacred hiſtory, natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, and political economy.

The expences attached to all theſe inſtitutions are defrayed by a ſociety, denominated *La Societé Economique*, compoſed of many of the old clergy, magiſtrates, and citizens of Geneva, who ſtill retain in their hands ſome eſtates and funds which they held under the old government, although a conſiderable portion of thoſe eſtates and other funds has been plundered from them by the French. This ſociety alſo ſupports a ſchool, where ſtudents are gratuitouſly inſtructed in muſic and drawing.

In the year 1798, was eſtabliſhed in this town, *Une Societé pour l'Avancement des Arts*. We are this moment returned from the rooms wherein the ſtudents proſecute their labours: M. Odier had the politeneſs to introduce us, and to give us, moreover, the pleaſure of his company. Some caſts, among which are a few Venuſes, an Apollo, an Antinous, the Wreſtlers, the Slave whetting his Knife, and a few anatomical caſts, for diſplaying the muſcles, altogether form but an inſignificant collection. We certainly viewed theſe ſtatues, &c. with very faſtidious eyes: it is unfortunate that we ſhould have ſo lately enjoyed the opportunity of examining thoſe maſter-pieces of art which enrich the Louvre. On theſe latter we were converſing, with ſome degree of enthuſiaſm perhaps, when M. Odier remarked, ſomewhat ſarcaſtically, that the French might well have a noble collection of the works of art, ſince they did not ſcruple to lay all Italy under contribution in the formation of it.

For my own part, I cannot join in the general outcry, which the ſeizure of theſe valuable ſpecimens, from the Italians, has brought upon the French: it will ſcarcely be denied, that theſe works of art are more eaſily and more generally acceſſible in their preſent, than in their former ſituation, and that, from the vicinity of Paris to London, fifty Engliſh artiſts will now profit by the ſtudy of theſe *chefs d'œuvre*, where five did not profit by them before. The *argumentum ad hominem* might be applied here to advantage; one might aſk, if a hoſtile army from Great Britain ſhould march to the gates of Paris, poſſeſs the Louvre, and tranſport its treaſures to the metropolis of our own country, whether they who declaim ſo loudly againſt the baſeneſs of the ſeizure in the preſent inſtance, would not hail the arrival of the rich freight with acclamation, and conſider it as a fair object to be taken in plunder, or demanded in ranſom? Does the law of nations allow a conquering army to bereave a vanquiſhed people of the produce of their ſoil, and the wealth of their coffers, yet ſqueamiſhly ſay, Thus much ſhalt thou plunder, and no more? How did the forefathers of theſe Italians acquire their taſte for the fine arts? By what means did they adorn the capital of their empire?—By the very ſame that the Firſt Conſul has done. When Marcellus, in the ſecond Punic War, took Syracuſe, he is ſaid to have ſtripped all the houſes and the temples of their ſtatues and their pictures; and on an accuſation, by the Syracuſans, of this plunder, before the Roman ſenate, he gloried in acknowledging the fact, and ſaid that his object was to encourage the fine arts, and to ornament the metropolis by the choiceſt ſpecimens. Marcellus was the father of the fine arts in Rome: "Other generals, exclaimed the Romans, have conquered our enemies, but Marcellus hath conquered our ignorance; we begin to ſee with new eyes, and have a new world of beauties opening before us: let the Romans be polite as well as victorious, and let us learn to excel the nations in taſte, as well as to conquer them with our arms." A love for the fine arts among

among the people soon afterwards became enthusiastic, and many a grave philippic was pronounced against them by the cold grey-headed philosophers of that day, as likely to produce effeminacy, and the neglect of those employments and martial amusements by which Rome had then risen to her superiority in power.*

After the example of Marcellus, the Roman generals vied with each other who should enrich his triumph with the greatest number of statues, pictures, vases, &c. &c. and in the war with Greece, which immediately succeeded the second Punic War, they were enabled to make the finest acquisitions. It is said that when Æmilius reduced the kingdom of Macedon into a province of the Roman empire, the two first days of his triumph were almost entirely taken up in bringing the choicest statues, sculptured vessels, and other specimens of art from the collection which Philip had formed. When Scipio Africanus destroyed Carthage, he transported the ornaments of that city into Rome. This sort of plunder, at length, became a matter of mere fashion, although it originated in taste. When Mummius conquered Corinth, he, like other generals, stripped the city of all its beauties, which he transferred to Rome, although his ignorance of the arts, and want of taste for them, were not exceeded by the meanest soldier's in his army. What are we to think of a man who could tell the soldiers who conveyed these specimens, that if they lost or injured any of them, they should suffer for their carelessness, by being forced to replace them with others in their stead! Bonaparte, surely, acted more wisely in following the steps of a Scipio Africanus, an Æmilius and a Marcellus, than he would have done in following those of a Fabius Maximus, who, when he captured Tarentum, sent the money and plate to Rome, but left the statues and pictures behind him.

Whether or not the French will reap much advantage from the importation of such perfect specimens of art into their metropolis, is a question about which there may be a wide difference of opinions; the Romans certainly profited but little by the similar acquisitions which they made; they had taste enough to admire the productions of the Grecian chisel, but not sufficient skill to rival them. Is it that they were already satisfied with the possession of fine specimens, and, impressed with a sense of their own inferiority, ventured not to engage in the competition? But there is an observable difference in the situations of the French and the Roman artists: if emulation is extinguished by too profound a sense of inferiority, and if, in dereliction of their general character, the French should feel that lofty admiration for the performances before them, which forbids even a hope to rise in their bosom of successfully rivalling their excellencies; yet have they an excitement to prosecute their labours left, namely, an honourable emulation with each other. The Romans, in a great measure, deprived themselves of this stimulus to improvement; for, not content with transporting into their capital the most excellent works of art, they obtained the residence among them, of the artists themselves, who, advancing as they advanced, would keep them ever at an equal and disheartening distance; and surely it was far more refined and exquisite cruelty, to seduce from Greece the hand which could re-chisel the statue, and re-paint the picture, than it would have been to have taken from it the statue and the picture alone. If the Romans, however, wanted either the ambition, or the skill, or both, to rival the master-pieces of art which they imported, they at least profited by the general taste for the arts which they acquired, and bestowed it with superlative success on architecture: it was the honourable boast of Augustus, that he found his capital of brick, and that he left it of marble. Where are we to find such stupendous and majestic monuments of architecture as were constructed by the Romans? Nor were these magnificent erections confined to the capital, they adorned every province of the empire; they were not indebted for their existence to the wealth of the imperial coffers alone, but many of them to the private munificence of opulent individuals. But instead of prosecuting this subject farther, I ought rather to apologize for the length to which I have already digressed: we must return to Geneva.

The Genevans have an extraordinary custom, and it is the only one which from

* Virgil himself, when Rome monopolized all the elegance and refinement of the world, seems fearful that a taste for the polite arts should enervate the martial spirit of his countrymen:

Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,
Credo equidem: vivos ducent de marmore vultus:
Orabunt causas melius; cœlique meatus
Describent radio, & surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento:
Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.

its ſingularity is worthy to be noticed. The day before yeſterday, Madame Hentſch paid us a viſit in the morning, and invited us to tea in the evening: we accepted the invitation, and, learning that the cuſtomary hours of viſiting here are very different from thoſe at Paris, and at London, we were at her houſe by about ſix o'clock, and found the room already filled. The firſt thing that ſurpriſed me, I confeſs, was the ſerious and well-ſupported attack that was made upon the eatables: almoſt immediately on our arrival we were put in poſſeſſion of a plate and knife, which were not long ſuffered to remain without employment. A large and well-piled diſh of preſerved fruit (*pâtés*) of no mean dimenſions, was firſt brought about, and inſtantly ſucceeded by a rival edifice of cakes and biſcuits; both which, to our utter aſtoniſhment, were in a moment razed to their foundations! In the ſimplicity of my heart and the fulneſs of my ſtomach, I was about to divide one of theſe *pâtés* into two parts, each of which would of itſelf have made a very tolerable tea-meal, when the gentleman who ſat next me hinted that I was performing a very unuſual operation, and good-naturedly ſlided a whole one on my plate, which alas! it was ſome time before I could get a peep at again. The next circumſtance which excited our remark, and, to ſay the truth, had well nigh provoked a wicked ſmile from us, was the uſe of chaffing-diſhes by the ladies. Tell me honeſtly, my good friend, would not it have diſcompoſed the gravity of thy countenance, to have ſeen a ſober-minded citizen proſtrate himſelf before an inconſcious female, and, gently elevating her garments, withdraw from between her feet this favoured utenſil, begging the honour to ſupply with fuel its expiring embers? This morning the females of our party returned one of the viſits which they had received, and the *domeſtique* immediately brought, for their comfort, two of theſe faſhionable luxuries.—But the ſingular cuſtom to which I juſt now alluded, is this: ſo early in life as ſeven years of age, the females begin to form themſelves into little ſocieties, which aſſemble once a week, at the houſes of their reſpective parents; the aſſociations, thus early inſtituted, laſt for life. If I did not miſunderſtand my communicator, they continue excluſively female till one of the party marries; the huſband of the lady is then admitted a member of the ſociety; the reſtraint, which it had hitherto been thought prudent to impoſe, is now become unneceſſary, and the excluſion of gentlemen is now no longer a ſacrifice at the ſhrine of decorum.

Do you recollect the ſociety which Mr. Gibbon relates to have exiſted in Switzerland, "*La Societé du Printems*," ſo denominated from the vernal ages of the members who compoſe it? If I remember rightly, this elegant aſſembly conſiſted excluſively of unmarried ladies, who, without the reſtraint of a matron or a ſage, received viſits from foreign gentlemen, and diſplayed their accompliſhments in dancing, muſic, and converſation, with ſo conſtant and acute a ſenſe of propriety, that their characters were never ſullied by the breath of ſuſpicion. I do not know that either of theſe is an off-ſet from the other, but the ſingularity of the one brought the other to my recollection.

From the nature of theſe ſocieties in Geneva, it not unfrequently happens, that two, three, four, and, perhaps, five of them, where the female children of the family amount to that number, are in the habit of aſſembling at the ſame houſe: a cloſe and valuable attachment is probably produced between the juvenile members of each; but the ſocieties are ſo diſtinct and ſeparate, that one ſiſter may be ignorant even of the perſon of the boſom-friend of another. I ſhould apprehend a ſecond evil conſequence: the old and the young can mix but little together; theſe ſocieties being originally compoſed of children, whoſe ages are nearly the ſame, and they who are afterwards admitted to the honours of election, being probably of about the ſame ſtanding in life, a ſort of barrier is thus formed which muſt in a great meaſure prevent that frequent and familiar intercourſe between perſons of unequal ages, which, by relaxing the ſtrictneſs and ſoftening the ſeverity of one party, as well as by checking the petulance and ſhaming the preſumption of the other, has an obvious tendency to improve the character of both.

Before the fraternization of the French, the little Republic of Geneva had its ſumptuary laws: I know very well your opinion on the fooliſhneſs and abſurdity of impeding the progreſs of refinement. I have heard you quote your favourite Mr. Hume on this ſubject, who juſtly obſerves that refinement on the pleaſures and conveniences of life has no natural tendency to beget venality and corruption: "The value which all men put upon any particular pleaſure depends on compariſon and experience; nor is a porter leſs greedy of money, which he ſpends on bacon and brandy, than a courtier who purchaſes champagne and

and ortolans."* Among other prohibitions was that of driving a carriage about the streets, except for travelling: a gentleman may now keep his carriage if he pleases, and loll in it from one end of the town to the other; but the want of it has not yet been experienced, for, although the restriction is taken off, I understand there is but a single individual who indulges himself in this innocent luxury.

The habits of the Genevese were ever remarkably simple and unexpensive: nor has their character been in any degree deteriorated by the evil genius of their invaders. M. Odier told me, that he did not believe it came within the limits of possibility, for a man to make away with 5000l. a year, unless he threw his Louis into the Rhône. Gaming is unknown here: chess seems to be a favourite study, and our friend R*** has been indulged with his rubber: I think he lost as many pence as he did points!

Let me see—is there any thing else that I have to say, before we fold up the sheet? The breakfast-hour—you may smile if you please, but the meanest minutiæ become significant in a foreign country, and merit remark—the usual breakfast-hour is between seven and eight o'clock; the dinner-hour between twelve and one; coffee is taken when the cloth is removed; the Genevans drink tea at six, sup at nine, and, as they rise early in the morning, it is to be presumed they do not sit very late at night. These are the winter hours: during the summer it is the fashion to rise between four and five in the morning, walk for an hour or two, sleep after dinner, and take another cool walk at the close of the evening.

The body of the Genevans are Calvinists, but it is supposed that there are nearly four thousand Catholics in the town: these latter have at present no regular chapel, but have daily mass performed in a private house, in the Cour de St. Pierre: they mean to apply for the use of l'Eglise St. Pierre, which, however, it is not expected they will obtain.

I have had no time to see any of the manufactories, or indeed, to make any enquiries about them: the Genevans are celebrated watch makers, and linen-printers: the few emigrants who had perseverance enough to settle in Brussels and Constance, after the revolution of 1782, introduced the arts of printing linens and of watch-making into those places. It was, probably, in consequence of their skill in these respects, that the Irish Parliament listened to the proposal of establishing a colony of Genevan Emigrants in that country, and voted 50,000l. towards defraying the expences of their journey, and of their settlement in the island. Here is also a large chocolate manufactory.

The police is tolerably strict here: the bridges are drawn up, and all the gates are shut, at eight o'clock at night in winter, and at nine in summer: after ten, no one is permitted to walk in the town without a light; any one, man, woman, or child, disregarding this prohibition, is conducted to the guard-room, and takes a lodging there for the night!

In the late revolution here, many an ample fortune was annihilated; the most wealthy, and the most honourable,—they who had too noble and generous a spirit to bow the knee and truckle to their invaders—fell the first sacrifice. M. Odier is to be numbered among the foremost of these victims: his circumstances were affluent, and the whole of his property was ingulphed in the revolution. Madame Odier supported the shock with a firmness and composure which we arrogantly call masculine. She converted one of her rooms into a shop, and thought it no degradation to employ her hours in a manner which might be profitable to her family: by the sacrifice of many habitual indulgences, by the most rigid economy, and by personal exertions, this excellent couple enabled themselves to continue in Geneva, where they are now enjoying all their former comforts, if not their former affluence.

Different families of course employed different means to repair their dilapidated fortunes: many of them received *pensionnaires*, or boarders, among which number is a relation, (of the same name), to M. Le Cointe, who was an officer in the Genevan service, but whose patriotism rendered him an unfit person to be continued in employment when the French took possession of the town.

It is a fortunate thing for you that I have no more time to spare; we quit Geneva to-morrow

* In his essay "Of Refinement in the Arts," Mr. Hume says, "To imagine that the gratifying of any sense, or the indulging of any delicacy in meat, drink, or apparel, is of itself a vice, can never enter into a head that is not disordered by the frenzies of enthusiasm. I have, indeed, heard of a Monk abroad, who, because the windows of his cell opened upon a noble prospect, *made a covenant with his eyes* never to turn that way, or receive so sensual a gratification. And such is the crime of drinking Champagne or Burgundy preferably to small-beer or porter."

to-morrow morning, and I have that abominable job of packing to go through! We had determined to make a second attempt at Mont Jura: but we have this inſtant received intelligence that laſt night the ſnow has fallen very deeply, and is, moreover, ſo drifted as to render the road impaſſable. Although to have changed our route, even for the worſe, might have been agreeable; yet altogether, I believe, we have not much occaſion to regret the neceſſity of repacing, as far as Bourges, the ſteps we have already trodden; for in the firſt place, as it would have been neceſſary to have gone three or four leagues through the territories of the Swiſs, we muſt have undergone an odious examination from the cuſtom-houſe officers, our trunks would have been ſhuffled over, nor would our pocket-books even have been ſecure from the profane ſearch of theſe licenſed inquiſitors. I am not ſorry, in the next place, that we repaſs the draw-bridge of Fat de l'Ecluſe, as we ſhall now have an opportunity, which, for want of proper information, we loſt before, of ſeeing that ſtriking phenomenon, the loſs of the Rhône. Once more farewell!

For the Monthly Magazine.

BRUNETTO LATINI.

MR. DUPRE, the gentleman from whom we received the communications reſpecting Brunetto Latini, which have appeared in ſeveral numbers of our Magazine, has thought proper, though not *till after detection*, to confeſs that he has been impoſing upon us, and that, in the ſuppoſed letters of that perſon, he only meant to give a picture of Engliſh literature and manners, as they exiſted at that period, in imitation of the French Anacharſis. We ſo little approve of impoſitions of any kind, that we think it neceſſary to aſk pardon of our readers for having led them into a temporary error; and we imagine we cannot better atone for our inadvertence, than by ſubjoining a genuine account of Brunetto Latini from the accurate Tiraboſchi.

He is ſuppoſed to have been deſcended from Latino, one of the nobles of Scarmiano, and to have been born at Florence ſome time in the thirteenth century, but in what year is not known. He was certainly of mature age and reputation in 1260, when he was ſent, by the Guelf party, as an ambaſſador to Alphonſo, King of Caſtille, in order to obtain aid againſt Manfred, King of Naples and Sicily. Brunetto was a notary by profeſſion; and, either from ſome miſtake committed by him in his office, or the prevalence of the contrary party, he was obliged to quit his country, and take refuge in France. He continued long enough in that kingdom to acquire a perfect knowledge of the language. Circumſtances at length permitted him to return to Florence, of which city he is ſaid to have been ſyndic in 1284, and where he died in 1294. Theſe are all the anecdotes of his life which have been tranſmitted by the old writers, but they have dwelt more fully upon his literary merits. He is mentioned as a profound philoſopher, a conſummate maſter of rhetoric, both theoretical and practical, and the firſt who began to poliſh the language and refine the underſtandings of the Florentines. It does not appear that he acted as a public inſtructor, but he probably aſſiſted in their ſtudies thoſe who applied to him for direction; and he is particularly celebrated for having been in ſome meaſure the tutor of the illuſtrious Dante, as is clearly implied in ſome lines of that poet's Inferno. Of the works of Brunetto, the moſt celebrated was his "Teſoro," a compilation from various authors. Of this, the firſt part conſiſts of the Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtaments continued to his own time; of a deſcription of the elements and heavens, of geography, and of animals; the ſecond contains a compendium of Ariſtotle's Ethics, and a treatiſe of virtues and vices; the third treats of rhetoric and politics. It was compoſed, not in the Provençal language, but in the French of the time, called the Romanza. The original, however, has never appeared, and what has been printed is an old Italian tranſlation. Brunetto, beſides, tranſlated into Italian part of the firſt book of *Cicero de Inventione*, with Comments; and he wrote a work, entitled "Teſoretto," conſiſting of moral precepts, in rhimed couplets. Other writings are attributed to him, but upon uncertain authority.

EDITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION *of the* MONTANNA REAL, *an extenſive* TRACT *of* COUNTRY *bordering on the great* RIVER AMAZON, *in* SOUTH AMERICA, *and inhabited by the* ABORIGINAL INDIANS.

IT may be neceſſary to premiſe, to this Deſcription, an explanation of a word that frequently occurs in it; for probably many of our readers do not know, that in South America there are *Valles* which are not *valleys*, and *Montannas*

tannas which are not *mountains*. Without proper definitions of theſe terms, the geography of this extenſive tract of country becomes in a great meaſure unintelligible: and care muſt be taken not to confound the *Montanna* with the *Sierras*, or the latter with the *Cordilleras*.

In South America, *Valle* denotes the flat low land bordering on the Great South Sea, and conſiſting, for the moſt part, of a ſandy ſoil. Theſe *Valles* compoſe a narrow tract of country, which extends from Choco, or the ſeventh or eighth degree of northern, to the twenty-ſixth or twenty-eighth degree of ſouthern, latitude. The breadth varies from eight to twenty miles. At the extremity of theſe plains the Andes gradually riſe to a height, which is not ſurpaſſed or equalled by any other mountain ridge in the Old or New World. A part of this tract is inhabited, and it is only this inhabited part that bears the name of *Sierra*; ſo that the denomination *Valles* comprehends all the low country, which, from the eighth degree of north latitude to the twenty-eighth degree of ſouth latitude, is ſituated between the South Sea and the *Sierras*. The Sierras themſelves are a part of the Andes, being ſituated on the weſtern declivity of that ridge. At a very conſiderable height above the level of the ſea, they form a diſtinct country, which is divided and interſected by many mountains, and deep valleys. The inhabitants of theſe extraordinary exalted regions, who have never been out of their native country, are apt to entertain a miſtaken notion, that the other habitable parts of the globe are ſituated equally high above the level of the ſea, whoſe great perpendicular diſtance below them ſeems to them altogether incredible and impoſſible. On the contrary, perſons, who have never aſcended to theſe exalted regions, can hardly perſuade themſelves of the exiſtence of ſuch a maſs of earth, towering above the ordinary ſurface of the globe, and extending many hundred miles in length and breadth. Thus, for inſtance, on this Sierra we find, at an elevation of 1462 *toiſes* above the level of the ſea, the city of Quito, and many other places at a nearly equal height. But, above this habitable tract, a more elevated chain of mountains, called the *Cordilleras*, riſe to the height of more than 6600 *varas*, and conſequently 2100 *varas* above the *Sierras*, the elevation of which is equal to that of the Alps.

The reader will now be able to diſtinguiſh three diſtinct gradations of elevation, viz. the *Valles*, or low country, on the ſea-coaſt; the *Sierra*, the high, but ſtill inhabited, country: and, laſtly, the *Cordilleras*, or ſummits of the Andes. Thence the Cordilleras gradually decline towards the eaſt; and, at their feet, commences another low tract of country, which extends as far as the coaſt of Brazil, and is called *Montanna Real*, or *Montanna de los Andes*. There are, indeed, in this immenſe tract, ſome mountains of conſiderable height: but the greateſt part of it is low, flat, and covered with almoſt impenetrable foreſts, which, in South America, are called *Montannas*; whence the whole country has received the ambiguous name of *Montanna Real*.

In former times, the cupidity of the Europeans, inflamed by the falſe reports of artful adventurers, led them to explore this country, in the vain hope of finding immenſe riches and treaſures. Many pompous tales were told about the kingdom of *Dorado*, and city of *Manoa*; of the extenſive ſtate of *Paytili*, and of *Enim*, abounding with gold and ſilver. The brother of the laſt Inca, Atahualpa, was ſaid to have fled, with 40,000 followers, to the Montanna Real, and to have there founded the kingdom of Dorado. But, from the lateſt diſcoveries, we learn, that the vaunted kingdoms of Dorado, with its pretended capital, Manoa, conſiſts merely of a few ſcattered huts, on the banks of the river Manoa, the inhabitants of which are far from enjoying the wealth and proſperity attributed to them. On the whole, it muſt be owned, that we are ſtill but very imperfectly acquainted with this extenſive country. Even the Roman Catholic miſſionaries, notwithſtanding their zeal and exertions, have not penetrated far beyond the borders, chiefly following the courſe of the great River Amazon, to which they always returned, after venturing into theſe wilderneſſes. For the neweſt and moſt ſatisfactory accounts of this part of South America, we are indebted to the religious zeal of Father NARCISO GIRVAL DE BARCELO, a Franciſcan Friar, who ſailed about 400 *leguas*, from north to ſouth, up the Ucayali, and explored a tract of country above 700 miles in circumference. This indefatigable miſſionary has viſited twenty-five tribes of the native Indians, moſt of them hitherto entirely unknown to the Europeans. Of theſe tribes, the Panos, Cambos, Chipeos and Piros have, through his endeavours, been already converted to the Chriſtian religion; but the Amahuacas, Omaguas, Sentis, Sinabus,

bus, Mayorunas, Barbudos, Uniabus, Cafibos, Carapachos, Ante-Ingas, Chuntaquiros, Sumirinches, &c. still adhere to their Pagan errors, and savage mode of life.

These tribes worship no other god but the moon; and they have neither idols nor temples. The Devil is called *Nugi*, in their language: they abhor and dread him, as the sole cause of all evil. Among most of them, a kind of community of goods obtains, especially with respect to articles of food. Those who collect more than is necessary for their own subsistence distribute to the less successful as much of their stock as they can spare. At their meals, all the men seat themselves on the ground, in a circle, about earthen pots of their own manufacture, and painted with various bright colours. They devour the meat before it is half cooked. The women are not permitted to eat along with the men. As there are neither oxen, sheep, nor horses in this country, the natives subsist chiefly upon the flesh of such wild animals as are found in great abundance in their woods. The birds of various kinds, of which there are innumerable flocks, are devoured by the Indians with feathers, bills, and entrails!? Not less abundantly are they supplied with fish. The Manati (which is likewise called *Pexebuey*, or Sea-cow), generally weighs from four to five hundred weight. Tortoises, too, are found, which weigh from three to four *arrobas*. The pavie or guama, which is twice as big as the shark, has an excellent flavour, and its tongue is so hard, that it resembles a file. They either catch the fish with an harpoon, or shoot them with arrows made of the hardest kind of wood. Such of them as cannot procure any iron, fasten to the points of their arrows, pieces of muscle shells, or a thorn, which latter they likewise fix to their fishing lines instead of hooks. The use of iron for such purposes was first introduced among them by the European missionaries.

The tribes which inhabit the banks of the Ucayali are not united under a common head, except in time of war; when, on the contrary, the authority of their leader is very extensive. When it is necessary to choose a commander in chief, they assemble, and select such as enjoy the greatest reputation for cunning and valour. These warriors are then obliged to undergo a severe probation, of the same kind as is described in the *second song* of the Araucana, and is customary among the warlike inhabitants of Arauco in Chili; and he, who the longest and most patiently, and without betraying the least feeling of pain, endures the torments inflicted upon him, is deemed worthy to lead them against their enemies.

All these tribes do not dress in the same manner. Some of them wear a coat, which reaches from the shoulders to the knee. This dress, which is used only by the men, is called *husti* or *cusma*, in the language of the natives, and is made of coarse cotton cloth. The women wear only a kind of short apron, called a *chitundi*, to cover their nakedness. Others go quite naked, decorating, however, their heads with feathers. They perforate the nose and under-lip, and stick pieces of muscle shells in them, and tatoo their faces and other parts of their bodies with various figures. Among some of the tribes, the traveller discovers faint traces of civilization and culture: but others, again, are altogether savages, and even feed upon human flesh. Of the latter description are the Cafibos and Carapachos. These, as likewise the numerous tribe of Chipeos, have so white a colour, and so strong a beard, that they bear a greater resemblance to the inhabitants of Flanders, than to the other aboriginal Americans. Among all the tribes settled on the banks of the Ucayali, a kind of circumcision is performed upon persons of both sexes. The young girls are married here at the early age of seven, eight, or nine years. Polygamy is likewise established among them, whence arise great domestic disturbances. The husband very frequently divorces his wife, in which case she is at liberty to marry again.

Neither these tribes, nor the inhabitants of the Pampa del Sacramento, dwell in villages, or assemblages of houses; but construct large houses, some of which are one or two Spanish *quadras** in length. Each of these houses contains, in separate divisions, not merely a single family, but a whole community, consisting of several families. Almost every half league, one meets with one of these huge dwelling-places. The light is admitted through apertures in the roof. They bear the names of the serpents, birds, and fishes, after which the community inhabiting them call themselves, for the purpose of distinguishing themselves from other neighbouring communities. An increase of population would render many material

* In Spain, a *quadra* generally denotes a space of a hundred ells; but, in some places, it denotes more, and in others less.

changes necessary in this mode of life. For this reason, they do not esteem fruitfulness in their women, who frequently use means to procure abortion, or drink some medicated potions that render them barren; and, if all these preventives prove ineffectual, they cruelly drown many of their new-born children.

The Indian women, who inhabit the shadowy banks of the Napo, which flows into the Amazon River, still paint themselves in the same manner as in the time of Orellana and Marannon, with whom they fought several bloody battles. Hence probably originated the name of that river, and the erroneous opinion, which so generally gained belief, that its banks were exclusively occupied by a nation of warlike Amazons. Perhaps the first invaders came hither at the season of the year when the men stray for a considerable time into the interior of the country, for the purpose of hunting and fishing, so that the defence of their habitations was left to the women.

The following tribes, inhabiting the Montanna Real, have been enumerated and described by Father Narciso.

The *Camuchiros* are a humane and friendly tribe; but, at the same time, of a serious and cautious disposition. They inhabit the country at the mouth of the Napo, and dwell in large houses, as described above. They are very expert in the use of the bow and arrow, and of the blowing-tube.

The *Llaguas* inhabit the banks of the Pebas. They go quite naked, and derive their subsistence chiefly from hunting and fishing, without, however, entirely neglecting agriculture. They live in a more social manner than most of the other tribes, and dwell in a kind of tents.

The *Omaguas* are settled on the banks of the Yapura, which likewise flows into the Marannon. The women go quite naked. The men adorn themselves with the most beautiful feathers of the various species of birds found in their woods. They navigate the rivers in large vessels, in the management of which they are very dexterous. The language of the Omaguas is extremely harsh and disagreeable, on account of the gutturals with which it abounds.

On the same river dwell the *Guaguas*, or *Maguares*, a very savage tribe. They eat human flesh; and the greatest ornament of their warriors is a sort of collar formed of the hearts of their slaughtered foes. With these trophies of their prowess and cruelty, and amid horrid exclamations of triumphant exultation, the victors return home from battle. No food is so pleasing to their palate as human flesh, which they salt, and dry in the sun. They have fixed habitations, but, from time to time, make long predatory excursions. These Indians, being accustomed, from their earliest years, to compress their waist with a very tight bandage, acquire a slenderness of shape similar to that of the greyhound, and a swiftness that almost surpasses belief. They use the javelin with uncommon dexterity.

The *Sipibos*, or *Supebos*, dwell near the river Pisquique. They are the immediate neighbours of the Panos. Many of them are distinguished by the white colour of their countenances. Their dress consists of a kind of long robe or tunick. Conjurors, magicians, and prophets, are held in high estimation among them. The Sipibos, as well as the Maynas, are good judges of the signs which foretell the changes of wind and weather; and this knowledge proves very serviceable to them in navigating the broad rivers of their country.

On the banks of the Potumayo dwells the warlike tribe, named *Yuri*, who are celebrated among their neighbours for their skill in preparing deadly poisons, with which they carry on a considerable traffic. They prove the strength of the poison on the *Intipichu* (Sun-bird, *Paxaro del Sol*) a bird remarkably tenacious of life. The Yuri, notwithstanding their courage and bravery, are at present almost exterminated. They, too, adorn themselves with the feathers of the beautiful birds, with which their forests abound.

The *Iquitos* inhabit the extensive plains on the River Nanay. Their principal weapon is a sort of javelin, which they use with great dexterity. In the preparation of their favourite drink (*chicha*) they excel the other Indians: by the addition of the buds of a tree, which the Spaniards call *Diablo huarca*, it acquires an intoxicating quality, like the opium of the Eastern nations, and, like it, excites pleasing and voluptuous sensations. The *Yuri* are the only tribe which worship representations of birds and quadrupeds made with their own hands.

The *Casibos* live on the banks of the Pachitea, where it is increased by the influx of the large river Mayro. They are cannibals, and the irreconcileable foes of the inhabitants of the Pampa del Sacramento. As they subsist chiefly on human flesh, man-hunting and homicide is their principal employment. When a sufficient supply of human flesh cannot be obtained, they

they feed upon fiſh. Like the Indians of North America, they cut off the ſcalps of their enemies killed in battle.

The *Amachucas* have choſen for their place of abode the banks of the Abujay, which flows from the eaſt into the Ucayali. If the Portugueſe ſhould be inclined to penetrate into the interior parts of the Pampa del Sacramento, it would be moſt eaſily effected by means of this river. The Amachucas are a wild and barbarous race. They wear long garments, and adorn their perſons with beautiful feathers. They are continually at war with the tribes on the banks of the Ucayali, believing them, and the tribes ſettled on the banks of the Abujay, to be the only people on earth. They are taller and ſtronger than the neighbouring tribes, and do not permit any ſtrangers to enter their country: Father Girval himſelf never ventured into it. The information which he has given us relative to them was derived from a captive of that nation, whom he met with among one of the tribes on the Ucayali.

The *Carapachos* inhabit the country on the Pachitea. From their complexion and beards they might be taken for natives of the middle regions of Europe. They wear no cloaths, except that the women cover the middle with a piece of cloth, or the leaves of trees; and the men with a piece of leather. They feed upon human fleſh. Father Girval concluded a kind of peace with them; but they did not long adhere to the ſtipulations agreed upon, having ſoon after wounded and killed ſeveral of his followers. According to him, the women of this nation are very beautiful; nay, he ſcruples not to ſay, that in this reſpect they rival thoſe of Georgia and Circaſſia. The Carapachos pronounce ſo ſtrongly through their throats, that their language has ſome reſemblance to the barking of dogs; and, what adds to the diſagreeableneſs of it, they make a great noiſe by ſtriking their thighs while ſpeaking.

The *Capanaguas*, diſtinguiſhed above the neighbouring tribes for their ſocial humane diſpoſition, reſide on the banks of the Magué. They eat the bodies of their deceaſed friends, believing that they thereby confer the greateſt honour and benefit upon them. The name of Capanaguas is common to ſeveral other tribes. Their dwellings are the largeſt and roomieſt that Father Girval met with in this country, being in general two *quadras* in length, and one in breadth.

The Montanna Real is interſected by a great number of large rivers, ſuch as no part of the old world can boaſt of. Neither the Nile nor the Ganges, neither the Volga nor the Danube, can bear a compariſon with the Marannon. This giant-ſtream as much ſurpaſſes all other known rivers, as the contiguous Chimboraco maintains a proud pre-eminence above all other mountains of the old and new world. The water that deſcends from the Peruvian mountains is collected in the beds of a great number of rivers, which form four principal ſtreams, the Madera, Yavari, Ucayali, and Huallaga; and all theſe at laſt flow into one immenſe common receptacle, viz. the Marannon.

The River Madera belongs to the Portugueſe. It is formed by the junction of ſeveral conſiderable ſtreams; the principal of which are the Guapore, which flows into it in 6° 30′ of ſouth latitude; the Irabi, which the Spaniards took poſſeſſion of at an earlier period than the Portugueſe; the S. Miguel; the Baures, at whoſe confluence the Spaniards formerly poſſeſſed SantaRoſa, the eaſternmoſt village in the country of the Mojos, but which has been ſince ſeized by the Portugueſe. This river falls into the Marannon, in 19° of longitude eaſt from Lima. It is navigable by veſſels of a middling ſize almoſt as far up as its ſources, near the borders of the province of Chiquitos, belonging to the Spaniards. On this river the Portugueſe poſſeſs the gold-mines of Cuyuba, and the village Matobrodo. They have likewiſe ſome fortified places farther up the Marannon. The Llavari flows into the Marannon, in 10° 30′ eaſt long. from Lima, and takes its riſe in 9° 30′ eaſt long. and 10° 30′ ſouth latitude. It it navigable with canoes to its very ſource. Farther to the ſouth ariſes the Pilcomayo, which, flowing in 14° of longitude from Lima through the province of Tarma, directs its courſe towards Paraguay and Buenos-Ayres. On the Llavari dwell thirteen tribes of the Mojos: the population of all of them is eſtimated to amount to 20,758 ſouls. The Llavari has likewiſe ſome other names, ſuch as Mamore, Hayapey, and Rio Grande. The banks of the Piray, which flows to the north of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, are inhabited by 4710 ſouls, according to a numeration by the Biſhop of Miſque.

Of all the Rivers, which deſcend from the Peruvian mountains, the Ucayali undoubtedly deſerves to be ranked next to the Marannon. It flows from the innermoſt

nermoſt parts of the country, but its real ſource has not yet been explored. No preceding traveller has proceeded ſo far up this river as Father Girval: having reached its confluence with the Pachitea, he ſailed fifty-three leagues up the latter. He every where found fiſh and wild animals in abundance. The fertile banks of the Ucayali are occupied by friendly tribes, almoſt all of which ſpeak the ſame language. At its confluence with the Marannon, its principal branch is a hundred varas deep; and, in the middle of ſummer, it extends in breadth from ten to twelve quadras. It deſcends from the ſame part of the mountains as the River Beni, paſſes through the Pampa del Sacramento, and is navigable with middle-ſized boats for more than 400 leagues down to its junction with the Marannon. Eight navigable rivers, which take their riſe in the ſnow-covered monntains of the Cordilleras, pour their tributary waters into the Ucayali, viz. the Beni, Quillabamba or Paucartambo, Apurimac, Abancay or Andahuaylas, Papas or Cocharcar, Xauxa or Mautaro, Tarma, and the pleaſant Pachitea. This laſt-mentioned river is likewiſe formed by the union of ſeveral other ſtreams, ſmaller, indeed, but yet navigable up to their ſources. From the mouth of the Pachitea, to the place where it flows into the Marannon, the Ucayali purſues, by more than ninety-five large windings, a circuitous courſe of more than 300 leagues, forming, in its progreſs, 132 iſlands. There are likewiſe, on the eaſtern ſide of this river, ſixty-eight, and, on the weſtern, eighty-eight, inlets, extending a conſiderable way into the country. It requires thirty days to ſail up the Ucayali, from its confluence with the Marannon, to the influx of the Pachitea; but in veſſels deſcending the ſtream the ſame voyage may be performed in ten days.

The Huallaga is a copious ſtream, and navigable: but there are many dangerous places in it. It deſcends from the country near Paſco, and falls into the Marannon twenty leagues below the lake of Gran Cocama. Of the thirty rivers which it receives in its courſe, thirteen are diſtinguiſhed above the others for their magnitude, viz. the Huanuco, the Monzon, the Tulumayo, Tocachi, Miſello, at the ſources of which a conſiderable quantity of gold is found; the Huancabamba, Moyobamba, Lima, Chipurana, Gaymaray, Sannuſi, Paranapuras, and the Aypenas.

The majeſtic Marannon, or Amazon River, riſes out of the Lake Launcocha, ſituated in the province of Tarma, in 10° 14′ ſouth latitude, and ten leagues to the north of Paſco. It firſt directs its courſe, from north to ſouth, through the provinces of Patay, Caxamarquilla, and Chachapoyas; and then, in latitude 4° 30′, winds, in a circuit of ten leagues, from weſt to eaſt; having now penetrated through the laſt ridge of mountains, it becomes navigable, and continues ſo to its entrance into the ſea. During its long courſe, it receives a great number of large rivers, which deſcend from the Peruvian mountains in the ſouth, or from the mountains of Quito in the north. By the union of ſuch vaſt bodies of water, the Marannon ſwells at laſt to ſuch an enormous magnitude, that, near its mouth, its breadth is eſtimated at more than eighty Spaniſh miles. On the banks of the Marannon, twelve peoples are ſettled. Their names, and the diſtances of their habitations from Sabitinga, are as follow:—The Spaniſh frontier-garriſon, Loreto, is diſtant from Sabatinga twelve leagues; el Pueblo de Pebas, ſeventy-four; el Pueblo de Nabo, 104; el Pueblo de Iquitos, 132; el de Omaguas, 154; the mouth of the Ucayali, 164; el Pueblo de San Regis, 184; el de Urarinas, 224; the mouth of the Huallaga, 234.

Beſides the Cordillera Real, which extends from Potoſi to the Marannon, north of Chachapoyas, there are numbers of other Cordilleras, which branch out from the main ſtem into the interior of the Montanna. They are not indeed, like the former, covered with ſnow; ſtill, however, the cold is very ſenſibly felt in its neighbourhood. The firſt of theſe ſecondary Cordilleras, which, notwithſtanding its diſtance from the main ridge, riſes to a very conſiderable height, lies between the Yabari and Ucayali, or the land of the Mojos, and the River Beni. The ſecond declines, from north to ſouth, betwixt Callas and Carabay, and divides the Beni from the Quillabamba, as far as the confluence of the latter with the Tarma. A third Cordillera ſtretches about a hundred leagues, from weſt to eaſt, between the ſources of the Rivers Tarma and Pachitea, as far as the junction of the Beni with the Apurimac. Here it changes its direction, turning, for nearly ſeventy leagues, towards the north, as far as the heights of S. Carlos. In this direction, it follows the courſe of the Ucayali. There is a fourth Cordillera between the

Rivers

Rivers Huallaga, Pachitea, and Ucayali: from this branch proceed all the rivers on the weſt ſide of Manoa, and a number of inferior mountain-ridges.

Viewed from the tops of theſe mountains, the Montanna Real has the appearance of an immenſe plain, or wide extending ſurface of water; for the woods and heights are ſo blended together, that they form but one picture. Nothing can be more agreeable to the eye than the perpetual verdure of this tract of country. During ſeveral hours of the day, a denſe miſt is ſpread over the woods of the Montanna. In no country on earth is there more rain and thunder. The thick and impenetrable foreſt hinders the ſun from either warming or drying the ground; and the conſequent exceſſive humidity gives birth to innumerable ſwarms of inſects and reptiles. The ſerpents, in particular, are ſaid to be of an enormous ſize, and even to ſurpaſs, in that reſpect, thoſe of the Eaſt Indies. It is pretended, that ſome have been found, which meaſured forty varas in length, and three in circumference. But the naturaliſt will pauſe before he gives credit to theſe ſeemingly exaggerated reports of the miſſionaries, till they are confirmed by the teſtimony of ſucceeding travellers.

The rareſt and moſt valuable productions of the Montanna Real belong to the vegetable kingdom. The trees and ſhrubs, even in their wild ſtate, produce excellent and delicious fruits, many of them diſtilling ſweet-ſmelling oils, gums, pitch, and frankincenſe. The cinnamon produced here is indeed inferior to that of Ceylon; but by many it is decreed ſuperior to that brought from the iſland of Java; and perhaps it might be ſo far improved by cultivation as to equal the former. Wax, cacao, caſcarilla, and *bucheri*, a kind of kernel, which is as good as black pepper, and cloves, are found here in great abundance.

Many parts of the Montanna, however, are very unhealthy, and ſubject to numerous epidemical diſeaſes; owing chiefly to the inceſſant alternations of exceſſive heat and moiſture; hence few of the inhabitants live long. Among the native Indians, who generally dwell on the banks of the rivers, a perſon even of 50 years of age is a rare phenomenon, and the country is very thinly peopled. In the whole of the Spaniſh part of the Montanna Real, the number of Indians, who have been converted to Chriſtianity, or live upon friendly terms with the Spaniards, is reckoned not to exceed eight thouſand ſouls.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt number, page 200, your ingenious and reſpectable correſpondent, Mr. J. Britton, expreſſes a moſt natural curioſity reſpecting the very extraordinary monument of antiquity exiſting near Carnac, on the coaſt of the province of Bretagne, now in the department of Morbihan, in France.

Permit me, then, to furniſh the following heads on that ſubject, collected from notes made during a viſit I paid to that part of the country in 1787, chiefly for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the ſituation of the capital of the antient Venati, with other circumſtances handed down to us by Julius Cæſar, in the third book of his *Commentariis de Bello Gallico*.

To proceed at once to the ſubject.—About twelve geographical miles, or fourteen Engliſh, on the map, weſt by ſouth from Vannes, and about two Engliſh miles eaſt from the low ſandy iſthmus which connects the projecting peninſula of Quiberon to the main land, lies a village called Carnac, half a mile up from the ſea; in the neighbourhood of which, to the northward, is one of the moſt remarkable monuments of antiquity now known.—The ſea-coaſt at Carnac extends nearly eaſt and weſt, for a ſpace of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Engliſh miles, between a little river at Plouharmel on the weſt, ſeparating it from the iſthmus of Quiberon, and another ſmall ſtream at La Trinité on the eaſt, both running in deep channels, into which the flood-tide ruſhes with great force, and to a conſiderable depth.

About a mile back from the ſhore, and extending parallel to it, are ſeen eleven rows of rude, unſhapen rocks, or blocks of ſtone, of all irregular forms and ſizes. The rows may, in a general ſenſe, be conſidered as ſtraight, although they are neither ſtrictly parallel one to another, nor are they placed at equal diſtances aſunder; for in counting them acroſs, towards the eaſt end, beginning at the row next the ſea, I found their intervals, the thickneſs of the ſtones not included, to be nearly as follow:—the firſt interval, 36 feet Engliſh, the ſecond 33 feet, the third 36 feet, the fourth 38 feet, the fifth 30 feet, the ſixth 30 feet, the ſeventh 22 feet, the eighth 24 feet, the ninth 25 feet, and the tenth only 14 feet. The ſpaces between the ſtones, as they ſtand in the rows, are very various, from twelve to twenty feet. Some ſtones are ſmall, and only a few feet above the ſurface; but by far the greater number

number rise to the height of sixteen, eighteen, or more feet.

The rows stretch along an uneven space of ground, for a couple of English miles, and are considerably elevated above the sea, although lower than the country behind, commanding an extensive prospect from Port L'Orient on the west of Quiberon, Belleisle, and other islands, to the mouth of the Loire on the east. The soil is, in general, so rocky, that the stones were, in all probability, found at no great distance from their present situations.—Several of them are now fallen from their erect position, and many have been carried away by the neighbouring inhabitants for the purposes of building; and the shorter stones may perhaps have been reduced to their present disproportionate size by similar causes. Advantage has also been taken, in many places, of the largest stones on end, by attaching the corners of houses, windmills, &c. to them, by that method to be supported against the boisterous gales, which, traversing the Atlantic Ocean, often blow with irresistible fury on that part of France.

The name by which that singular antique is known in the country, is the *Camp de Carnac*, and frequently *Camp de Césur*, although there be no vestiges of entrenchments, or other fortification, to be seen near it; nor would the position have, in antient times, been esteemed strong. But history, and even tradition, being absolutely silent as to the cause, the object, or the æra of the erection of the rows, a notion has been propagated, that they were set up by Julius Cæsar, during his expedition against the Veneti, for the support of the tents of his army. To be convinced of the improbability of such a supposition, without entering into consideration of the nature of the monument itself, the reader has only to consult the third book *De Bello Gallico*; as well as on the whole of the memorable attack on the Veneti, whose capital, I am satisfied, from the locality, as described by Cæsar, and other circumstances, and from sundry remains of Roman architecture in the town and high-ways leading towards it, must have been situated where Vannes * now stands.

Towards the middle of the length of the *Camp de Carnac*, and a little nearer to the sea, on a rising ground, is a *barrow* of uncommon size, composed seemingly altogether of small stones collected from the surrounding grounds: the summit has been levelled long ago, and on it is a chapel, or small church, dedicated to St. Michael, with a little plain space at its west end: and Carnac itself seems to have owed both its situation and its name to another large barrow of the same kind.*

I have said that the *Camp de Carnac* is a *singular* monument, and such I really consider it to be; although some years ago I learned that at Ardeven, a place with evidently a Celtic name, five or six miles west from Carnac, there is a *small* collection of rude stones, similar, and similarly situated, to those I have just tried to describe.

As Brétagne, antiently a part of Armorica,† was the principal seat of the Druids of Gaul, it is no wonder that that country should now present us with a multitude of remains of their usages, similar to what we observe in Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland. The Celtic language is still universally spoken, although with many local variations, under the name of Bréton, in all that part of the province lying to the westward of a line beginning at St. Brieux, a sea-port on the English Channel, thirty miles west from St. Malo, and running southerly to the mouth of the river Vilaine, twenty miles east from Vannes: so that many stories are told in that district, of Welshmen, Irishmen, and Scotch Highlanders, whose native dialects are all descended from the original Celtic, and who, whilst prisoners of war, have experienced equal surprize and advantage, from the facility with which they and the inhabitants of Lower Brétagne could interchange their thoughts.

With respect to the other Druidical or Celtic antiquities extant in Brétagne, I shall only, with your good leave Mr. Editor, hint what follows.

At a place called Locmariaker,‡ situated

* Vannes is called by the natives, in their dialect of the Celtic, Guënned, pronounced Wènet, from which, no doubt, the Romans formed their Venetia and Veneti. The word is derived from *guen*, white; but for what reason is unknown.

* *Carn*, a cairn or barrow, and *ac*, a habitation—an addition to the names of places, very common in Querey, and other parts of France far removed from Brétagne.

† Armorica, from the Celtic *ar*, near, and *mor*, the sea, with *ic*, a dwelling; i. e. those who dwell on or near the sea. It is curious that this name is still applied, but with a slight alteration, by the French, to the people who live round the bay of Vannes; thus, Arvoricains.

‡ Locmariaker is formed of *loc*, a place, and by excellence, a church, *Maria*, the Virgin

ated on the weſt ſide of the entrance to the Morbihan,* or Bay of Vannes, are two barrows of great ſize, compoſed, at leaſt externally, and even a good way in, of ſmall ſtones, and of an oblong ſhape, like thoſe near Carnac, and indeed like all that I ever ſaw in Brétagne. One of them, it is ſaid, contains about 4000 cubic toiſes; that is, would be equal to a regular parallelopiped of 150 feet in length by 75 feet in height, and as much in breadth.—But it is quite evident that both barrows are much diminiſhed by the continual carrying away of their materials for various purpoſes.

Again, of antient monuments reſembling what is vulgarly called *Kits-coity-houſe*,† in Kent, the following is an example. About twenty-two miles weſt from Vannes, and three eaſt from Hennebon, on the road to Port L'Orient, on the ſouth ſide, is a groupe of large rough ſtones, conſiſting of four placed upright on their edges, of which two form the back, and the other two the ſides of the cell, or receſs, (for I am at a loſs for a proper name for it,) with a fifth large one reſting on theſe four, as a roof or cover. The open ſide looks towards the eaſt. Beſides that antique, there are many other ſtones now lying in confuſion on the ground, which ſeem to have been originally arranged in the ſame manner.

Of *cromlehs*, as they are called in Britain, I will notice but one. At Locmariaker, already mentioned, is an oblong ſtone, called in French *La Table*, (for its Bréton name I have loſt,) whoſe ſides are 19 feet 3 inches, 11 feet, 16 feet 6 inches, and 12 feet 4 inches: the thickneſs in general about 3 feet: the under ſurface very rough and uneven, but the upper much more ſmooth, and on a plane nearly horizontal. This table reſts at preſent on three ſmall rough ſtones, one at the narroweſt end, and the two others on the ſides; beſides which there are under the table three other ſmall ſtones, but not now ſtanding ſo high as to be in contact with it.

The ſmall ſtones are continued beyond the broad end of the table, in two rows, in the direction of thoſe under it, of four ſtones on one ſide, and two on the other; which are croſſed by two long rude blocks, forming a ſort of covered way or paſſage, pointing to the ſouthward of eaſt: but the rubbiſh with which that end is incumbered, prevents its extent from being exactly aſcertained.

Of *ſingle ſtones*, ſo common all over Brétagne, permit me, Sir, to mention theſe two, as the moſt remarkable that I ſaw. At Locmariaker, between the two great barrows, are many large ſtones on the ground; but one is of prodigious magnitude, broken into four pieces, perhaps by its fall from an erect poſition, and now a little ſunk into the earth. The length of the firſt piece, counting from the broad end, on which it had ſtood, is 24 feet 9 inches, of the ſecond 14 feet 5 inches, of the third 8 feet 3 inches, and of the fourth 6 feet 10 inches, in all near 55 feet. As the ſtone is a ſort of *rhombus*, I meaſured the diagonals of the ſection of the largeſt end, and found them to be about 12 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 6 inches. Although the largeſt pieceli es five or ſix feet from the next in order, yet the other fragments are ſeparated one from the other by only a few inches; and the fractures correſpond ſo well to each other, that there can be no doubt but that the whole originally formed one entire ſtone. How much, or if any portion of it yet remains under ground, is to me unknown.

The other remarkable ſtone I have to mention, is ſtill entire and quite erect: it ſtands in a field a ſhort mile ſouth from Dol, a city in Brétagne, about twelve miles ſouth-eaſt from St. Malo, and twenty-eight north from Rennes.

That ſtone is, as nearly as I could calculate, twenty-eight or thirty feet high above the ſurface, and about as much in circumference at the ground. It conſiſts of four ſides, nearly equal, and tapers away gradually to the top.

The regularity of its form is ſuch, as almoſt to induce a belief of its having been dreſſed by art into its preſent ſhape; and that the ſharp corners, and the aſperities of its ſurface, had been rounded and worn away by the patient but unremitting hand of Time.

I was told that various attempts had been made, by digging, to arrive at its lower end, but all without ſucceſs, probably from fear of its falling on the work-

men;

Virgin Mary, and *ker*, a city: i. e. the church of the Virgin in the city.

* The Bay of Vannes is called in Bréton, Morbihan, from *mor*, the ſea, and *bihan*, little; a name extremely applicable to it: for that *little ſea* contains *in parvo* iſlands, roadſteads, creeks, harbours, rivers, ſea-ports, ſalt-marſhes, and many other circumſtances that go to compoſe the great ocean.

† See the account of the monument at St. Helier in Jerſey, which conſiſts of a number of ſuch groupes, having a covered paſſage, pointing to the eaſt, like that belonging to the great table at Locmariaker.

men; nor could I learn to what length the diggings had been carried.

That very remarkable ſtone continued to be an object of ſuperſtitious veneration among the inhabitants of the country round, till about one hundred and ſixty years ago, when ſome worthy paſtor of the pariſh cauſed a ſtone-croſs to be inſerted in the ſummit, and by that means provided an innocent *ſalvo* for the honeſt devotees. The field in which it ſtands is called in French *Le Champ Dolent*, corrupted from the Celtic terms *Do Lan*, of the temple; *lan* being a component part of many names of places in Brétagne; and at Rennes, and ſome other towns, are ſpots ſtill called *Champ Dolent*, probably from the ſame circumſtance.

It is to be obſerved, that near the ſtone of *Dol* there are none to be found larger perhaps than one's hand; and that the neareſt rocks whence ſuch a prodigious block could poſſibly have been procured, lie on the ſea-ſhore at leaſt nine or ten miles off, in the bay of Cancalle.

Now, Mr. Editor, before I conclude, it ſeems to be incumbent on me to account in ſome meaſure for the difference between the deſcription I have attempted to give of the *Camp de Carnac*, and that furniſhed to the public by the Traveller in Brétagne, as it is quoted in page 52 of your Magazine for February 1801, and alluded to by the very acute and indefatigable Mr. Pinkerton, in page 252 of his *Modern Geography*. In the firſt place, then, I muſt ſay that my notes were written out a few days after I had been at Carnac, and that ſoon afterwards I had an opportunity of correcting them by an account of the ſame curious piece of antiquity, given in a work of a learned and ingenious French officer, entitled *Recueil d'Antiquités dans les Gaules, pour ſervir de ſuite aux Ouvrages de M. le Comte de Caylus*, publiſhed at Paris in 1770, in 1 vol. 4to. by M. *de la Sauvagière*; ſo that I am not much diſpoſed to abandon my own remarks for thoſe of a traveller, who evidently contradicts himſelf in the courſe of a few lines: for the meaſurements I made, as before ſtated, ſhow that the rows of ſtones were not equidiſtant, and the obſerver on the ſpots ſees immediately that they are neither ſtrictly parallel, nor in ſtraight lines; nor are the ſtones at equal diſtances, one from the other, in the rows: how then can they form a *quincunx?*—Again, he ſays (which indeed would be *moſt ſingular*, if there could be any degrees in *ſingularity*) that almoſt all the ſtones, or, as he ſtyles them, the columns of the colonnade, are ſomewhat conical in form, and are fixed with the point downward, ſo as to give the appearance of a vaſt block of ſtone reſting on a pivot. That there are ſome of the ſtones in that inverted poſition, is extremely probable, although I was not ſtruck with the circumſtance; but that they are almoſt all ſo, or even generally, or in any noticeable number, I really cannot admit. Such an inverſion would have indicated another in the brains of the erectors, ſtill more unaccountable than the monument itſelf.

With reſpect to the number of ſtones, four thouſand, I certainly did not count them, but muſt conſider it as too ſmall to fill eleven rows of two Engliſh miles in length, (inſtead of one thouſand toiſes, or five quarters of a mile, as the Traveller has it,) at intervals of from twelve to twenty feet.

Of the monument mentioned by Mr. Britton, as being in the pariſh of Duteil, four leagues from Rennes, it was not my fortune to hear; but in the above year, 1787, on my way from Southampton to St. Malo, I had full opportunity to examine the very curious Druidical temple, diſcovered ſome time before, on the little hill that overhangs St. Helier, the capital of Jerſey, as well as ſeveral other *cromlehs*, ſtanding-ſtones, cairns, &c. which that charming iſland contains.

The whole of the temple was afterwards removed with great care, by the directions of the late worthy Governor, General Conway, and is now to be ſeen (erected preciſely as it was obſerved when the covering of earth was taken away at St. Helier,) at his villa, Park-place, now the ſeat of Lord Malmeſbury, near Henley-upon-Thames; and plans and views of the whole monument are to be found in the *Archæologica* of the Antiquities of London.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

MONANDER.

London, 20th Oct. 1802.

N. B. The derivations are taken from Bullet's Great Celtic and French Dictionary.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE inquiry, which appeared in a late number of your Miſcellany, reſpecting the uſeful inſtitution at Cloſterhayn, near Frankenberg, demanded an earlier anſwer. I ſhould have communicated to you, long before this, the obſervations I was enabled to make during a

ſhort viſit to that intereſting place, had I not been deterred till now, by the hope of ſeeing an account furniſhed by ſome perſon poſſeſſing better information on the ſubject than myſelf. As the hope remains yet unaccompliſhed, I ſend you the following particulars, which are at your ſervice, if you think that they will ſatisfy the curioſity of your readers, or afford any entertainment to the public.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. W. R.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1802.

During the dark ages which preceded the Reformation, Cloſterhavn was a celebrated monaſtery, the inhabitants of which were not leſs ſeparated from the world by their ſituation than by their vows. The ſpot choſen for its erection was one of the moſt retired and moſt romantic. In the midſt of a large foreſt, that covers an extenſive tract of country, is a ſmall valley, ſurrounded on all ſides by lofty mountains, which a fine variety of trees clothes with the moſt delightful verdure. On one ſide a ſmall lake receives the different ſprings that iſſue from the mountains, and, on the other, a few well-cultivated fields reward the huſbandman's toil with abundant crops, the produce of which ſupports the inhabitants of the valley. In the midſt of this ſpot was the monaſtery of Cloſterhayn founded: during ſeveral ages it enjoyed the importance uſually annexed at that time to ſuch inſtitutions; but, after the Reformation, the building and the revenues were devoted to the more noble purpoſe of reſtoring reaſon to thoſe unhappy beings, whoſe lot it has been to be bereft of that attribute of man. Cloſterhayn is the Bedlam of all that part of Germany; and nearly five hundred perſons are there conſtantly ſupported, and, if poſſible, enabled to reſume their ſtations in that ſociety where they could no longer remain without endangering the lives or happineſs of their fellow-men. The Governor of the inſtitution, Von Stamford, is a man who is repreſented as perfectly fitted for the arduous taſk he has undertaken, and all his arrangements and regulations beſpeak a heart that pants for general happineſs, as well as a mind far elevated above the range of mediocrity. I once met him as I was walking among the improvements he has made in the neighbourhood of his reſidence; and, if we may judge by his phyſiognomy, he reſembles him whoſe name no philanthropiſt can hear without revering—Mr. Howard. What I ſaw of his plans, and heard of his character, induce me to think that the care of ſuch an inſtitution could not have been entruſted to a man who would have alleviated more the diſtreſſes of thoſe who are ſubmitted to his direction, and that few would have diſcharged ſo well duties ſo extenſive and important. The unhappy objects of his attention ſeemed to be divided into three claſſes. The firſt conſiſts of thoſe who are not deprived of their reaſon to any dangerous degree. Theſe can enjoy liberty without diſturbing the tranquillity of the town. Such are under no reſtrictions at all. Thoſe whom age or infirmities have debilitated, content themſelves with wandering in the place, or in the neighbourhood, while others perform different little offices for the inhabitants, and render themſelves in ſome degree uſeful. If they ever abuſe the favours granted them, they are puniſhed by a ſmall ſtone being ſuſpended to their arm, or, if they are guilty of any greater offence, which indicates that their inſanity may be prejudicial to their companions, a larger ſtone is fixed to their ancle, which ſerves as a badge of diſhonour, and prevents exertions, the effects of which might be pernicious. At morning, noon, and night, they aſſemble in a large apartment to partake of their meals: the chaplain then reads prayers, to which moſt of them are very attentive. Many take their proviſions to their homes, or enjoy them ſeated on branches before the different doors of the building. The next claſs conſiſts of perſons of an higher ſituation in life. Apartments, upon the whole neat and pleaſant, are provided for them, where they enjoy every pleaſure which perſons in their diſtreſſed ſituations can expect, or are capable of ſharing.—I viſited ſeveral, and ſaw their employments. At different intervals they are enabled to carry on ſome trade in articles uſeful to the place, which they render profitable to themſelves and their friends. The third claſs is compoſed of perſons with whom confinement has been the neceſſary reſult of the laſt ſtage of inſanity. They are excluded from ſociety, to prevent the numerous ills that might originate from their preſence. Their diſordered looks, haggard air, diſtorted eyes, and inconſiſtent actions, render their appearance terrible: ſome I ſaw continually weeping; others realiſing the picture drawn by Gray, of

"—— Moody madneſs laughing wild
"Amid ſevereſt woe."

Some were inceſſantly raving, while

others, at the appearance of every ſtranger, ran to hide themſelves in a corner, oſtrich-like concealing their heads, and thinking themſelves inviſible. The lonely cells they inhabit, where the rattling of their chains is almoſt the only ſound that meets their ears, would be the abodes of deſpair, if inſenſibility to the keeneſt woes, and even a high degree of imaginary bliſs, were not almoſt conſtant attendants on the violent paroxyſms of madneſs. At thoſe intervals when Reaſon reſumes her ſway in ſome ſmall degree—when the maniac loſes his rage, and becomes the idiot, theſe unfortunate men are admitted to the favours which the firſt claſs ſhares, and a temporary freedom appears to afford ſome relief till the epoch of inſanity returns.

Such is the manner in which theſe three claſſes are treated. Many have been fully reſtored to the uſe of their reaſon, and have returned to the ſtations they formerly occupied in ſociety. What more convincing proof can be found of the kindneſs of the treatment they have received, than this—that many who have been perfectly recovered, have willingly paſſed the remainder of their days in that retirement, and even requeſted it as a favour the greateſt and moſt important? Such a fact ſurely proves the utility of the inſtitution, and ſpeaks highly to the honour of its director. It is not the unhappy captive of the Baſtille, who, after having lingered during a long ſeries of years in cloſe confinement, refuſes to return into a ſociety, where all is loſt that could endear exiſtence, or give joy to life:—no, it is the grateful man, to whom the world can afford no greater bliſs, than that which he feels amid thoſe ſcenes, where he has received the greateſt of all bleſſings, and where the kindneſs of his benefactor preſents to him the faireſt proſpect of futurity, and the hope of a comfortable ſubſiſtence.

It is not the extenſive inſtitution alone, which I have juſt deſcribed, that renders Cloſterhayn intereſting; the beauties of its neighbourhood, and the improvements made there, are highly attractive, particularly as they are rendered conducive to the great end to which the town is devoted. During ſeveral years Von Stamford has been blending the efforts of Art with thoſe of Nature, and has thus heightened the charms which ſurrounded the place. In the foreſt that covers the ſides and towering heads of the mountains, the enraptured eye meets continually delightful ſcenes, or finds new objects on which it pauſes with pleaſure. Here it overlooks the valley, where the tall ſpire of the old monaſtery church, the ſcattered houſes of the town, and the ſcenes which border on the lake, appear in the moſt pleaſing forms; while on another ſide an opening in the trees preſents ſome enchanting view, or ſome diſtant caſtle that crowns a rude and lofty rock. Sometimes a garden blooms, ſurrounded by ancient oaks—an urn, with ſome inſcription, appears in the midſt of a verdant lawn—or a tomb, dedicated to the memory of ſome Teutop hero, is ſeen in the dark ſhade of encircling trees. Theſe improvements have converted the wild foreſt into a garden, without depriving it of thoſe charms which Nature had given it, or of that ſolitude which is the ſource of ſo much delight to minds that love reflection, and hearts that can feel the joys of retirement—while the banks of the lake below have alike received new beauties from the hand of Art. Arched walks, variegated flowers; urns dedicated to the Naïads, to Friendſhip, and the manes of Tiſchbein; a retired hermitage, and ſprings whoſe repeated caſcades form a delightful muſic to the ear of contemplation as they fall over the artificial rocks that impede their courſe, compoſe the chief ornaments of the garden which is formed here, and has taken the place of the marſhes which once bounded the lake. The permiſſion of wandering among theſe ſcenes muſt undoubtedly add much to the pleaſures which the enjoyment of liberty affords thoſe to whom it is granted: but the hours they ſpend there are not intended to procure temporary relief alone: Von Stamford endeavours in this manner to promote the great work of reſtoring reaſon, by a plan, I believe, entirely new. Inſane perſons are often given to romantic thoughts and elevated ideas: reſiſtance renders them ſtill firmer; but objects congenial to ſuch ſentiments—objects that are adapted to touch the fineſt chords that move their hearts, awaken attention—reflection follows near, and paves the way to the recovery of reaſon. The beauties of Nature, and thoſe delightful ſcenes which ſurround Cloſterhayn, are particularly calculated to produce an aſtoniſhment and tranſport in the minds of lunatics, that may operate powerfully upon them, where medical aid employs in vain the fruit of the deepeſt reſearches. He whoſe diſordered intellects ſtill retain a love of Nature, will brood over the proſpects which appear from the ſummits of the mountains; he whoſe enthuſiaſtic ardour places him in that æra, when the Teuton chiefs obtained

ed by their courage the wreath of fame, will repair to Herman's tomb, and admire the trophies by which it is adorned; he who imagines himſelf to be a Briton, will pore over the urn whoſe inſcription promiſes him future happineſs; he who is attached to melancholy retirement, will reſort to the hermit's cell; and he who is an enthuſiaſt for friendſhip, will love to linger on that ſpot over which the Goddeſs of Friendſhip preſides. While each one is thus following the particular turn his inſanity takes, he will by degrees learn to attach himſelf to his favourite objects; Reflection will ſlowly reaſſert her power, and bid the firſt ray of reaſon beam on their minds. With ſuch opinions as theſe has Von Stamford laboured, and united amuſement and utility. He has adorned the country in order to render his fellow-creatures happy; and while delightful ſcenes, whoſe charms he has increaſed, meet every where his enraptured eye, his breaſt heaves with the tranſporting thought that he has contributed as much as he could to the happineſs of mankind. I know not whether his plan has been attended with ſucceſs; but if it ſhould not anſwer the great end it was intended to attain, it muſt increaſe the happineſs of thoſe for whom it was projected, as it enables them to engage in their favourite employments, and indulge the bent of their minds. If this end is accompliſhed, no one ought to condemn the plan becauſe the main object is not attained: to render thoſe capable of ſome enjoyment, who are deprived of almoſt every intellectual pleaſure—to make them ſenſible that they exiſt, and procure them ſome of the joys of exiſtence, are not only humane but noble employments, and any meaſure that effects this muſt every where meet approbation. Theſe reflections heighten that delight which the beauties of Cloſterhayn inſpire: never were the works of Nature and Art united for a more beneficial purpoſe; and though the cold critic may perhaps deride their ſimple ornaments, never were there any ſcenes calculated to awaken more delightful ſenſations.

ACCOUNT *of the* EPOCHS *to which we may aſſign the antient* ERUPTIONS *of the extinguiſhed* VOLCANOES *of antient* LATIUM; *in an* EXTRACT *of a* REPORT *of a* MEMOIR *made by* CITIZEN AMEILHON, *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

IT appears that Citizen Petit-Radel has reſided a long time at Rome, and in the vicinity of that illuſtrious city.—Struck with the ſpectacle which the ſight of a great number of craters preſented to him, remains of antient volcanoes with which it is ſurrounded, and which it ſtill includes, according to this author, in its own boſom, he conceived the project, firſt, of diſtinctly marking out the communications eſtabliſhed by Nature between theſe different craters, and afterwards of determining, as nearly as poſſible, the time wherein they were formed.

In his firſt reſearches he diſcovered that they are all ſituated on a volcanic line, which extends from Sicily to Tuſcany, beginning from Ætna, which may be conſidered as the central point of communication, and which is prolonged, on one ſide, as far as the Vicentine, Provence, Languedoc, and Spain; on the other to Greece and Lydia, through the iſles of Crete, of Hiera, Theraſia, Anaphe, Naupacte, and Megara. There is reaſon to think that the eruptions which formed theſe craters took place at a time when the countries which they have deſolated were already inhabited.

All the hiſtorians of antient Rome ſay that the Capitol borrows its name from a human head, which was diſcovered in digging for the foundations of that famous citadel. But the Capitoline Mount has been formed by a volcanic tuf, or ſoft, ſandy ſtone, which made part of the crater, whoſe center is again found in the Forum and in the Grand Circus. This is a fact of which Citizen Petit-Radel confidently aſſures himſelf, after a rigorous examination of the ſoil and grounds. This opinion on the etymology of the name of Capitol, which hitherto has only been conſidered as a conjecture among the learned, acquires a great degree of certitude by the following obſervations.

Schilling, keeper of Kircher's Muſeum at Rome, reports that he diſcovered the ſkull of a man in a ſtratum of volcanic cinders at Monte-Mario, near Rome, and that this ſkull was very white and very heavy. Here are ſome traces of a human habitation, which prove that great eruptions have taken place in theſe countries. If any doubt as yet remained on this point, it would be entirely removed by this other fact.

Father Revillas, of high celebrity at Rome in the mathematical and phyſical ſciences, relates that there has been found a very large parcel of linen-cloth, involved in a maſſy fragment of *piperino*, a muddy lava which has proceeded from the crater of Albano. From this recital it follows,

follows, not only that the volcanoes of this part of Italy were in full activity at a period when that tract was inhabited by men, but likewiſe, that thoſe men lived in ſociety; for the uſe of linen neceſſarily ſuppoſes the exiſtence of a number of arts, which could only have been cultivated under the laws of a ſociety regularly eſtabliſhed. Citizen Petit-Radel aſſures us that he has met with congeries of bones in volcanic tufs, and in earthy lavas; he has even further found there graſſy plants which could only grow on a vegetable ſoil.

He has made a ſeries of laborious reſearches, but to no purpoſe, to find out a chronological monument which might determine in a clear and preciſe manner the æra of thoſe great eruptions of which he treats in his memoir.

The ſilence obſerved by the antient annaliſts in reſpect to the Veſuvian eruptions which preceded that of the year 79, under the reign of Titus, is ſuch, that Strabo, in the age of Auguſtus, when ſpeaking of Veſuvius, only ſays, "it appears that this mountain has burned formerly." Nevertheleſs, a tradition had been kept up from age to age, which ſuppoſed that, in remote times, many eruptions of ſubterraneous fires had cauſed very terrible ſubverſions about it. From thence the ſacred rites of that Veſtal worſhip, which, from time immemorial, were rigidly obſerved at Laurentum, and paſſed from that city to the Capital of the world, together with the *Dii Indigetes*.—If we rightly divine the meaning of the inſcriptions which bear theſe words for dedication, *Jovi Veſuvio ſacrum: Vulcano quieto, et ſtatæ matri*, we ſhall be more and more convinced of the memorials that this volcanic phenomenon had left in the tradition of thoſe people.

Here, ſays Citizen Ameilhon, the author means to eſtabliſh a baſis of phyſical chronology. He ſtops at the moſt antient cities, ſuch as Gabii, Tuſculum, Rome, Alba Longa, and ſeveral others which he has obſerved on the volcaniſed territory of antient Latium. According to the hiſtorical monuments on which he grounds his argument, all thoſe cities were founded between the year 1170 and the year 1289 before the vulgar æra. We are obliged, therefore, to place the great eruptions which cauſed the lava to iſſue from the craters, on which cities of the higheſt antiquity have been built, before thoſe epochs or æras. In the neighbourhood of Rome, and even of Naples, the line of volcanic territory forms a regular demarcation between the origin of the cities founded on the volcanic territory, and that of the cities which cover the calcareous territory, or the creſts of the Roman Apennines. Theſe latter have a particular conſtruction of their walls, which obliges us to refer them to the firſt Greek colonies, whoſe arrival in Italy was anterior, by two or three centuries, to the cities built on the volcanic ſoil. The author gives to this conſtruction the name of irregular polygon. He ſuppoſes that the ſtudy of this kind of antient architecture has been rather neglected till this time. Able writers, ſkilful architects, and even Piraneſi himſelf, have, in his opinion confounded it improperly with that which Vitruvius names the *incertum*.

Here follows the manner in which he characterizes it—"This kind of conſtruction (ſays he) is the moſt wonderful that we meet with in antique edifices.—Its merit conſiſts immediately in the largeneſs of the maſſes. I have meaſured ſome (he adds) which were from four to ten feet in diameter. We may eaſily conjecture what machines would be requiſite to elevate them to a certain height. The form of the ſtone varies from the triangular to the octagonal. The perfect ſquare is the only one we do not meet with. Every ſtone muſt have been cut for the place which it was to occupy.—Although without cement, they are ſo admirably united together, that we may apply to theſe works, what Procopius ſaid of the Appian-way:—'The ſtones were engendered there, all cut out by nature. In a word, the forms of this conſtruction are ſuch, that if one of theſe ſtones ſhould happen to be diſlodged, or to be cruſhed by any warlike machine, it would neither involve the downfal of the upper ſtones, nor diſplace the lateral ones."

The cauſeways of baſaltes appear to have furniſhed this model to the people who adopted it; and the enchaſing of the angles which we find there, ſeems to have been contrived in order that the conſtruction might accommodate itſelf with more facility to the undulations of a *terræ motus*, or convulſion of the earth.

"Another obſervation not to be neglected, becauſe it aſſiſts us to form an idea of the military tactics of the people here treated of, is, that the walls formed two, and even three concentric incloſures, almoſt always diſpoſed about the cone of a mountain. Some ſubterraneous roads, cut in the rock itſelf, ſerved to communicate

nicate from one incloſed ſpace to another, and to extend the armed force to the different points of attack; ſo that, at the beginning of a ſiege, they firſt defended the outermoſt incloſure. The number of the ſoldiers leſſening, they retrenched themſelves in the ſecond ſpace, and at the laſt extremity in the third, which formed a circumference ſtill more confined."

The author ranges through all the cities of Italy where he thinks he can trace any remains of the extraordinary conſtruction he has deſcribed. The object of his memoir, as appears from this extract of the report made by Citizen Ameilhon, is to eſtabliſh two points of antiquity, on which it does not appear that any of the Literati have been ſeriouſly employed before him. Theſe two points are, firſt, the epoch when the great eruption of the volcanoes of Latium took place: and ſecond, the diſcovery of a ſpecies of architecture, the origin of which is loſt in the night of ages.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS *on* MASON'S SUPPLEMENT *to* JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.—*Concluded from p.* 112. *No.* 91.

TEEN.

THIS word being euphonious, and a convenient rime, will not eaſily be laid aſide by the poets; although, from having but few kindred in the language, it is, perhaps, but an inconvenient burden to the memory. Johnſon derives it from the Angloſaxon *tinan* or *tingan*, to kindle, to glow, whence the frequentative *tinclan*, to tingle: this is quite improbable, and accounts not at all for its uſe. Junius derives it rightly from the Angloſaxon *teon*, injury; which is connected with the verbs *teonan* and *atheonan*, to *ſtretch*, and alſo to *accuſe*: either becauſe accuſations were made by ſtretching out the hand to ſwear, or becauſe the accuſed perſon was ſtretched in torture. Of the verb *teon*, or *teonan*, the adjective *thin* ſeems at firſt to have been the participle.

Teen then appears to have meant (1) ſtretch, (2) charge or accuſation, (3) blame, puniſhment, perſecution. In the ſenſe *ſtretch*, it is the root of the frequentative verb *tender*, and probably of the verb *tan*, the ſtretching or ſpreading out of the hide being the firſt and moſt obvious operation of the *tanner*. The adjective *tiny*, in ſome provinces *teeny*, is no doubt from this root, and ſignified firſt *ſtretching*, then *ſlender*, then *little*. In the firſt ſenſe Browne uſes the word:

She both th' extremes hath felt of Fortune's *teene*.

In the ſecond ſenſe it is uſed by Chaucer:

And never was ther no word hem betweene
Of jalouſie ne of non other *tene*.

In the third ſenſe it is moſt common:—ſo Shakeſpeare:

My heart bleeds to think of the *teen* that I have turn'd you to.

And Browne:

Againſt old Winter's ſtorms and wreakful *teene*.

And Spenſer:

That barehead knight for dread and doleful *teene*
Would fain have fled.

Johnſon raſhly aſſerts that the verb *to teen* means *to excite*; but he has produced no inſtance. Mr. Maſon offers as an inſtance the line of Spenſer:

Religious reverence doth burial *teene*.

where *to ſtretch, to draw out, to prolong*, is as natural an interpretation. How can this verb have acquired ſuch a meaning as *to excite?* If it were derived from the Angloſaxon *tinan*, it would be written *to ting*: and the eſſential ſignification of the etymon would be diſcoverable in all the ramifications.

There is an Icelandiſh verb, *ek tyni*, I loſe, from which the ſubſtantive *tyn*, loſs, may be inferred: with this word it is not impoſſible that *teene* may be collateral.

Time-bewaſted. An ungrammatical compound of Shakeſpeare's, uſed, on account of the metre, for *time-waſted*.—(See the article *bebleed*, Monthly Magazine, xi. 504.)

Tirra-lirra. This onomatopœa is not the invention of Shakeſpeare: it occurs in Du Bartas, who died in 1590.

Toad-ſpotted. Such a compound ought to ſignify "ſpotted with toads:"

The heron ſtalks on the toad-ſpotted bank.

it cannot mean "ſpotted like a toad," as Shakeſpeare intended. *Ink-ſpotted* always means "ſpotted with ink;" *blood-ſpotted*, "ſpotted with blood."

Unbarbariſed. This word is defined by Mr. Maſon "cured of barbariſm," and is, no doubt, uſed in that ſenſe by Lord Cheſterfield, where he ſays:

The Courts of Manheim and Bonn I take to be a little more *unbarbariſed* than ſome others.

This

This uſe of the word is impure: he ought to have written *diſbarbarized*. To *barbarize* is to *render barbarous: unbarbarized*, therefore, means *not rendered barbarous*: as if one ſhould ſay:

The Swiſs, *unbarbarized* by the atheiſtical philoſophy, do not fully their revolt with treacherous maſſacres.

Thus *unarm'd* means *not having arms*; but *diſarm'd* means *having been deprived of arms*. Why ſo? becauſe the ſyllable *un* is uſed for the inflection of adjectives, and therefore reverſes the quality; but the ſyllable *dis* is uſed for the inflection of verbs, and therefore reverſes the action.

As to the ſpelling of the formative ſyllable *ize*, enough has already been ſaid in the Monthly Magazine, vol. xii. p. 214 and 215.

Underwrite. It deſerved notice that the moſt common employ of this word is technical: it ſignifies to *inſure*, becauſe he who inſures *underwrites* a policy.

Would-be. This familiariſm deſerved record, as it is one of the few written inſtances of an analogy common to the Gothic languages—the uſe of long phraſes in an adjectival capacity. In epiſtolary writing I have ſeen a ſtill bolder inſtance:

The were-to-have-been Miniſters of Frederick Prince of Wales.

In converſation ſuch turns are of hourly occurrence, and claſs among the never-to-be-ſlighted reſources of inſtinctive eloquence.

Writhle. From the verb *to writhe*, may be formed analogically the frequentative *to writhle*, ſignifying *to writhe frequently, to wrinkle*. This verb has corruptly been written *to wrizle* both by Spenſer and Shakſpeare; but Johnſon is right in preferring the analogical form.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the month of July, 1797, Mr. Jackſon, a very intelligent Engliſh traveller, obſerved, near the ruins of ancient Cteſiphon, on the banks of the River Tigris, ſome curioſities well worthy the attention of thoſe, whoſe route to or from India, may lead them to purſue the ſame courſe. Mr. Jackſon thus notices thoſe antiques, in his "*Journey from India*," page 86:—"The banks being near ten feet perpendicular above the ſurface of the water, we ſaw the foundations of ſeveral ancient buildings, which were chiefly of brick, and ſo ſtrongly cemented together, as often to overhang the water. Here were alſo viſible a great many earthen jars, ſome half expoſed, others ready to fall into the water; and ſome of them were of ſingular conſtruction." It is, Sir, to thoſe earthen jars or vaſes, that I would chiefly direct the attention of future travellers; and, where they are ſo numerous, I ſhould think, one or two might be obtained, without conſiderable difficulty, although I am aware of the jealous ſtupidity and ignorance of the Turks and Arabs, who throw every poſſible obſtacle in the way of antiquarian and ſcientific reſearches. In the mean time, I would inquire of your learned Correſpondents, eſpecially thoſe converſant with Oriental antiquities, whether they ſuppoſe thoſe earthen jars to contain,—1. The aſhes of the dead; or, 2. to have contained wine or other liquors; or, 3. (which is the leaſt probable), to have been filled with money or other precious articles.

I cannot, at preſent, think of any other purpoſes for which they could have been deſigned, or, at leaſt, which could have occaſioned their ſubterraneous ſituation. Any information or conjectures on this ſubject will be very acceptable to,

Sept. 27, 1802. Sir, your's, &c.

ANATOLICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* METHODS *taken, under the* DIRECTION *of the* ADMINISTRATION *of the* CENTRAL MUSEUM *of* ARTS *at* PARIS, *for the* RESTORATION *of the famous* PICTURE *of* RAPHAEL, *brought from* FOLIGNO.

THIS celebrated picture, known by the name of the *Vierge au Donataire*, is one of the fineſt works of Raphael Sanzio, born at Urbino, on Good Friday, in the year 1483, and who died at Rome, on the ſame day, in 1520, aged thirty-ſeven years.

It repreſents the Virgin ſeated in the midſt of a glory of angels, and holding in her arms the infant Jeſus, who plays with the robe of his mother. She receives with humility and modeſty the vows and prayers made to her by St. John, St. Francis, and St. Jerome, in favour of a gentleman of the chamber of the Pope, who, with his hands joined, fervently implores her protection. In the middle of the piece, and under the Virgin, with his eyes turned towards her, an angel holds a tablet, deſtined to receive the name of the chamberlain, donor of the picture. The back-ground repreſents a landſcape.

This

This valuable work was executed by Raphael for Sigiſmund Conti, a man of learning, Chamberlain and Principal Secretary to Pope Julius II. It was firſt placed over the high altar of the church called *Ara-cœli*, at Rome. Afterwards, viz. about the year 1565, the picture was carried to Foligno, and given to the church of the Nuns of St. Anne, by the ſiſter Anna Conti, niece of Sigiſmund. It was taken by the French from the church, and made one of the hundred articles of the Treaty of Tolentino. It has been engraved by Vincenzio Vittoria.

The Adminiſtration is of opinion, that it will render an important ſervice to the arts, in making public an extract from the intereſting Report, which the Citizens Guyton Morveau, Berthollet, Vincent, and Taunay, Members of the National Inſtitute, have made to that learned ſociety concerning the operations which this precious picture has undergone.

When it was taken away from Foligno, it was in ſuch a ſtate of decay, that the Commiſſaries for the Arts in Italy heſitated whether they ſhould ſend it to Paris; and they did not determine upon tranſporting it thither, until they had firſt ſecured ſeveral parts of the painting, which had ſtarted from its ground, by means of gauzes glued upon the ſurface. Beſides this injury, the pannel of o m o 32 (inches) in thickneſs, on which the picture was painted, had a crack of o m o 10 (inches) wide at its upper part, deſcending, and gradually diminiſhing, as far as the left knee of the infant Jeſus; from this fracture to the right edge of the picture, the ſurface formed a curve, of which the greateſt ſine was o m o 67 (inches), and, from the fracture to the other edge, another curve of o m o 54 (inches) ſine. A great number of ſcales were already detached, and, moreover, the picture was worm-eaten in various places.

It was therefore neceſſary to find out ſome means of ſaving this valuable performance from the ruin which threatened it; and the Adminiſtration determined upon having them immediately put in execution, well perſuaded that nothing could be effectual ſhort of transferring the picture to an entirely new ground: but, ſince it was not without the moſt religious reſpect, that an operation of ſuch importance could be undertaken, and more eſpecially when the ſubject of it was a picture of this great maſter, they requeſted, from the Miniſter of the Interior, an invitation to the National Inſtitute, to appoint out of its body a commiſſion for conducting the projected reſtoration, and making a report thereupon, for the purpoſe of quieting the minds of the timorous, and ſilencing thoſe perſons, who might be inclined to doubt of its ſucceſs; and, above all, for rendering public operations the moſt ſimple, and the fartheſt removed from that quackery and juggling in which things of this kind had formerly been enveloped.

This commiſſion was compoſed of the Citizens Guyton and Berthollet, chemiſts, and of the Citizens Vincent and Taunay, painters. They perceived, as well as the Adminiſtration, the urgent neceſſity for reſtoring the picture: here follows the detail of the operations which they followed:

It was neceſſary, as a previous ſtep, to render the ſurface perfectly plane. To this end, a gauze having been paſted over the painting, the picture was turned upon its face. The Citizen Haquin then formed in the ſubſtance of the wood a number of ſmall channels, at certain diſtances from each other, and extending from the upper extremity of the arch, to where the pannel preſented a truer ſurface. He introduced into theſe channels ſmall wooden wedges, and afterwards covered the whole ſurface with wet cloths, which he took care to renew from time to time.

The action of theſe wedges, expanding by the humidity, obliged the pannel to re-aſſume its original form, the two parts of the crack before-mentioned were brought together; and the artiſt, having introduced a ſtrong glue to re-unite them, applied croſs bars of oak, for the purpoſe of retaining the picture, during its drying, in the form which it had taken.

The deſiccation was performed very ſlowly; a ſecond gauze was applied over the former, and upon that two ſucceſſive layers of ſpongy paper. This preparation, which is called the *cartonage*, being dry, the picture was again inverted upon a table, to which it was firmly fixed down, and they afterwards proceeded to the ſeparation of the wood on which the picture had been painted.

The firſt operation was performed by means of two ſaws, the one of which worked perpendicularly, and the other horizontally. The work of the ſaws being finiſhed, the wood was found to be reduced to o m o 10 (inches) in thickneſs. The artiſt afterwards made uſe of a plane, of a form convex, in the direction of its breadth: this was applied obliquely [illegible] the wood, ſo as to take off very [illegible] ſhavings,

ſhavings, and to avoid raiſing the grain of the wood, which was reduced, by this means, to o m o 02 (inches) thick.

He took afterwards a flat toothed* plane, of which the effect is nearly ſimilar to that of a raſp, which takes off the wood in form of a duſt or powder: it was reduced by this tool to a thickneſs not exceeding that of an ordinary ſheet of paper.

In this ſtate, the wood having been repeatedly wetted with fair water, in ſmall compartments, was carefully detached by the artiſt with the rounded point of a knife-blade. The Citizen Haquin, having then taken away the whole of the priming on which the picture had been painted, and eſpecially the varniſhes, which ſome former reparations had made neceſſary, laid open the very ſketch itſelf of Raphael.

In order to give ſome degree of ſuppleneſs to the painting, ſo much hardened by time, it was rubbed with cotton dipped in oil, and wiped with old muſlin; after which a coating of white lead, ground with oil, was ſubſtituted for the former priming, and laid on with a ſoft bruſh.

After three months drying, a gauze was paſted on to the oil-priming, and over that a fine cloth. This being again dried, the picture was detached from the table, and again turned, for the purpoſe of taking off the *cartonage* by means of water; which operation being finiſhed, they proceeded to take away certain inequalities of the ſurface, which had ariſen from its unequal ſhrinking† during the former operations. To this end the artiſt applied ſucceſſively to theſe inequalities a thin paſte of wheaten flour, over which a ſtrong paper being laid, he paſſed over it a heated iron, which produced the deſired effect; but it was not until the moſt careful trial had been made of the due heat of the iron, that it was allowed to approach the picture.

We have thus ſeen, that having fixed the picture, freed from every extraneous matter, upon an oil priming, and having given a true form to its ſurface, it yet remained to apply this *chef d'œuvre* of art firmly upon a new ground. To this end, it was neceſſary to paper it afreſh, and to take away the gauze, which had been proviſionally laid upon the priming, to add a new coat of white lead and oil, and to apply upon that a very ſoft gauze, over which was again laid a cloth, woven all of one piece, and impregnated on the exterior ſurface with a reſinous mixture, which ſerved to fix it upon a ſimilar cloth ſtretched upon the frame. This laſt operation required the utmoſt care, in applying to the prepared cloth the body of the painting, freed again from its *cartonage*, in avoiding the injuries which might ariſe from too great or unequal an extenſion, and, at the ſame time, in obliging every part of its vaſt extent to adhere equally to the cloth ſtretched upon the frame.

Thus was this valuable picture incorporated with a baſe more durable even than its former one, and guarded againſt thoſe accidents, which had before produced its decay. It was ſtill, however, to undergo that part of its reſtoration, which may be ſtyled *pictorial*.

This was confided by the Adminiſtration to the Citizen Rœſer, to whom it owes the reparation of other valuable pictures, and whoſe repeated ſucceſs was a ſufficient motive for their confidence. The commiſſaries, having pointed out the proceſſes to be made uſe of on this occaſion, are ſatisfied that it has been done in a manner as perfect as could be deſired: and here terminates their intereſting report.

We have thus the happineſs of ſeeing this *chef d'œuvre* of the immortal Raphael reſtored, as it were, to new life, ſhining in all its ſplendour, and without any fear of the return of thoſe accidents which had threated to raviſh it for ever from the admiration of the world. The Adminiſtration of the Central Muſeum of Arts, which has thus, by its ſuperior intelligence, perfected the art of reſtoration, will doubtleſs neglect nothing which may tend to preſerve ſo valuable an art in all its purity; and, notwithſtanding ſuch repeated ſucceſſes, will not ſuffer it to be applied, except to objects which are ſo far decayed, that it is better to ſubject them to thoſe hazards, which are inſeparable from operations ſo delicate and multifarious, than to abandon them to the deſtruction which threatens them. The invitation, which the Adminiſtration of the Muſeum has made to the National Inſtitute, to direct the above-deſcribed proceſſes in the reſtoring of this picture, is a ſure warrant that the learned men who compoſe it, look upon their labours as carried on under the eye of the whole of enlightened Europe.

T

* "Rabot plat à fer dentelé."

† *Recoquillement*," for which no adequate word occurs in Engliſh. The French language is extremely rich in terms of art, moſt of which are of a figurative kind,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Was much intereſted in the Account, given in your laſt Number, of *young Malkin*, of whoſe early talents I have long heard. His character is ſo very extraordinary, that I cannot help requeſting ſome further information, as every circumſtance in ſuch a life forms an important feature in the hiſtory of the human mind. I hope that his ingenious father will be prevailed on to publiſh ſuch of his letters and eſſays (which I underſtand are very numerous) as may be fit for the public eye; and to ſubjoin a full account of his ſhort, but eventful, life. Such a work will doubtleſs prove a valuable acquiſition to the literary world, as well as to,

Park Place, Sir, your's, &c.
Nov. 7, 1802. S. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

BEFORE I enter immediately on my work, it may not be improper to give a little further explanation of my method. I ſhall intrude them into no man's province, and will take no improper liberties. I propoſe no cenſures on living characters, and ſhall not trample on the aſhes of the venerable dead. My aim is liberal:—I hope to obtain a liberal hearing; I wiſh my work to be like the philoſophers dwelling, beneath envy, but above contempt.

From the preceding letter it will appear, that I do not propoſe to offer very profound reſearches, or to enter on very learned diſquiſitions. To be agreeable, and yet, in ſome ſort, uſeful, will be my ultimate ambition. Elaborate and ſyſtematic arrangement I leave to the antiquary and hiſtorian. I propoſe the work, I own, as an amuſement for a man of letters; and it will, I apprehend, be more acceptable to a Cambridge-man than to any other. I ſhall be happy if the motto placed over Sir Henry Wotton's ſtudy-door ſhall be found to characterize theſe pages—"Idle hours not idly ſpent."

I wiſh it likewiſe to be underſtood, that I affect not the character of the Ciceroni. The office, indeed, is already occupied, and its duties are faithfully diſcharged.—Whoever wants a Ciceroni, will, of courſe, procure a *Cambridge Guide*; and for further inſtruction will procure Aſhworth's Cambridge Calendar. The Deſcription of King's College, publiſhed in 1769, which was ſketched out, I underſtand, by a learned Fellow of that Society, (Dr. James) will give him very agreeable information relative to King's College, with its chapel.

But, though I do not profeſſedly appear in the character either of the antiquary or the Ciceroni, I ſhall occaſionally enter into the province of both. I ſhall, of neceſſity, ſometimes ramble out of the common way: ſometimes I ſhall conſider myſelf as a mere finger, pointing out a road to ſome future traveller; and, though jokes and puns more properly characterize my aunt Oxford, as a learned humouriſt called her, than my venerable mother Cambridge, yet in a Cantabrigiana, an agreeable anecdote, and a ſmart ſaying, will be expected, at leaſt occaſionally;—and, in ſpite of mathematics, Cambridge produced a jeſt book in 1674. It has not, however, been my fortune to ſee it, nor would it anſwer my purpoſe; though a Cambridge Jeſt-book, or a Joe Miller, may ſometimes give better exerciſe than more ſerious books: they ſet people on the endeavour to pleaſe; and, for aught I know, may prevent furrows from ſettling on the cheeks too rapidly.

If I could believe that a diſciple of Newton, or of Locke — a theologian, or an accurate and laborious inveſtigator of claſſical literature—that a ſtudent of chemiſtry, or a profound linguiſt, who can ring changes not only on his own language, but alſo on the Perſian, Arabic, Hebrew, and Saxon languages, taking ſome of the modern in his way——I ſay, if I could believe that a ſcholar of any deſcription, when he wiſhes to unbend his brow, could find any thing to awaken a ſmile, or from which to derive a uſeful hint, in my Cantabrigiana, though I would not ſay, with Pindar, that I had reached the pillars of Hercules—yet I would ſay—

"*Honos erit huic quoque pomo.*"

The writer of Anas poſſeſſes ſome advantages over many other writers. He is not bound to the unities. He is ſcarcely obliged to have a beginning, a middle, and an end. He may make almoſt any thing ſerve for an introduction. He may handle almoſt any ſubject he pleaſes, and put his FINIS, provided he means to conclude, in any place he pleaſes. Sterne is one of the few writers who begins with ſmart alluſion, and a liquoriſh kind of ſtyle: my introduction is ſoft and regular, as my own character. But, in thus aſſerting the rights of the authors of ANAS, I muſt be ſuppoſed to refer to ſuch writers only as do not arrange their remarks alphabetically, or proceed ſyſtematically:—ſuch, without noticing the other Anas, whether Latin, French, or Engliſh, was the Walpoliana, well known

to the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

NO. I.—DR. CAIUS.

Dr. John Caius was phyſician to Queen Mary. In the year 1557, having increaſed the college where he had been educated, then called Gonville's, by large endowments, and having procured a charter of incorporation, he got the name changed to Gonville's and Caius College. I here mention Dr. Caius as being the author of a book, rather ſcarce than valuable, '*De Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ.*' It is ſome years ſince I read this little volume, and not having it at hand, I cannot preſent the reader with a tranſlation of a few ſingular paſſages, as I intended; I ſhall therefore take another opportunity of ſending ſuch tranſlation.

One thing related of Dr. Caius, ſhews the extreme vanity and mortification to which authorſhip expoſes ſome people.—Dr. Kay, of Oxford, had previouſly written a Defence of the higher Antiquity of that Univerſity, and left a new edition of it to be publiſhed after his death. In this new edition were ſome remarks that Dr. Caius thought would bear hard on his argument, and he died a year after the death of his opponent, it was ſuppoſed, literally *mortified*. Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, who edited the two treatiſes in one work, relates the circumſtance. This, perhaps, gave occaſion of triumph to ſome perſons, who might reaſon like a certain countryman: after having heard two diſputants in the public ſchools, one of whom was in a violent paſſion during the debate, the honeſt man obſerved, that though he did not underſtand a word that had been ſaid, he underſtood who had the worſt of the argument. The Cantabs, however, ſtill thought otherwiſe, and their cauſe was ſupported in the Houſe of Commons by Sir Simon D'Ewes, a learned antiquary.

II.—SIR SIMON D'EWES, *and his Speech in the Houſe of Commons, on the Antiquity of the Univerſity of Cambridge, Anno* 1640.

Ab Jove principium. On ſpeaking concerning Cambridge, it is natural, ſomewhere about the beginning of my diſcurſions, to ſay a word of its antiquity. Here follows a paſſage from Sir Simon D'Ewes' ſpeech, containing the Cambridge ſide of the queſtion.—

"There are two principal reſpects, beſides others, in which theſe famous univerſities may claim precedence each of other.

"Firſt, in reſpect of their being, as they were places of note in the elder ages.

"Secondly, as they were antient nurſeries and ſeed-plots of learning.

"If I do not, therefore, prove, that Cambridge was a renowned city at leaſt five-hundred years before there was a houſe of Oxford ſtanding, and whilſt brute beaſts fed and corn was ſown in that place, where that city is now ſeated; and that Cambridge was a nurſery of learning before Oxford was known to have a grammar-ſchool in it, I will yield up the bucklers. If I ſhould loſe time to reckon up the vain allegations produced for the antiquity of Oxford by Twyne, and of Cambridge by Caius, I ſhould but repeat *deliria ſenum*, for I account the moſt of that they have publiſhed in print to be no better; but I find by authorities, without exception, that in the ancient catalogues of the cities of Britain, Cambridge is the ninth of number, where London itſelf is but the eleventh; and who ſhould have thought, that ever Oxford ſhould have contended for precedence with Cambridge, which London gave it above twelve hundred years ſince? This I find in Gildas Albanius's Britiſh Hiſtory, who died about the year 520, being the ancienteſt domeſtic monument we have, p. 60.—And in a Saxon anonymous ſtory, written in Latin, touching the Britons and Saxons, p. 39, who ſaid of himſelf, that he lived in the days of Penda, King of the Mercians, in the tenth year of his reign, and that he knew him well, which falls out to be near upon the year 620. And laſtly, I find the catalogue of the ſaid Britiſh cities, with ſome little variation, to be ſet down in Nennius's Latin ſtory of Britain, p. 38; and he wrote the ſame, as he ſays of himſelf, in the year 880. They all call it Cairgrant, the word *cair*, in the old Celtic tongue, ſignifying a city.

"Theſe three ſtories are exotic and rare monuments remaining, yet only in ancient MSS. not known to many; but the authority of them is irrefragable, and without exception. The beſt and moſt ancient copies that I have ſeen of Gildas Albanius and Nennius, remain in the univerſity-library of Cambridge, being thoſe I have vouched, and the Saxon anonymous in a library here near us. This Cairgrant is not only expounded by Alfred of Beverley to ſignify Cambridge, but alſo by William de Ramſey, abbot of Croyland, in a MS. ſtory of the Life of Guthlanus, ignorantly in thoſe days reputed a ſaint. The ſaid William goes further, and ſays it was ſo called *a Granta flumine*. This place remained ſtill a city of fame and repute a long time, under the reign of the Engliſh

Engliſh Saxons, and is called in divers of the old Saxon MSS. annals Granteceaſter; and, notwithſtanding the great devaſtations it ſuffered, with other places, by reaſon of the old Daniſh incurſions, yet in the firſt tome or volume of the book of Domeſday (for now I come to cite record), it appears to have been a place of conſiderable moment, having in it *decem cuſtodias*, and a caſtle of great ſtrength and extent; and ſo I have done with Cambridge as a renowned place."

The other part of this celebrated ſpeech I paſs over.

III.—*An amicable way of ſettling the Diſpute concerning the Antiquity of Cambridge and Oxford from Thomas Fuller.*

I care not a ruſh which of theſe aged ladies is to take precedence of the other, and moſt cordially approve the amicable manner in which Thomas Fuller adjuſts the difference.

"Far be it from me (ſays he) to make odious comparilons between Jachin and Boaz, the two pillars in Solomon's temple, by preferring either of them for beauty or ſtrength, when both of them are equally admirable. Nor ſhall I make difference between the ſiſters, (copies of learning and religion), which ſhould be the eldeſt. In the days of King Henry VI. ſuch was the quality of deſert between Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham, and Henry Beauchampe Duke of Warwicke, that to prevent exceptions about priority, it was ordered by the Parliament that they ſhould take precedency by turns, one one year, and the other the next year; and ſo by courſe were to chequer or exchange their going or ſetting all the years of their life."

This Thomas Fuller, to the honour of the Univerſity, and his own credit, was a Cambridge man, author of the Church Hiſtory of Britain, and of a Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

IV.—*Another way of ſettling a Controverſy.*

In the time of Sir T. Smith, and Sir J. Cheek, there was a celebrated diſpute concerning the proper pronunciation of the Greek language. While Lord Cromwell was Chancellor of the Univerſity, the *newe larrynge* gained ground. Gardiner, Biſhop of Wincheſter, who afterwards became Chancellor, put a ſtop to its progreſs. And how did he ſettle this controverſy? Thus: he iſſued an order in his own name and the Senate's: the following moſt ſingular paſſage is an extract from that order:

"*Quiſquis noſtram poteſtatem agnoſcis, ſonos literis, ſive Græcis, ſive Latinis, ab uſu publico præſentis ſæculi alienos, privato judicio affingere ne audeto.*

"*Diphthongos Græcas nedum Latinis, niſi id diæreſis exigat, ſonis ne diducito—αι ab ε, & ει ab ι, ſono ne diſtinguito. Tantum in orthographia diſcrimen ſervato ε, ι, υ, uno eodemque ſono exprimeto.*

"*Ne multa—In ſonis omnino ne philoſophator, ſed utitor præſentibus.*"

I have heard of a *Via regia ad omnes artes et ſcientias*. This may be called a *Via regia* (except that it proceeded from the mouth of a prieſt) to ſettle a learned queſtion.

The new method of reading Greek was afterwards revived, and is that which now prevails in England. E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your claſſical readers recollect, that in your Magazine of February laſt I propoſed to alter the punctuation of a line in Homer, Il. 1. 133. I owe them and myſelf the following defence of the common reading. In Iliad, θ. v. 393, we read—

τειρομενον σωεσκον υπ' Ευρυσθηος αεθλων.

Eurip. Her. Fier. v. 832.

επει δε μοχθους διεπερασ' Ευρυσθεως.

The correction propoſed was ſtrictly claſſical, and well enough defended by the paſſage of Moſchus; but my uſual caution forſook me, when I pronounced it indiſputable. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Higham Hill, Nov. 8, 1802. E. COGAN.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following lines were found, with many other monuments of fine taſte, and deep ſenſibility, among the papers of the late Miſs Temple; and as they appear, from their dates, to have been ſome of the firſt productions of her infant Muſe, will not, it is preſumed, with a ſhort account of the amiable, accompliſhed, and much-regretted author, be deemed unworthy a place in your juſtly-eſteemed Miſcellany; a diſtinction that cannot be too highly valued, which gives us the honeſt aſſurance of an honourable and moral fame—

"our

"our early immortality," so truly gratifying to the elevated pride of a reflecting and ambitious mind.—Soothing and grateful, indeed, is the generous promise, that departed virtue, and extinguished talents, shall find a more permanent record than any the pomp of sculpture, or the labours of inscription, can afford. The writer of the little poems here subjoined, was a striking example of what the powers of native genius may effect, unassisted by any of those predestined happy circumstances that shelter its first shoots from the blighting winds of unkindness or neglect, and, gently unfolding to mild skies its subsequent blossoms, refresh and animate them with all the dews and light of heaven.

Maria Temple's morning of life knew none of the blessedness of these unbribed and spontaneous advantages; yet the extraordinary vigour of her youthful mind, overcoming every difficulty of situation, seemed to mock the toil of time, and in variety of instances to supersede the necessity of instruction. She united the noblest energies of intellect with a correctness, a depth, and perspicuity of judgment, a lofty independent identity of opinion, with a modest attention to the opinion of others, that commanded universal affection, and often disarmed even envy; and this bright picture was rendered still more interesting by every delicacy of feeling, and every softer shade of sentiment—by every grace of polished manners, and every charm of person, innocence, and nature. Such was her rapid proficiency in music, that at little more than five years old she played in public concert, as the inhabitants of Chester must well remember; and her advances in various of the other sister arts and sciences were no less wonderful: though painting became the passion of her life; and her designs, like her symphonies, the careless graces of her song, or the novel beauties of her andante airs, which were all *improvvisa*, spoke the genuine language of her soul, and were full of magnificent and sublime ideas—rich in fancy, and great in effect—like the lightning of her eyes, that flashed delight and rapture upon all the world of real taste and feeling—force, and fidelity of expression marked all she did. Thus sparkling in every polished gem of mind, which borrowed nothing of its lustre from artifice or fashion, but was the purest emanation from her divine original;—thus gentle, affable, and good—captivating in person, manners, and address; admiration never failed to attend on all her steps. But let it be more particularly remembered to the honour of this young lady, that praise never rendered her vain, nor conscious superiority presuming or arrogant. Unseduced by what is falsely called pleasure, retirement was her choice, and all her hours were devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, the study of nature in its favourite walks, and the cultivation of her talents. It may be justly affirmed, that as the mental horizon widened, her industry increased, that all her views were illuminated with the rays of virtue, and ascertained, as she proceeded, with the manliness of truth. During her residence last summer amidst the majestic and enchanting scenes of Devonshire, her enthusiasm was particularly awakened; it was the enthusiasm of the heart—tender, delicate, and melancholy; and during one of her solitary rambles she committed to paper that singularly-fine pathetic address to her pencil, which appeared in the Star of July 14. Her health soon after declining, she was ordered to Bristol; and there, through all the slow gradations of the most subtle and treacherous of disorders, she displayed a magnanimity, a composure, and even cheerfulness, that seemed indeed to say "Death where is thy sting—Grave where is thy victory?" These instances, in which the soul bursts all its earthly bands, and asserts itself in eternity, furnish a lesson more sublime and impressive than all that frigid philosophy ever taught.

Newark, Oct. 11, 1802.

LINES *supposed to have been found in an obscure* COMPTING-HOUSE *near* LONDON-BRIDGE.

Oppress'd by want, oppress'd by woe,
Oppress'd by Fate's repeated blow,
I hail the waning lamp of life,
To end at once th' ignoble strife,
And set this proud heart free.

When mantling morn first streaks the sky,
I ope' the thankless languid eye
To scan these darksome walls' drear bounds,
And rise to tread the irksome rounds
Which mark'd the former day.

Morn's waking charms no more I view,
And summer suns I bad adieu.
Perchance upon some high-perch'd tile
I catch a chequer'd dubious smile,
That wings lorn thoughts with hope.

Entomb'd 'midst fogs and grov'ling toil,
I sad consume the mid-day oil;
Oft' meet a tyrant's sharp rebuke;
Wealth's licens'd joke, or freezing look,
I'm yet untaught to bear.

Ye mountain gales which once I knew!
Ye winged Loves with whom I flew!
Desert not one enslav'd by fate,
But chaunt soft pity at his grate,
And fan his panting soul.

Ye shadowy sails which bluely rise,
On you may rest Johanna's eyes!
Each line, each pennant, mem'ry note,
Since at the base, perchance, 'twill float
Of Portobello's heights.

When from the fort the signal flies,
And merry bells ring brisk replies—
When dusky chiefs the vessel greet,
Oh! will her pulses quicker beat
If England's flag it bears?

For her I scal'd the palm-clad steep,
For her I brav'd the dang'rous deep,
or her I sought proud Albion's shore,
For her I dive for guilty ore,
For *her* I wake to die.

Slow to this truth I mournful bend—
'Tis ſtrange to meet a ſtranger's friend,
Whoſe cenſure owns the ſacred ſeal
Of woe—nor makes the wand'rer feel
His home is far away."

BY THE SAME.

IN harbour now the veſſel ſafely rides,
And glowing hands the rattling canvaſs curb;
'Midſt all the forms that eager crowd its ſides
I meet no welcome, nor excite a throb.
Gone is each ſwelling hope of better days,
The rainbow tiſſue wove in fancy's loom;
Clos'd are thoſe eyes, that bade love's taper blaze,
In the eternal ſlumber of the tomb.
Friend of my youth, my ſolace, my delight!
Thy tuneful voice ſtill vibrates on my ſoul—
Still, ſtill it warbles in the dead of night,
Soft as Æolian ſtrains from Zephyrs ſtole.
Carv'd is thy name in many a diſtant grove
Where flies the Indian from the torrid beam;
Proud groves! let no rude touch thy ſpell remove—
Still waving branches ſigh Monimia's name.
In change of place, no change of grief appears—
O'er trackleſs ſeas in vain I fly for reſt;
No azure point ſad woe's black compaſs chears
To fix the quiv'ring tenant of my breaſt.

THE DEBTOR.

BY FANNY HOLCROFT.

OH, ſtranger! heed the famiſh'd debtor's pray'r,
Let gentle pity ſnatch him from deſpair:
Tho' harden'd guilt and folly revel here,
The guiltleſs oft' ſhed many a bitter tear.
And many a wrong in ſilence they devour,
And feel the iron hand of ruthleſs pow'r;
In vain my woes, my wants, cry loud for aid,
Since laws ſevere with rigour are obey'd.
What tho' for life he dooms the pris'ner here,
Of health bereft, no ray of hope to cheer:
Still ſhall Horatio roll in wealth and ſtate,
And ſenates ſtill proclaim him good and great.
There lies my wife, on damp and ſickly bed,
Her peace deſtroy'd, her youth and courage fled;
With tearleſs eye ſhe ſees her child expire,
To all indiff'rent—death her ſole deſire.
Yet once what hopes, what bliſs ſupreme we knew,
As mutual love and friendſhip ſtronger grew,
And cares parental pureſt rapture gave!
Now blaſted, muſt they wither in the grave!
But ſtill my ſpirit to exiſtence hangs,
Still would I live, tho' torn by cureleſs pangs;
No pow'r, no pain, can ſtifle Nature's cry—
The hopeleſs wretch ſtill fears, ſtill loaths to die!
Then turn, kind ſtranger! heed the debtor's pray'r,
Leave not, unmov'd, this den of black deſpair;
All tongues exalt, all noble hearts revere
The hand that dries the ſtarving debtor's tear!

MORNING.

FROM A DESCRIPTIVE POEM, BY G. DYER.

—NOW from the ſtall the herdſman drives his ſteers,
Who with freſh glee to diſtant paſtures move,
Lowing around, and laſhing with their tails
Their ſhining ſides; while all, the farm-yard round,
Feel ſtrange delight, as to new life reſtor'd.
Bold chanticleer crows high, and flaps his wing,
As tho' proclaiming ſome bold enterprize,
That ſhould outdo his former glorious feats.
The hen runs haſtening to the generous dame,
And clucking calls her young, and points with care
Each daintier morſel; while the turkey brood
Gabble more wildly, and the ſimpler gooſe,
Waddling its briſkeſt pace, a portion claims.
All is alive and chearful: Nature taught
Her creatures all to hail the morning-hour:
E'en the groſs ſwine partake the gen'ral joy.
But ſee! the grey dawn gradual ſinks, while ſtreaks
Of bluſhing ſcarlet, and a fleecy tinge
Diverſify the ſky, till one wide bluſh
Proclaims th' approach of the great lord of day.
What prince or ſultan, crown'd with diadem,
Seated on throne emblazon'd round with gold,
While th' awe-impreſſed ſatraps hide their heads
Low in the duſt, and worſhip at his feet,
Shines in ſuch glorious, full-orb'd majeſty?
'Tis wond'rous great, and yet ſo mild of face,
As it would wiſh to ſmile on all the world.
Thus goodneſs moves unawing, thus on all
With meekeſt glory looks around, to bleſs.
Oh! come, then Fancy, come, and wake my mind
To livelieſt thought; and while the woods pour forth
Their livelieſt muſic, and the dewy earth,
Mov'd by the kindling ſun-beams, upward ſends
Its vapours thin, and Zephyr, from the flow'rs
Enrich'd with nectar'd kiſſes, wafts along
Its treaſur'd ſweets—be mine with greedy ſenſe
T' enhale delight; to feel within my ſoul,
As yon gay bird that does but ſoar to ſing,
New ſprings of bliſs, and ſubjects new for ſong.—

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THE SECOND-BIRTH—WHEN?

"EXCEPT a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," said a celebrated teacher (John iii. 3.) to Nicodemus of Jerusalem. What is meant by this *second birth?*

There is a great resemblance between Jewish and Hindoo opinion concerning the Creation, the Deluge, the Trinity, and other religious topics. It can, therefore, hardly be doubted, that the schools of the Rabbees and those of the Bramins were, at some remote period (under Darius I.?) supplied from a common source (Babylon?) with doctrine. Why not with ritual also?

In the Institutes of Menu (Works of Sir W. Jones, vol. iii.) it is said:—

"(169) The first birth is from a natural mother; the second from the ligation of the zone; the third from the due performance of the sacrifice; such are the births of him who is usually called *twice-born.*"

"(142) The father who performs the ceremonies on conception and the like, according to law, and who nourishes the child with his first rice, has the epithet of *guru* or venerable."

"(140) That priest, who girds his pupil with the sacrificial cord, and afterwards instructs him in the whole Veda, holy sages call an *acharya.*

"(146) Of him who gives natural birth, and him who gives knowledge of the whole Veda, the giver of sacred knowledge is the more venerable father; since the *second* or divine *birth* ensures life to the twice-born, both in this world and hereafter eternally.

"(147) Let a man consider that as a mere human birth, which his parents gave him for their mutual gratification, and which he receives after lying in the womb;

"(148) But that birth, which his principal *acharya*, who knows the whole Veda, procures for him, by his divine mother, the *gayatri*, is a true birth, exempt from age and from death.

"(149) Him who confers on a man the benefit of sacred learning, whether it be little or much, let him be named *guru*, or venerable father.

"(69) The venerable preceptor, having girt his pupil with the sacrificial thread, must first instruct him in purification, in good customs, in the management of the consecrated fire, and in the holy rites of morning, noon, and evening."

The ceremony, here repeatedly alluded to, of girding a three-fold string across the navel, accompanied by solemn religious injunctions and instructions, was ordained, for a priest, at latest, in the sixteenth year from conception, that is, in the fifteenth year of his age, as may be inferred from the sixty-fifth verse of the first chapter of the laws of Menu. The *gayatri*, as appears from the seventy-seventh verse, consisted of three paragraphs of holy writ, answering, in some measure, to our Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Belief. To recite the *gayatri* duly seems, from the 148th verse, to have been considered, by the teachers of religion, as the essential spiritual part of the ceremony of the second-birth, which approaches, therefore, very nearly to our rite of *confirmation*, and was mostly, in like manner, accompanied with warnings against premature excessive solitary and impure indulgencies, and with other counsels most adapted to the adolescent time of life. (v. 175—182.)

To examine a catechumen as to his religious proficiency, to corroborate his moral restraints, and to confer some public symbol of acceptance, constitutes then, what, in the scholastic dialect of the East, was denominated *a second-birth.* This phrase probably originates in the use of a navel-string as the token of reception; but it is plain that sprinkling (62) ablution (70) bathing (176) cropping (65) imposition of hands (63) and taking up a staff (47) were also employed, either indifferently, or in different stages, from initiation to ordination.

The sacrament of confirmation, therefore, which in all religions would be a rational rite, is, in the Christian, *indispensable*, having been declared, by the highest authority, so *conducive to salvation.*

The PRAYER *of* MANASSEH *extant in* HEBREW.

In the second book of the Jewish Chronicles, it is stated (xxxiii. 9. 13.) that King Manasseh patronised idolatrous practices at Jerusalem, which, among the sovereigns of Palestine, was always symptomatic of their preferring an alliance with Egypt, to an alliance with Assyria. In consequence of this apostacy, the Babylonian Monarch sent troops into Judea, by whom Manasseh was taken prisoner among the thorns, bound in fetters, and carried

to Babylon. He there repented of his conduct, humbled himself before the God of his fathers, and prayed to him.

The prayer of Manasseh was in early times supposed to exist. A Greek version, or pretended version, of it is preserved in the Septuagint, and has been appended by Geddes to the books of Chronicles, in his Bible. This paraphrase, or forgery, if it be no more, is a proof of the traditional existence of some composition of Manasseh, to which the name of a prayer might fitly be given.

Among the Psalms, there are four, the hundred and fortieth, hundred and forty-first, hundred and forty-second, and hundred and forty-third, which appear to have formed originally one continuous composition: for the same tone of lamentation, the same complaints against calumny, the same penitential vows, the same supplicatory strains of idea, pervade the whole four. The very singular fact, that the author of these Psalms had been seized by men in ambush, as he was walking by the way-side, is repeatedly asserted, in the hundred and fortieth Psalm (v. 5.) for instance, and in the hundred and forty-second (v. 3.), to say nothing of allusions less direct.

These supplications were written during captivity (cxl. v. 1.) and by the prisoner of some prince; for the troops of the violent man are gathered together (v. 2.) for war. They were written by one who had been calumniated (v. 3.) who had been seized and bound, near the way-side, by men in ambush (v. 5.) and who had himself commanded armies (v. 7.). The author appears to have fallen in with idolatrous banqueting (cxli. 4.) and to regret it; he calls his composition (v. 5.) *a prayer*; he laments that the bones of his ancestors were dug up and scattered (v. 7.) which shews that he was of conspicuous, and probably of royal, rank. He had been forsaken by his friends (cxlii. 4.), brought very low (v. 6.) by his persecutors, and confined in prison (v. 7.), in a dark prison or catacomb (cxliii. 3.), where he makes vows for speedy deliverance (v. 7.) and promises future fidelity (v. 12).

Is it possible that so many circumstances, which, from their peculiar nature, can hardly all be true of any two distinct individuals, and which are all true of Manasseh should occur by accident merely in this composition? Is it not far more likely, that we possess in the cxl.—cxliii. Psalms the original Prayer of Manasseh?

The CHARACTER *and* BEHAVIOUR *of* KING WILLIAM, &c. &c. &c.—*as represented in original Letters to the Duke of Shrewsbury, from Somers, Halifax, Orford, Secretary Vernon, &c.*

KING WILLIAM.

The large grant of lands in Ireland to Lady Orkney, 1695, is a public instance of the King's affection, and the Lady's influence. Before Queen Mary's death, the managements of Elizabeth Villiers were important. By two original letters of her's to Mrs. Lundee, the favourite of the Duke of Shrewsbury, it appears she undertook to engage him to become Secretary of State a second time. Lundee wrote to Shrewsbury in her name:—"She told me, while I was away, her thoughts were employed in studying how to oblige you. I find there were a great many advantageous things designed for you, to recompense the trouble of the seals; a dukedom and the garter were to have been given you immediately."

Her influence became naturally superior after the Queen's death. In order to stop the bill for resuming the Irish grants, she promised the Tories, Lord Somers should be dismissed.

Her brother, Lord Jersey, was employed, at her instance, though a known and professed Jacobite; and therefore, though he was much more faulty than Somers in the Partition-treaty, with regard to him the impeachers were silent.

On the death of the Duke of Gloucester, many were for addressing the King to marry, and a Princess of Denmark was mentioned. Before this, in the beginning of 1697, when the King was at the court of Brussells, he coquetted so much with a German Princess, that it gave occasion to an opinion of his having designs to marry: but how absurd was all this, in a man who was incapable of procreation!

The King's superlative regard and fondness for Sunderland are represented in strong terms. When this Lord (who had the art of pleasing, and having an absolute influence on, three very different princes) first became intimate with this, his last master, does not appear. All commerce, as a minister, betwixt them ceased in the latter end of 1697, or beginning of 1698. It is certain that he voted for resuming the Irish grants, by which the King was much disobliged: but, on this occasion, the reasoning was

repeated which he had found effectual with King James, after he had voted for the Bill of Exclusion. He avowed his pure and only intention was his Majesty's honour and service. In 1700, all the former fondness for him revived, with great improvements: but this part of the King's character will be further opened, when this Lord's character comes to be distinctly explained.

Burnet's account of the King's coldness, reserve, and aversion to business, has been censured as groundless; but its truth and reality is supported by many passages in these letters, and most expressly by a letter of Lord Somers. There we are told, that, during the whole winter of 1697-8, he would not speak to any in his service about his affairs: That he seemed to wait the issue of party-contests to see which would prove the strongest. His Lordship represented it being necessary to employ any party, any set of men, in whom he could confide, and that his affairs languished for want of vigour.

About eighteen months afterwards, the King declared, the opposition which was made in the House of Commons, he plainly perceived, was intended against himself, though pretended only against his ministers, and therefore, with the exception of one man only, he would act with vigour. No intimation is given who this one man was.

SOMERS.

Every transaction of this great man was accurate and perfect in its kind. Truth and propriety appear in all his letters, nor are there any symptoms of affectation: there is a peculiar ease and force, and nothing can be juster than all his sentiments; but all representations of this great man, as of the best of writers, are needless, they being in fact so well known.

When the Duke of Shrewsbury retired, he acted the part of a true friend, in his management in parliament, and in the cabinet. He urged every proper motive to engage him to return to business; and, when the Duke was abroad, every thing directed to him, gave him just notices of what passed, and tended to preserve in his mind proper regards to the public welfare.

The Tories hated him because he was so able, so honest, and so hearty, a friend of the King's. Harley and the then patriots envied him, on account of his superior parts and abilities. Both hoped on his removal from place and power.

In the House of Commons, a list of the Privy Council was ordered to be read. As they began with the Lord Chancellor, there was much railing and passion; but nothing was alleged, excepting his grants from the crown; but these were found trifling, compared with what had been allotted to others: no one had then so just a pretence to favours of this kind. At this time he was acquitted of all imputations by a great majority. They would have proceeded, but the worthy and sincere Duke of Leeds happening to come next in course, his grants appeared to amount to 5000l. a year and upwards, and, for his sake the impartial Tories and Patriots of those days spared others.

Offenders, and not offences, in all ages and places have been the chief objects of wrath and clamour. Impartial and equal justice, especially in public affairs, is a mere pretence; for, when or where have we seen this appear in real effects?

The King's answer with regard to the Irish grants was ascribed to Somers, but this false and groundless opinion was promoted with the view of making him odious; therefore, when the bill came before the House of Lords, he was absent the whole time, excused it on account of illness, and seemed unconcerned. On this account, we are assured, the King turned him out with marks of displeasure, and that he did not resign. Portland, Albemarle, and Lady Orkney, when thus touched in interest, joined with Jersey and Rochester in compassing his disgrace. It may not be improper here to remark, that Harcourt was the chief manager in this Irish affair, and drew up the report.

However, such was the merit and importance of Somers, that all attempts were made immediately after to engage him to return to his office. The Duke of Shrewsbury was empowered to this purpose; and old Sunderland seemed busy in trying all methods, but his sincerity was justly suspected. But there were many private and public reasons, sufficient to confirm a man of much less wisdom in his resolution for retiring.

After having parted with one so able and faithful, the King's cooler thoughts suggested to him many uneasy reflections. Halifax was sent for, and every thing said to engage him to continue in business. His answer was, he would serve as far as was consistent with his regard and obligations to Somers.

His passing so many grants, though then a popular, was a most senseless, clamour.

It

It does not appear he adviſed or encouraged any thing of this kind; the contrary may be preſumed from many circumſtances, and particularly from ſo ſmall a proportion falling to his lot. Beſides, are not the offices previous to the great ſeal equally faulty? The truth is, the crown has full power and right to make grants; if they are fairly and legally executed, and there are no objections, paſſing them is the duty and buſineſs of the great officers.

How weak and wicked all the particulars of Somers's impeachment were is now allowed by all real pretenders to truth and equity. I heard (from Sir R. W. 1734) an account of his application to the Houſe of Commons. When the deſign of impeaching was known, he came to the Houſe and vindicated his conduct with ſo much ſtrength and clearneſs, that, it is ſuppoſed, if the queſtion had been put, and none *pretended* to add any thing in his juſtification, the majority had been in his favour. Harcourt, therefore, very artfully began a debate, Cowper replied, and it was carried on by others to ſuch a length, that the warm impreſſions Somers had made, grew cool, and were diſregarded.

THOMAS, MARQUIS OF WHARTON.

April 24, 1715, died Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age; a name ever endeared to the friends of liberty, and to all who have a true concern for the Proteſtant intereſt. Could the ſervices he performed for this nation and family be duly enumerated, they would appear beyond the beſt ſkill and abilities of any ſingle man. It is not poſſible to do juſtice to his ſignificancy and importance.

Charles II. admitted him to great familiarities, and had him for a companion in many of his drunken debauches, with a deſign to make him wholly his own. With regard to private virtue, the ſucceſs was notorious; in what related to the public, the court was wholly diſappointed. He ſaw and heard the deſigns of a Prince, to whoſe indolence and luxury the nation was obliged for its preſervation. This gave him a juſt contempt for ſuch a governor, and an abhorrence of all his deſigns.

King William was duly ſenſible of his ſervices before and at the revolution. In that reign, he attained to no higher a ſtation, than that of being Comptroller of the Houſehold, which muſt be aſcribed to the unhappy influence of thoſe who hated him and his royal maſter. He received, however, the utmoſt proofs of confidence and reſpect, and had the King's moſt intimate deſigns communicated to him. His probity and good affection in what concerned the government was ſo well aſſured, that it gave him great and conſtant intereſt. Many important meaſures were aſcribed to his ſecret advice.

His great vigour and happy addreſs in ſerving the good cauſe he had ever in view, cannot be fully deſcribed. With men of all ranks, and on all proper occaſions, his labours were infinite: he knew how to accommodate himſelf to every temper and inclination; what to others would have been great pain and trouble, afforded him great pleaſure and ſatisfaction. The merit of his conduct in the country, at court, and in the ſenate, was equally admirable.

His enemies, who were only ſo on account of his public zeal and uſefulneſs, have greatly aggravated his immoralities, and loaded him with crimes from which he was wholly free. But did he not learn the rudiments of vice under their eſteemed King Charles, the moſt accompliſhed profeſſor and practitioner of all ſorts of iniquity? Have not the private lives of moſt of their leaders been equally faulty? Are they excuſable by hypocritically pretending to the name and noiſe of religion? Their profeſſed principles and behaviour, when they have power, have been oppoſite to all public virtue.

But to proceed: Lord Wharton's defects oblige us the more to admire his excellencies. In a life ſpent in a libertine manner, uſeful knowledge and learning were neglected: but an infinite fund of good ſenſe, and great natural abilities, ſupplied whatever was wanting. On every emergency he diſcerned what was proper, and was never at a loſs how to act. There was not only a readineſs and a propriety in his ſpeeches, but they were weighty and important. Nothing can be imagined more excellent than his ſkill and ſagacity in the management of a debate.

In theſe public appearances, he was greatly aſſiſted by never engaging in the ſupport of what he did not believe to have truth and juſtice on its ſide. He lived to ſee the ſucceſs of a cauſe for which he had laboured with zeal and integrity; but his enjoyment of the bleſſing of the ſucceſſion was very ſhort. A misfortune in his family is ſuppoſed to have produced the fatal event. His ſon poſſeſſed ſome of his parts and abilities, but his very different uſe and application of them are well known.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT *of* BRUGUIERES, *read before the* PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY, *on the* 30*th* NIVOSE, 7*th* YEAR (NOV. 1799.) *By* C. CUVIER.

JOHN William Bruguières, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Montpellier, Member of the Society of Sciences of that city, of the Society of Natural History of Paris, of the Philomathick Society, and also one of the non-resident Associates of the National Institute of France, was born at Montpellier, about the year 1750. His father, who is still alive, and practises as a surgeon, being desirous to bring his son up to a profession that would enable him to support himself comfortably, made him study medicine, and take a degree.

But young Bruguières became passionately attached to Natural History, and this was the only species of knowledge taught by the Professors that he had any relish for.

The school of Montpellier was at that time the only one in France where Natural History was taught in all its branches, in a manner correspondent to the acquirements of that science. The respectable Gouan there propagated, both by his lessons and his example, the severe method of Linnæus, who found himself eclipsed at Paris, and elsewhere, by the celebrity attached to Buffon's writings: not that I mean to infer, that Buffon had no claim to the character of a correct naturalist; I know, on the contrary, that his works are even more exact, and particularly in every thing relative to facts, than those of the illustrious Swede himself: but the public did not then possess a sufficient degree of knowledge to be able to discriminate and distinguish his merits. Struck only with the magnificence of the drapery, they did not perceive that this great painter had placed the most exact symmetry and proportion beneath it; the servile crowd of imitators, seizing his manner, without being able to fathom his genius, thought that the history of Nature was to be alone studied in sterile declamations relative to her works; they imagined they should be able to acquire useful discoveries by means of brilliant hypotheses, and obtain real facts through the medium of pompous descriptions, almost in the same manner as other copyists, by an error of an opposite kind, flatter themselves that they should become the rivals of Linnæus by rendering their works tiresome.

Bruguières always understood how to exhibit a just medium on this subject; he well knew how to avoid the profusion of ornaments of the one school, and the magisterial pretensions of the other; he has only admitted well-ascertained facts into his works; but he has adopted all these without refusing even such as did not correspond with his own method.

His father, discontented at what he considered as the want of foresight on the part of his son, thought proper to settle him in life, as he imagined that this would make him attend to what is useful, as well as what is agreeable; he accordingly procured a wife for him, although he was still very young. But here again he was deceived. Bruguières was not married more than three months, when he escaped, as it were, from the embarrassments and the pleasures of Hymen, and came to Paris on purpose to resign himself to botany.—What was still more singular in a newly-married man, if the reaction of the love of the sciences, which had been compressed by his father, did not explain the enigma, and, in some measure, excuse him, he embarked a short time afterwards for the South Seas.

This occurred in 1773: Louis XV. was still alive, and Deboyne, then Minister of the Marine, prevailed on the Council to adopt the plan of an expedition to the South Seas, on purpose to continue the discoveries that had already been made there; it consisted of two vessels, and was entrusted to the command of Kerguelin, a captain in the navy.

It has been pretended that geographical knowledge was merely the apparent pretext of this expedition, and that its true intention was no other than a commercial speculation between the Minister, and the Commander, or that, at least, they sacrificed the general interest to their own particular views. It does not belong to us to decide on the justice of this accusation. Kerguelin died only a short time since: he pretended to have been the victim of persecution; and he was even restored after the revolution, and employed as an assistant in the naval department.—We know that on his return he was accused by one of his officers of having done every thing in his power to augment the sick-list of his vessel, in order to have a better

better pretext to return to those parts where a lucrative commerce could be carried on, and to have lost in this manner the half of his own crew, while only two men died on board his consort :—in short, he was reproached with having exercised the most cruel tyranny over all the officers subject to his command. In consequence of this, he was condemned by a council of war to lose his rank in the service, and be confined during twenty years in prison; but it ought to be recollected, that Louis XV. was then dead, Deboyne was no longer minister, and that his successor was perhaps but little displeased that all the odium attached to this business should fall upon him.

Be this as it may, Bruguières, who was summoned as a witness during the trial, would not prefer any complaint against the commander under whom he had sailed; but he did not dissemble, in the company of his friends, the sufferings he had endured in the course of the voyage.

The Duke de Croui had been entrusted with all the arrangements relative to this expedition. Bruguières was accordingly presented to him by Messieurs de Jussieu, the uncle and nephew, and it was agreed that he should be employed in the quality of botanist. The voyage was intended to be of two years duration.

They first repaired to the Cape of Good Hope, then to Madagascar, and thence to the Isle of France. They discovered land to the south of the last of these, but the Commander refused to explore it, under pretence that his crew was too much reduced. The loss, however, was not so great, if, as it is most likely, this land descried by Kerguelin be the same that was afterwards visited by Cook, in 1776, and called by him the *Island of Desolation*. The name alone demonstrates that it was scarcely worth the trouble of exploring.

In the course of this voyage, Bruguières collected many rare plants, and several unknown animals, some of which were afterwards described by him in the periodical works of the day. It is to him we are indebted for the genus *Langaba*, since adopted by our colleague Lacepede, in his admirable History of Serpents.

He was particularly attentive to the animals of the class of *Vermes*, *Mollusca*, and *Zoophytâ*, so very common in the seas of the torrid zone; and it was then he laid the foundations of the knowledge which he since obtained on these subjects, which were but little cultivated in France before his time.

During his stay at Madagascar, a singular adventure occurred, relative to which he was often accustomed to be very jocular with his friends. It is well known that the half-civilized nations that inhabit the shores of the Indian Sea and the isles of the Southern Ocean, whether Negroes or Malays, are accustomed to present their daughters to strangers; it is even pretended by M. Meiners, that this is common with the whole of the Negro and Mogul race. It is more especially the white people who obtain the preference in this species of sacrifice; they invite, nay, they insist, on their acceptance; and those who have had the good fortune to appertain to an European, are more sought after when a definitive marriage is intended with one of their own countrymen; the best matches being always made by those who have lived with several. The *Anthropologists* have argued a great deal relative to customs so entirely opposite to our own; and they have considered it as a tacit confession on the part of these people of our superiority. Let us acknowledge, however, that they possess advantages of another kind, to which we cannot always pretend; for it is said that these women, so easy of access before marriage, exhibit an unalterable fidelity the moment they become wives.

However this may be, the fact is, that the King offered his daughter in such a pressing manner, and with so good a grace, that Bruguières could not refuse to participate in such an unexpected instance of good fortune. His draughtsman was at the same time presented with the daughter of the prime-minister, and the two couple were united with the accustomed ceremonies; each of them received a tent, and a guard of honour. The desire of pleasing on the one part, the sweetness of temper and the natural graces on the other, produced charms which could not have been expected from an union of this kind; and it was far more happy than many of those which we witness daily. It must be confessed, however, that it did not last for more than eight days, at the end of which period it became necessary once more to resume the yoke of discipline and civilization.

It may not be useless here to recount another anecdote that occurred during this same voyage, which also shews the value which these men attach to favours of this kind on the part of the whites.—The natives had been unfortunately irritated by some instances of bad treatment

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on the part of the French crew; despairing to be able to avenge themselves on those who were encamped on the shore, and protected by their artillery, they watched an opportunity when an officer and two men had ventured into the heart of the country: these they instantly pursued, overtook, and menaced with instant death. The officer, being destitute of all means of defence, had no other resource than to ask the chief of the assailants if he had a daughter, and offered to take her for his companion. From this moment all animosity ceased, and a bitter and implacable enemy became a faithful ally and a tender friend.

Bruguières drew up a curious account of this voyage, and which is so much the more interesting, as the failure in point of success prevented the Government from publishing the papers relative to it. This manuscript is perhaps still to be found among his papers; and it is likely that the printing of it will no longer be deferred on account of any personal consideration.

On his return to France, in the month of September, 1774, he spent nine months in Paris before he was enabled to obtain a very inadequate reward from the Government. He then set out for Montpellier, where he remained during several years without interruption, and continued to prosecute his studies in the usual manner. It was there, also, that he arranged and described the plants he had collected during his voyage, and then drew up a relation of the particulars.

Barthès, the Chancellor of the University of that city, engaged him to give a course of botany, as his substitute, and even afforded him hopes that the place of Demonstrator of that science should be revived in his favour. Bruguières was desirous, on the other hand, to be sent to Corsica, with a view of undertaking a description of the natural history of that country; but he was not sufficiently pressing in his applications to succeed.

Some speculations relative to a coal-mine, which had been discovered in the neighbourhood of Montpellier, for some time engaged his attention: but a certain species of fatality seems to have been attached to all his proceedings; for the first step taken by Bruguières on the road to fortune, inevitably conducted him again to the career of the sciences. The search necessarily made upon this occasion, had discovered a variety of curious fossils and petrifications; these objects reanimated his ardent imagination, and he felt the importance of their study, relative to the various revolutions undergone by the earth; on this he forsook his coal-mine, which perhaps might have enriched but not instructed him, and now dreamed only of fossils! He accordingly not only described those which he himself had discovered, but all such also as were contained in the cabinets of Montpellier. After this, he caused drawings to be made of them, which were engraved in twenty plates, still, perhaps, to be found among his papers; and it was with these that he repaired to Paris, for the third time, at the end of 1781, with an intention to continue and publish the fruit of his labours.

No other man, perhaps, but himself, would have hazarded so much in consequence of such a resource; and those people who are accustomed to calculate all their actions, and undertake nothing the result of which has not been anticipated, will undoubtedly condemn him; but in private life, as well as in war and politics, there is sometimes less danger in abandoning ourselves blindly to fortune, than in endeavouring to direct her. A man of learning, if destitute of wealth, is in some measure buried alive in the departments, while in Paris he can find a variety of employments, and obtain a less inadequate reward for his labours.

Bruguières felt this difference of situation to a distressing degree. "There (said he, in a letter written to his friend Jussieu in 1778) it is necessary to depend only on one's self for resources of any kind, and expect nothing from others but criticism; happy, indeed, when it is founded in truth, and may consequently prove useful."

He had been received as a member of the Academy of Montpellier in 1776. At Paris he had many friends among the learned men of the capital, and there he of course expected to find that support which he in fact at length experienced.

Our respectable colleague Daubenton, perceiving that no one in the metropolis addicted himself to the methodical study of that class of animals to which Linnæus has given the appellation of *Vermes*, resolved to undertake it himself, and he was afterwards employed to superintend this branch of natural history in the new Encyclopædia.* Being in want of some person to make the necessary extracts, and undertake the details, which he himself was prevented from attending to by his age and his other occupations, his friend

* *Encyclopédie Méthodique.*

Broussonet,

Brouſſonet, who was alſo a native of Montpellier, made him acquainted with Bruguières; but when the latter was deſired to bring the firſt ſpecimens of his labours to Daubenton, it was diſcovered that he had completed the whole. In conſequence of this the work was wholly committed to his management, and he compoſed the two half-volumes that have been ſince publiſhed, and which, although they reach no farther than the letter D, are calculated to enſure him a durable reputation.

He has been reproached as too diffuſe; and in truth, one is tempted to believe, on reading his productions, that if he had not written *by the ſheet*, he would have been more brief: it muſt be acknowledged, however, that if his ſtyle be replete with circumlocution, he exhauſts the ſubject by the plenitude of his deſcription.—His merit muſt indeed be always conſidered as great in France, when it is recollected that he made his countrymen acquainted with the diſcoveries of foreigners relative to ſubjects but little ſtudied among them; and alſo that he was the firſt to develope the riches which they themſelves poſſeſſed in their own cabinets. He has doubled, nay tripled, certain *ſpecies*; he has aſcertained with greater accuracy the characters of many *genera*, and even eſtabliſhed ſeveral new ones. He perfected this laſt branch in proportion as he proceeded, and it will be diſcovered from thoſe plates, which were executed under his own immediate ſuperintendance, that they contain a conſiderable number of *genera* not mentioned in the catalogue prefixed to the Dictionary.

The Citizen Lamaus, who aſſiſted Bruguières in his labours, has adopted his plans, and expreſſed the characters of thoſe *genera*, the names of which were only given by the latter. They extend, in reſpect to the ſhells, no further than the end of the *bivalves*. He has alſo followed him in the different orders of the *vermes*, *molluſcæ*, and *échinodermes*. It was only in the laſt claſs, and in the teſtaceous one, that he was able to preſent a conſiderable number of new figures, becauſe our cabinets are very poor in reſpect to ſuch of the *vermes* as are deſtitute of ſhells; this is doubtleſs the reaſon that prevented him from giving that degree of perfection, which was to have been wiſhed, to his general method; it is to be remarked, nevertheleſs, that the orders of the *inteſtinal worms*, and the *échinodermes*, which were the firſt eſtabliſhed by him, are very correct. It is his order of the *Molluſcæ* alone that contains any thing trivial; but it is to be recollected, that we were then but little acquainted with theſe animals; for although anatomical deſcriptions of ſome of them had been publiſhed, they were neither formed into a ſyſtem, nor were they executed in a manner calculated for the uſe of the naturaliſt.

Bruguières, in conjunction with Lamarck, Olivier Haüy, and our late colleague Pelletier, had undertaken a *Journal of Natural Hiſtory*, in which he inſerted a variety of intereſting memoirs relative to foſſils, new ſhells, and ſubjects of this kind. This publication, which would have proved precious to the ſciences, was put a ſtop to partly by the revolution of Auguſt, 1792, which bereaved them of their ſubſcribers, and partly by the departure of Bruguières and Olivier.

It is, perhaps, diſgraceful to France, a country ſo rich in great naturaliſts, and admirable collections of natural hiſtory, that ſhe does not, at this day, poſſeſs a ſingle periodical work conſecrated to that ſcience, while in Germany, where the collections are not only ſcarce, but poor—where the Princes do not ſend naturaliſts abroad, and where the means of inſtruction are infinitely inferior—that there ſhould be twenty different magazines dedicated to this ſubject alone; theſe originate ſolely in the invincible patience of the writers of that country, and the love of the middle ranks of life for ſtudy and honourable occupations.

I know, indeed, that this proceeds from the aſtoniſhing facility with which the naturaliſts of the capital are enabled to conſult the objects themſelves: this renders particular deſcriptions the leſs neceſſary; they attach no value but to general ideas, and to works that embrace objects of an extenſive nature: by this, however, they deprive the departments of information, and concentrate knowledge among themſelves; they alſo eſtabliſh an impenetrable barrier to ſcience, and they conceal the immenſe collections contained in Paris; while by running into another extreme, they engage the Government to far more extenſive undertakings, in order to ſearch for new productions in diſtant lands, which are piled up with thoſe procured before, and conſigned with them to obſcurity. There is, perhaps, another cauſe that produces the neglect of every thing connected with detail on the part of the naturaliſts of the capital. The facility of obtaining pleaſures of all kinds, added to the charms of that amiable ſociety in which they live, hold out temptations which bereave them of all leiſure, except that which

which they consecrate to their own glory; and it must be confessed that insulated descriptions, and minute discussions, do not lead to it.

Bruguières, however, was an exception to these remarks. Retired to modest lodgings in the suburbs, in the vicinity of the *Garden of Plants*, he frequently spent many weeks at home, solely occupied with his labours, and unacquainted with any other amusement than what he obtained by varying his readings. He even carried the love of retreat to excess, for he but seldom attended the meetings of the Society of Natural History, although he was one of its founders. This indolence and *physical immobility* contributed not a little to hurt his health. Although scarcely forty years of age, he had become fat and heavy, and was rendered incapable of enduring fatigue. His friends were, therefore, greatly astonished when they learned that he had undertaken a voyage to the East.* In truth, this expedition contributed not a little to destroy his health, and it was undoubtedly owing to the feebleness resulting from it, that he so quickly fell a prey to his late malady.

Such was the progress of the disease, that its effects were visible to every one. Having disembarked on the 23d *Fructidor*, (Sept. 11) at Butrinto, he arrived at Ancona on the 2d Supplementary Day, and he was there attacked by a malignant fever, which carried him off rather suddenly on the 11th *Vendemiaire* of the 7th year, (Oct. 1, 1799). He left a wife and three children behind him, all of them destitute of the gifts of fortune; but the Government will not surely permit the family of a man who has devoted his life to the public, to become the victim of his attachments.

The Citizen L'Heretier has consecrated a plant of a new *genus* to the memory of this naturalist, under the name of *Bruguièra*. The species was discovered by Bruguières himself, among the rocks of Madagascar, during his voyage to the Indian Seas. It is of a middle size, and its generic character, which is very remarkable, consists in this, that the stamina are enlarged, and resemble petals, while the anthers are placed on the middle of the disk of these false petals.

* This was in 1793, and its objects were, the natural history, arts, &c. of the isles of the Archipelago, Egypt, Syria, Lesser Asia, Turkey, and Persia. The companion of Bruguières was C. Olivier, author of a History of Insects.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE *of* NICOLAS DE FLUE.

NDE FLUE was descended from one of the first families of Switzerland. He fought several times in the service of his country, and among others in the war of the Swiss with Sigismund Duke of Austria. It was during this war that the Swiss, when about to set fire to a convent, were prevented by the remonstrances of Nicolas—"When God gives you the victory over your enemies (said he), you ought to respect edifices consecrated to him." He afterwards became one of the magistrates of his canton, but he obstinately refused the first office, being displeased with the conduct of some of his colleagues, whom he despaired of correcting, and would not irritate by vain resistance. These circumstances, his hatred of vice, a devotional turn of mind, and the spirit of the times, led him to quit his family and the world at the age of 50. He chose himself a rustic retirement near Stantz: a board was his bed, a stone his pillow, a thick tree his shelter; but his countrymen hastened to build him a little hermitage and a chapel. Nicolas had long been considered as a holy man—his retirement increased his reputation. He addressed the wisest exhortations to those who came to visit his cell, and never ceased to represent to them that the practice of virtue alone conducted to happiness on earth. "My friends (he would say), love is the source of all virtues in heaven and on earth—it is shewn by virtuous men every where, and in all conditions of life. It inspires the prince with justice—the subject with obedience. Let every one be just and faithful in his own station—few are called to that which I have chosen." When any one consulted him, he modestly answered, "Do not consult a man who can neither read nor write; ask your Doctors, they know better than I do.—My brethren (he often repeated), may love always guide you! discord destroys and is destroyed—always seek peace. Your union has vanquished your enemies—by it you have become a nation; interest and ambition alone can destroy it. Enjoying peace and liberty, your hearts ought to be filled with contentment and gratitude to the Supreme Being. Never attack first, but resist unjust force, and continue to defend the widow and the orphan. Do not extend your liberty too far, nor offer it to all exiles—shun great lords and their gifts, and follow my counsels while yet you may." This hermit was a very fine figure—he was graceful

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and majeſtic in his air, above ſix feet high, and well-proportioned, and his ſerene countenance was animated by large black eyes full of fire. The three cities of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, and the five popular cantons had long been divided on ſeveral points, and particularly on the acceſſion of Fribourg and Soleure to the Helvetic Body. Many diets had been held to no purpoſe. One was at length ſummoned at Stantz, which was to be the laſt, but the deputies could conclude nothing—the minds of men were irritated—the aſſembly was to break up the next day, and every thing announced a diviſion which muſt have proved fatal to the Helvetic Body. During the night, a worthy prieſt, who was an intimate friend of Nicolas, ran to his hermitage, and returned as ſpeedily as he was able: he went to the deputies, who were preparing to depart, and with tears conjured them to wait a moment to hear the advice of the pious hermit, who was coming after him. They were ſtruck by this unexpected propoſal. Happily it touched their hearts, and the deputies had already repaired to the hall of conference, when the hermit appeared. Every one roſe at his entrance, and the venerable man, ſtanding bare-headed in the middle of the hall, addreſſed the aſſembly in theſe words:—"My dear lords, I come hither from my hermitage, I underſtand nothing of human ſciences, but God has enlightened me—Renounce (turning to the deputies of the towns) particular alliances which may give riſe to diſſentions;—and you (to the deputies of the cantons) remember the ſervices of Fribourg and Soleure, and admit them among you—you will one day rejoice in having followed my advice. I have likewiſe heard with grief, that, inſtead of thanking God for your victories, you continually diſpute about the plunder: henceforth, my dear friends, divide the conquered lands according to the number of cantons, and the reſt according to the number of men. In fine, unite in the common bond of love, fidelity, and good order. I ſay no more—may God be with you!" All the deputies applauded theſe words, and teſtified their gratitude to the venerable ſolitary. "And God by his grace permitted (ſays a contemporary author) that theſe words ſhould produce an effect on men's hearts; and this negociation, which had been entirely broken off the ſame morning, was all arranged and concluded in the courſe of an hour;" and the alliance of the ten cantons was a few days after ſigned, according to the advice of the ſage Nicolas. The cantons all ſent him letters expreſſive of their eſteem and gratitude, accompanied by preſents, which he employed to decorate his little chapel. In his anſwer to the ſenate of Berne he ſays, "I acknowledge your paternal friendſhip; it gives me more joy than your preſents, which I ſhould not value leſs if they were more moderate. May I prove myſelf worthy of your good opinion to God and to men." The hermit Nicolas died in 1487, at the age of ſeventy-ſix years, after he had rendered this important ſervice to his country. On the day of his funeral all kinds of labour, and even religious exerciſes, were ſuſpended; the prieſts, and all the inhabitants of Underwald, uniting to render the laſt honours to this worthy and excellent man.

NAVAL CHARACTERS IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.—DRAWN BY A CONTEMPORARY HAND.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, *Huſband to the Queen, and Lord High Admiral of England*

IS brother to the late King of Denmark, and uncle to the preſent; was choſen by King Charles II. to be huſband to his niece the Princeſs Anne, becauſe, having no dominions of his own to gratify, he would have nothing elſe in view but the intereſts of England.

In the reign of King Charles II. knowing little Engliſh, and being naturally modeſt, he made no conſiderable figure; nor in the reign of King James, till, the increaſe of Popery alarming the whole nation, he concurred with the reſt of the Proteſtant Nobility for the bringing over the Prince of Orange, and, with his Princeſs, left the Court to join that party.

During all King William's reign he never went into the Adminiſtration, yet came always to Parliament regularly, and often to Court—diverted himſelf with hunting, and never openly declared himſelf of any party.

On the Queen's acceſſion to the throne, he was made Lord High Admiral of England, and Warden of the Cinque Ports. He is a Prince of a familiar, eaſy diſpoſition—of a good ſound underſtanding, but modeſt in ſhewing it—a great lover of the Church of England, the nearer it comes to Lutheraniſm: this he often ſhews by his vote in the Houſe of Peers; otherwiſe he does not much meddle with affairs out of his office.

He is very fat, loves news, his bottle, and

and the Queen, by whom he has had many children, but none alive. He has neither many friends nor enemies in England. On the Queen's acceſſion to the throne he was towards fifty years old.

REAR-ADMIRAL EDWARD RUSSELL, EARL OF ORFORD,

Is a brother's ſon of the late Duke of Bedford, and bred up to ſea, was Captain of a ſhip in the reign of King Charles II. and a Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York; but upon my Lord Ruſſell's being beheaded, he left firſt the Duke of York's family, and at the Revolution came over with King William.

He commanded the fleet when the French were burnt at La Hogue, as alſo the grand fleet that wintered at Cadiz in Spain; was made a Peer by the name of the Earl of Orford, and often of the Cabinet, and one of the Lords Juſtices in the King's abſence.

No gentleman was ever better beloved by the Engliſh ſailors than he was, when he had the firſt command of the fleet; but he ſoon loſt all by his pride, paſſion, and covetouſneſs. He was a good patron to thoſe who depended immediately upon him, and loved to be flattered, but irreconcileable to thoſe whom he ſuſpected in any other intereſt: this created him a great many enemies in the Parliament, as well as the navy. They called him to account for the adminiſtration of the navy in the Mediterranean, and the King ſaved him by a Privy Seal. He was one of the four Lords impeached for the Partition, and thrown out of all his employments.

Since the Queen's acceſſion to the throne, he has been little taken notice of; nor is he pitied by people of his own profeſſion. He has purchaſed a vaſt eſtate, and knows well how to improve it.

He has a very good underſtanding, but very paſſionate—of a ſanguine complexion, inclining to fat—middle ſtature—was always in the intereſt of the people by his votes in both Houſes—near fifty years old.

ARTHUR HERBERT, EARL OF TORRINGTON,

Is a branch of the family of Herbert—came over Admiral of the fleet with King William, with whom he was in favour, and who made him an Earl. He commanded at the Beachy-head engagement, where we were beaten; and he was diſgraced for his conduct in this matter, and never came into play ſince. He is a very fat man, fifty years old.

SIR DAVID MITCHELL, VICE-ADMIRAL,

Was born in a little fiſhing-town in Scotland, and was preſſed into the Engliſh ſervice when but a boy. He has paſſed all the degrees of a ſailor; and, without any recommendation but his own merit, he has raiſed himſelf to the honourable poſt he now enjoys, and had riſen *faſter, perhaps, had he been an Engliſhman.*

He taught Admiral Ruſſell, now Lord Orford, navigation; and it is to this gentleman, in a great meaſure, that his Lordſhip owes moſt of his knowledge in naval affairs.

King William, beſides this preferment at ſea, created him Uſher of the Black Rod; and, on the Queen's acceſſion to the throne, he was continued in all his poſts, and made one of the Counſellors to Prince George, in his office of Lord High Admiral. He is a very juſt, worthy man, with good ſolid ſenſe, but extremely troubled with the ſpleen, which makes him troubleſome to others as well as to himſelf.—He was the author of that commendable rule in the navy, of preferring officers according to their ſeniority; which removes the powerful ſolicitations of great men for commands for their creatures, to the prejudice of the ſervice. He is a fat, ſanguine-complexioned man, towards 60 years old.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

CITIZEN DELISLE DE SALES has commenced a labour on that period of the French hiſtory which followed the reign of Louis XIV. He has likewiſe traced a ſketch of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans, which may ſerve as an introduction to that of the reign of Louis XV.

According to the obſervation of Citizen de Sales, the reign of that Prince, who quickly loſt the title of *Bien-Aimé* (Well-beloved),

beloved), which he had taken ſo little trouble to acquire, places an hiſtorian, who wiſhes to ſpeak the truth, and to ſpeak it with ſome energy, in a very particular and critical ſituation.

The firſt half of the life of that monarch exhibits a tiſſue of political *ineptiæ*, or of immoral combinations, which rather call for the cynical pen of a Suetonius, than the crayons of a Tacitus. The ſubſequent events of that reign have paſſed before our eyes; every one has judged of them in his own way, according to predominant opinions, the prejudices of a ſect, or the patriotiſm of circumſtances, of which (ſays the author) attempts have always been made to form a ſort of religion. "Then the writer of no party, who ſpeculates from all the height of his principles on the events which he has to deſcribe, is at war with all men that are *trop prononcés*—of a character too decided. The banners of Marius and of Sylla are equally diſplayed againſt him, becauſe he loves neither Sylla nor Marius: he kindles the hatred which he wiſhes to extinguiſh, and finds enemies in almoſt all orders of his readers."

The new hiſtorian of Louis XV., placed in this ſingular predicament, has not been diſcouraged by it; the freedom of his pencil has no other limits than thoſe of decorum; and he reſpects the old abuſes of every kind which he is condemned to paint, no farther than the reſpect which he owes to the public and to himſelf requires.

His work, although circumſcribed by its nature within a very narrow ſpace, preſents new anecdotes from time to time, which intereſt the public curioſity either by the ſubject itſelf, or by the name of the perſonages treated of.

Speaking of General Lally—"He had long had a preſentiment (ſays Citizen De Sales) of all the horror of his deſtiny; he deſerved it, perhaps, becauſe he had not the courage to withdraw himſelf from it. I repeat, from the very mouth of the illuſtrious Maleſherbes, that a few days before the ſentence of the Parliament, this unfortunate man, walking with an officer of the guard in the garden of the Baſtille, the latter, after having ſpoken with ſome energy of the ſavage pleaſure which men of the long-robe take in ſhortening by the head a *militaire*, loaded with titles, with ribbons, and with wounds, conducted his priſoner towards the foſſes, which were hardly five feet deep in water, and having let him take a glimpſe of the ſuperficial depth, Lally exclaimed, '*Eh! que feroit un homme d'honneur qui s'appercevroit?*—' Well, what ſhould a man of honour do when he perceived? . . . The officer replied, '*Un homme d'honneur ne s'appercevroit de rien*'—A man of honour would perceive nothing—and that inſtant quitting the General, under ſome pretext or other, he went to walk at the extremity oppoſite to the garden. Lally, alone, for a moment ſteadily eyes the foſſe, and the diſtance of the two banks, and quietly returns to the officer of the guard, who ſmiled with diſdain at ſo much ignominy."

This picture of the reign of Louis XV. terminates in the following manner:

"Thus the abject and immoral drama of the reign of Louis XV. was wound up; for the former part has ſome claims to an honourable mention in hiſtory. It is certain, that as long as the Prince could be himſelf, he performed as a king the good which he always deſired as a man. He had a title to the eſteem of Europe.

"We muſt not forget that the firſt words which he pronounced when he commenced his reign, were thoſe memorable ones—*à la Titus*; which the idolatry of nations has ſo long ſanctioned. In general, his diſpoſition was mild, and the effuſion of blood was painful even to his juſtice.

"Neither ſhould we ever forget that France never enjoyed a greater maſs of happineſs than between the peace of Aix-la Chapelle, in 1748, and that of 1756, which united the two thrones of Vienna and of Verſailles. Europe, during theſe eight years, might be compared to a large family, all the parents of which ſeemed good and juſt, and the children gay, opulent, and happy.

"It was alſo towards this memorable epoch that the arts, the uſeful diſcoveries and improvements (not perturbatory, *non perturbatrices*, according to the expreſſion of Citizen de Sales) were the moſt encouraged. Then it was that Duhamel gave a new ſtimulus to agriculture; then the manufactures were rapidly advanced under the mechanic genius of Vaucanſon; then were projected ſcientific voyages to the pole and to the equator, which created a new aſtronomy for geographers and aſtronomers.

"It reſults from this picture, that if we were to divide the reign of Louis XV. into two parts, ſo that the viceroyalty of the favourite Pompadour ſhould make the intermediate line, it would be found that the monarch, placed in the one part, ought never to have been born; and that, tranſported into the other part, he ſhould never have died."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

CITIZEN SYLVESTRE has read a Note on the long two or three years old wool of the ſheep of Rambouillet.

The facts the moſt eaſy to verify, are ſometimes, notwithſtanding, in rural economy the ſubject of conſiderable miſtakes. For example, it has been long thought that ſheep loſe their wool every year, and this aſſertion, though deſtitute of foundation, has been advanced in works which otherwiſe enjoy a well-merited conſideration. The members of the Council of Agriculture of the Miniſter of the Interior, charged with the details of the national flock of Rambouillet, wiſhed to verify this aſſertion: in conſequence, they left, during two or three years, ſome ſheep without ſhearing them, and they obtained, without any diminution, a long wool, of equal fineneſs, and which affords, in weight, a quantity equal to that which two or three ſhearings would have produced. This experiment likewiſe opens a new branch to the national induſtry: ſome long wool, obtained from fine-woolled animals, was put into the hands of different French manufacturers, and produced caſſimeres, which were ſhown at the general exhibition of the products of French induſtry, and advantageouſly ſupported a compariſon with the fineſt Engliſh caſſimeres. It was obſerved, that animals loaded with this long and heavy fleece had not ſuffered materially; and this new ſpecies of induſtry may be practiſed without inconvenience by the inhabitants of the country on ſome individuals of their flocks.

Citizen VAUQUELIN has communicated a Note on the nature of the earth which is eaten by the inhabitants of New Caledonia. We have already noticed, in a former number of this Magazine, a letter of M. Humboldt to Citizen Fourcroy, in which that learned traveller makes mention of an earth which the Otomagues eat, when they are diſtreſſed by a ſcarcity of victuals. Citizen Labillardière has ſhewn, by an obſervation made in a part of the world very diſtant from that which the Otomagues inhabit, a fact equally ſingular. When the inhabitants of New Caledonia are preſſed by hunger, they eat a pretty large quantity of a greeniſh, tender, and friable ſteatite. We may eaſily conceive how the frightful practice of eating priſoners of war has been introduced among ſavage hordes, reduced to ſuch a ſcarcity, that they are obliged to ſuſpend their hunger by diſtending their ſtomach and inteſtines with an earthy ſubſtance, which has no other alimentary quality in it, than that of being light and friable.—Citizen Vauquelin wiſhed to examine the nature of this earth, and to ſee whether it contained any thing nutritious. He has analyſed, by the uſual methods, ſome parcels of it which have been tranſmitted to him by Citizen Labillardière. This earth is ſoft to the touch, formed of ſmall ſtringy portions, eaſy to be divided; it becomes red in the fire, and loſes $\frac{4}{100}$ of its weight. It is compoſed of 37 parts of pure magneſia, 36 of ſiliceous matter, 17 of oxyde, 3 or 4 of water, and 2 or 3 of lime and of copper. It does not contain, therefore, any nutritive parts, and can only be conſidered as ſand or ballaſt—a ſort of mechanical method of ſuſpending the anguiſh cauſed by hunger.

The ſame Citizen has read a notice on blue oxydated iron. This ſubſtance, ſent to the Council of Mines, by M. the Baron de Molt, has a light-blue colour; it preſents itſelf under the form of ſmall iſolated maſſes, in cavities or clefts of quartz, and of hard greeniſh ſteatite. It is friable, but a little unctuous to the touch. It is diſcoloured in the fire of the blow-pipe, and melts afterwards into a white greeniſh glaſs. It is not diſcoloured either by acids, or by weak alkalis; which diſtinguiſhes this ſubſtance from *lapis lazuli*, and from pruſſiate of iron.

This blue ſubſtance communicates to muriatic acid, in which it has been put for digeſtion, a ſaffron yellow colour, and it becomes diſcoloured a little; but we cannot diſcolour it entirely without diſſolving it at the ſame time; then there remains only a ſmall quantity of ſiliceous matter. In examining the muriatic acid which has ſerved in this operation, we find that it has diſſolved alumine, calx and oxyde of iron. We do not diſcover, beſides, in this matter, either manganeſe, or ſulphurated hydrogen, or phoſphoric acid, ſubſtances to which the blue colour of this oxyde of iron might naturally be attributed. It remains, then, to determine what may be the cauſe of the remarkable colour of this oxyde, a colour which it has not been poſſible hitherto to give to this metal by any chymical operation. It appears only that the iron is carried in this oxyde to the degree of oxygenation next to the maximum.

The ſame Citizen has read a Note on the ſaline ſubſtance named muriacite of Saltzburg. This matter, named by Cit. Haüy gypſiferous muriated kali, or ſoda, has been likewiſe

wife ſent to the Council of Mines by M. the Baron de Molt. Cit. Vauquelin has found in it, as well as Klaproth, the union of ſulphate of lime with muriate of ſoda, which gives to the former the property of cryſtallizing in cubes; but he has further remarked, that 100 grains of this ſubſtance, broken in ſmall pieces, expoſed to the moſt violent fire during half an hour, loſt nothing of their weight; they only became a little opaque. It is ſingular enough to ſee a cryſtallized ſalt entirely deprived of water of cryſtallization, although this ſalt is compoſed of two other ſalts, which uſually contain a pretty large quantity of it.

Citizen GILLET has read a Note on the diſcovery of emeralds in France.

Citizen Lelievre, member of the Council of Mines, going from Paris to Limoges, found, on ſome ſtones deſigned for repairing the road, ſome priſms, ſufficiently characteriſed to be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by him, and afterwards by Citizen Haüy, for the beril or emerald. The analyſis which Citizen Vauquelin has made of this ſubſtance, has confirmed this diſcovery, by demonſtrating that there is glucine found in theſe cryſtals, an earth characteriſtical of the emerald. Among the ſubſtances which have been thought foreign to the ſoil of France, this is not the only one that has been diſcovered of late in that country. Citizen Gillet mentions the following mineral ſubſtances which have been found a little before the Revolution:—arragonite, anataſe, koupholite, ſtilbite, dypire, minitite ſilex, phoſphate of lead, native antimony, iron carburé or plombagine. Since that epoch, and notwithſtanding the ſmall number of journies made by ſcientific men, there have been found the dolomie, a porphyroid rock with a calcareous baſe, the ſulfate ſtrontaine, the quartz avanturiné, the anthracite, the ferruginated ſcheelin (wolfram), the oxydated titane, oxydated antimony, chroated iron, oxydated urane, and arſeniated lead.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.*

CHEMISTRY AND SURGERY.

IN Dr. ROBERT KENNEDY's "Chemical Analyſis of an uncommon Species of the Zeolite," after a deſcription of the place where it was found—of the ſhape and arrangement of its fibres, which he conceives to be plainly the effects of cryſtallization—the following curious properties are mentioned as belonging to this ſpecies: It appears luminous in a dark place, both by friction and heat: a very ſlight degree of friction produces this effect; for a perſon can eaſily diſtinguiſh a phoſphoric light, even if he only draw his finger acroſs it. When ſtruck with a hammer in ſuch a manner that ſmall fragments are driven off, they appear luminous in paſſing through the air, and continue to ſhine for a moment after falling to the ground: and a hard body drawn over it leaves a track of light, which remains a ſecond or two viſible. When a piece of the ſtone is pounded quickly in a mortar, a ſtrong light is emitted; but, after being wholly reduced to powder, it no longer ſhines.

Small fragments of this zeolite, placed on hot iron or clay, become luminous; but being once made red-hot, it is deprived of the property of giving light afterwards by heat, though it ſtill appears faintly luminous by friction.

It can be melted into glaſs, the tranſparency of which is imperfect on account of many minute air-bubbles. When ground to powder, and mixed with a proportionate quantity of the ſulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acids, the mixture becomes a firm jelly in a few minutes.—That which is formed by the nitric or muriatic, is nearly tranſparent; but, as the ſtone contains a conſiderable quantity of lime, that formed with the ſulphuric is white and opake, on account of the ſulphat of lime which is generated.

According to Dr. Kennedy's experiments, which are given at length in this paper, 100 grains of this zeolite contain

Silex	51·5
Lime	32.
Argil	·5
Oxyd of iron	·5
Soda, about	8.5
Carbonic acid, and other volatile matters	5.0
	98.

with ſome traces of magneſia.

Obſervations by Dr. Kennedy.—This ſtone reſembles ſome of the varieties of the Tremolite, mentioned by Sauſſure, in the property of giving a phoſphoric light by friction. Its ſpecific gravity is greater than that of the zeolites in general; in other reſpects it has the principal characters of a zeolite, in having been found in a whin

* Vol. v. Part ii. of the Tranſactions of this Society, 1802.

a whin rock, adhering to a prenhite, and in producing a jelly with acids.

Mr. THOMAS BLIZZARD, F.R.S. has given an intereſting caſe of a woman who died ſuddenly, after conſiderable fatigue, and who, juſt before her death, expreſſed a deſire that her body might be examined, on account of ſome very extraordinary ſenſations that ſhe had felt for a ſhort time before this attack.

It appears that ſhe had been ſix times pregnant, and, of theſe, twice delivered of a living child: the cauſe of her death was owing to an extra-uterine geſtation having taken place, by which the proceſs was going on in the fallopian-tube, the embryo having reſted there, inſtead of paſſing to the cavity of the uterus: that the tube had enlarged to the greateſt capable extent, and then burſt. Mr. Blizzard makes the following obſervations on this caſe:

"The very early impregnation after abortion is a circumſtance that ſeems entitled to remark. Only five weeks had intervened between her laſt miſcarriage and her death; and it muſt be ſuppoſed that impregnation happened a conſiderable time before her death, from the changes which had evidently taken place. If I might be allowed to venture a conjecture of theſe phenomena, does it not appear that there might have been ſome irregular contraction of the fallopian-tube, which is probably muſcular, that cauſed the embryo to reſt where it did? It was proved there was no permanent cauſe of obſtruction in the tube."

This paper is accompanied with two plates, elucidating the fact.

MATHEMATICS AND METEOROLOGY.

Mr. JAMES IVORY has given in a very elaborate paper, "A new and univerſal Solution of Kepler's Problem," *To draw a ſtraight line from an eccentric point in the diameter of a ſemicircle, ſo that the whole ſemicircle may be to the ſector in a given ratio.*

The rules and formulas of computation deduced by Mr. Ivory from the analyſis, are, he conceives, in all caſes whatever, ſufficient for computing the eccentric anomaly, when the mean anomaly is given.—They embrace the problem in its fulleſt extent, and, in point of univerſality, nothing more can be deſired. Hence is obtained a general and direct method of determining the motion of a body deſcribing an elliptic orbit, whether the eccentricity of the orbit be ſmall or great, ſo as even to comprehend the caſe when the orbit, having become indefinitely flattened, the motion of the body is no longer in a curve, but in ſtraight line tending to the center of forces.

In order to illuſtrate the method of computation required by the rules which he has inveſtigated, the author ſubjoins two examples, of which the firſt is "To draw a chord from the extremity of the diameter of a ſemicircle, that ſhall divide the ſemicircle into two equal parts." The ſecond is, "From a given point in the circumference of a circle, to draw two chords that ſhall divide the circle into three equal parts."

As the only caſes of Kepler's problem which are intereſting to the aſtronomical obſerver are, when the eccentricity is very ſmall, and when it is very great; that is, the caſe of the planets, all of which deſcribe orbits nearly circular; and the caſe of comets, which move in eccentric orbits; Mr. Ivory conceives that in the former part of the paper he has accompliſhed all that was neceſſary as to the theory; and, as a proper ſequel, he now applies the general method, firſt to the planets, and then to the finding the anomaly of the eccentric of the comet of 1682, and which re-appeared in 1759, according to the prediction of Dr. Halley. The author laſtly applies the problem to find the true place of a comet in an eccentric orbit.

The other mathematical paper in this part of the Tranſactions is entitled "A new Method of expreſſing the co-efficients of the Developement of the Algebraic Formula $(a^2 \times b^2 - 2ab\cos\phi)^n$ by means of the Perimeters of two Ellipſes, when n denotes the half of any odd Number; together with an Appendix, containing the Inveſtigation of a Formula for the Rectification of any Arch of an Ellipſe.—By WILLIAM WALLACE."—This paper admits, as the mathematician will perceive, of no abridgment.

Mr. PLAYFAIR'S Meteorological Abſtract for the Years 1797, 1798, and 1799, is a very intereſting paper. As this is a ſubject which obtains more of the public attention at preſent than was formerly attached to it; and, as philoſophers in various parts of Europe have repeatedly called upon men of obſervation to purſue it as a ſcience, from which, it is hoped, great advantages may eventually be derived, we ſhall give Mr. Playfair's method of recording meteorological facts.

To repreſent more accurately the progreſs of the ſeaſons, every month is divided into three parts, and the ſtate of the barometer and thermometer is given for

for each of these divisions. In his tables, the three first columns contain the greatest, least, and mean heights of the barometer, for each division of the month; and the fourth column gives the temperature of the air in the room where the barometer is kept; the fifth and sixth columns shew the greatest height of the thermometer in the air that was observed during the ten days to which the numbers refer; the next three give the mean heights as observed at three different times every day, viz. at 8 in the morning, 10 in the evening, and, as nearly as possible, when the day is warmest, that is, sometime between mid-day and three in the afternoon. The mean of all these is taken for the mean temperature of the day; which being computed for each day, the mean of all these mean temperatures is set down as a medium temperature of the air for every one of the thirty-six divisions of the year. The mean of the three divisions of every month is given in the next column, under the title of The Mean Temperature of the Month.

"It is presumed (Mr. Playfair says) that the mean temperatures, which are points most difficult to be ascertained, are given with tolerable exactness, as they are deduced from three observations made every day, of which the first, that at 8 in the morning, is itself not far from the medium temperature of the whole day;* and the other two are as near as circumstances will allow to the two extremes of greatest heat and cold."

At Edinburgh, the mean temperature of the year 1797 was 48°.04; of the year 1798 it was 49.28; and of the year 1799 it was only 46.13.

Mr. Playfair's remarks on the weather of each year are judicious and interesting: we shall quote part of what he says respecting the year 1799.

"The mean temperature of the whole year is 46°.13, more than 1°.8 below the usual mean (48°). But the mean temperature of the season of vegetation, computed from the 20th of March to the 20th of October, is no more than 51°.27, almost 5° below that of the preceding year. This deficiency of temperature may appear at first sight hardly adequate to that deficiency in the crop which is ascribed to it; but it should be considered that vegetation scarcely proceeds at all with a temperature under 40°, so that this may not improperly be regarded as the point of heat at which vegetation begins, and the boundary, in as much, at least, as respects agriculture, between fruitfulness and sterility. Now, 56° is the mean temperature of a good season in this country (Edinburgh), as we know from the instance of 1798; and therefore 16° of heat is the whole distance between the mere germination of vegetables, and the fullest maturity they can attain in our climate. A deficiency of 5°, therefore, which is nearly one-third of the whole 16°, must necessarily be accompanied with great deficiency in the maturity of all vegetable productions.

"Whether the quantity of the crop may be expected to be proportional to the excess of the mean temperature of the vegetating-season above 40°, or if it be in a greater or a less ratio, may deserve to be more accurately considered. There is, however, reason to think that the variations of the crop, at least of the corn-crop, will be greater than in proportion to the variations of temperature; for, if the mean heat of the vegetating-season were to fall as much below that of 1799, as the heat of 1799 did below that of 1798, it would be reduced to 46°, a temperature so low as would certainly prevent the ripening of corn altogether."

The quantity of rain which fell in Edinburgh was equal in depth to 25.360 inches in 1797; to 23.855 in 1798, and to 25.874 in 1799. Mr. Playfair has not mentioned at what height his rain-guage stands, which is very material to be known.

The Royal Academy of Berlin, among other prizes, has offered a triple one, for the best Dissertation on the Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Papers on this subject to be received till the 1st of May, 1806. Another prize is offered for the best answer to the following question:—"Has Electricity any Influence on Matters in a State of Fermentation; and what Advantage can be derived from calling forth this Matter, in order to improve the Art of preparing Wine, Beer, Vinegar, and Brandy?"

* By a gentleman who has been in the habit of attending to this subject many years in the neighbourhood of London, the mean temperature is, I believe, reckoned rather about nine in the morning than eight. And it may not be improper to notice, that ten in evening will not, in general, give the greatest degree of cold; accuracy, in the climate of the metropolis, requires the greatest cold to be taken commonly, for the rule is by no means universal, in the morning, some little time before sun-rise.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

Figures of Moſaic Pavements diſcovered at Horkſtow, in Lincolnſhire, large folio.

MR. SAMUEL LYSONS informs the public, in an advertiſement prefixed to this number, that the plates of Moſaic Pavements diſcovered at Horkſtow, here offered to the public, are the beginning of a work, in which it is propoſed to exhibit figures of the moſt remarkable Roman antiquities diſcovered in Great Britain, under the title of "RELIQUIÆ ROMANÆ," to be publiſhed in ſeparate parts, four of which will make a volume. With the fourth part will be given a general title-page, and table of contents.

The ſecond part, which was publiſhed May 1, 1802, conſiſts of twelve plates, repreſenting the remains of two temples, inſcriptions, &c. diſcovered at Bath.

The third part will contain ten plates, repreſenting ſeveral Moſaic pavements, diſcovered near Frampton, in Dorſetſhire; coloured after the originals.

Of a work of this kind it is impoſſible to aſcertain the extent, as that muſt, in a great meaſure, depend on future diſcoveries.

To the well-known taſte and talents of Mr. Lyſons this work does great credit. The prints are exactly copied and coloured from the original pavement, and the ſpecimens muſt be highly intereſting to the virtuoſi, as well as the antiquary.

Plate I. repreſents a view taken from Horkſtow-hall, the ſeat of the Hon. Admiral Shirley. In the diſtance are ſeen the River Humber, and the Yorkſhire coaſt. The fore-ground ſhews the ſituation of a Moſaic pavement, accidentally diſcovered, in the year 1796, in a cloſe adjoining to the garden, by labourers employed in making a kitchen-garden: it lay at the depth of about three feet below the ſurface of the ground.

This view makes a ſingularly pleaſing little landſcape; the figures are well drawn, and the whole beautifully coloured; but, conſidering the general taſte it diſplays, we were rather ſurpriſed, that the artiſt did not vary his point of view, ſo as to have avoided the number of parallel lines, which riſe one above another, and hurt the eye.

Plate II. is a map, ſhewing the ſituation of the ſeveral Roman remains, in the neighbourhood of Horkſtow.

Plate III. repreſents what remains of the compartment at the weſt end of the large Moſaic pavement. This compartment has originally conſiſted of a circle, eighteen feet ſix inches in diameter, divided into eight ſmaller compartments by radii proceeding from a ſmall circle in the centre. This ſmall circle contains a figure of Orpheus, with the Phrygian bonnet on his head, playing on his lyre, and attended by animals; in the ſmaller compartments, of which two only remain entire, are repreſented various birds and beaſts. The circles and radii are formed by a ſingle twiſted guilloche of three colours—bluiſh-grey, red, and white. The larger circle is incloſed within a ſquare border, of a zig-zag pattern, bluiſh-grey and white; each of its ſpandrils appears to have been filled with a large head, having a red croſs on each ſide; only one of theſe heads remains. Among the fragments of animals, which remain, may be diſtinguiſhed an elephant, a bear, and the fragment of a boar.

Plate IV. contains the central compartment of the pavement, conſiſting of a circle, fifteen feet, three inches, in diameter, incloſed within an ornamented border. The four ſpandrils are occupied by figures of Titans, whoſe lower extremities end in ſerpents, and whoſe arms ſupport the circle. In the centre of theſe four compartments are ſmall circles, containing Bacchanalian figures, on a dark blue ground, on either ſide of which are Tritons, Nereids, Cupids, and marine monſters, on a red ground: within theſe are figures of genii, dancing round a baſket of flowers. The centre of this diviſion is deſtroyed. It is moſt probable, that the radii proceeded from a ſmaller circle, near the centre, as repreſented in the reſtored deſign, Plate VI.

Plate V. repreſents a chariot race.

Plate VI. is drawn with great taſte and ſpirit, by *Robert Smirke, Eſq. R. A.* and repreſents *the general deſign of the large pavement reſtored.* When the figures here delineated are compared with the detached parts which precede them, Mr. Smirke's pencil appears to have had a magical effect; touched by the ſpear of Ithuriel, each of the figures have ſtarted into life. Yet, highly as we think of the labours of the artiſt, we ſuſpect it does not

give

give an idea of the ancient Mosaic. The figures are exquisitely turned, and highly spirited, and the colouring of the back-ground has more of a French than a Roman appearance. It is in an elegant and masterly style, and is altogether a very fine specimen of art.

Plate VII. Fragment of a Mosaic pavement.

In the second Number are comprised, REMAINS OF TWO TEMPLES AND OTHER ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT BATH.

Plate I. represents fragments of the capital, and base of a column, discovered in the year 1790, in the city of Bath, on digging the foundation for the new pump-room and baths.

Plate II. Several fragments of a cornice, richly ornamented with foliage and flowers.

Plate III. The capital and entablature restored.

Plate IV. Fragment of the shaft, architrave, &c.

Plate V. exhibits the portico of a temple, restored from the several fragments above described. The figures which remain, Mr. Lysons apprehends, clearly indicate this to have been a Temple of Minerva, and conjectures it to have been the same which is mentioned by Solinus, when speaking of the hot-springs in this island, and the magnificent buildings, which had been erected for their reception. This portico is uncommonly elegant.

Plate VI. contains figures of several fragments, discovered at the same time, and near the same place. These appear to have belonged to another building of much smaller dimensions than the Temple of Minerva.

PlateVII. Sepresents the fragments restored, and they exhibit a temple or chapel dedicated to Minerva Medica, who appears to have been worshipped at this place, under the name of Sul or Sulminerva, of which a word, in an inscription which is subjoined, is evidently a fragment. This little temple is in a very good taste.

Plate VIII. Several fragments, one of which represents an altar, with two figures, one of Jupiter, the other of Hercules. The back-ground of this print, and indeed all the others, is admirably adapted to give relief to the fragments.

Plate IX. represents the mutilated remains of a figure in a niche.

Plate X. A votive altar, found on the scite of the pump room. It is dedicated to the Goddess SUL, for the health and safety of Aufidius Maximus, a centurion of the sixth legion, by Aufidius Lemnus, his freed-man.

Plate XI. represents an inscribed stone, found in the year 1753, about five feet under ground, in digging a cellar at the lower end of Stall-street, and some other curious fragments.

Plate XII. represents a monumental stone, found in the year 1753, in digging a vault in the market place.

For any farther account of this interesting work we have not room, and the above may enable our readers to form a general idea of its merit. In printing, drawing, and engraving, it is got up in a way that does great honour to the editor; and he very handsomely acknowledges having obtained the assistance of two young artists, whose merits are well-known to the public, Mr. Robert Smirke, jun. and Mr. William Daniell; by the former the architectural parts were accurately measured and drawn, and the experienced hand of the latter will be easily recognised in the masterly engravings.

The Cottager's Wife, and the Female Fern-cutter, Companion prints; painted and engraved by R. Westall.

The style of engraving of these prints is admirably calculated for Westall's manner of drawing. They are etched partly on soft ground, and partly aqua-tinted, and the impressions so finished, that to a casual observer they have all the effect of drawings. The engraver's great (and, we might almost say, only) object seems to be to make a ground-work for the colouring; and, for attaining that purpose, it is better adapted than any process we have hitherto seen The prints are exquisitely coloured, and the general design of the Cottager's Wife is extremely engaging and beautiful.

An Old Shepherd in a Storm; R. Westall, R.A. pinxit. R. Medows sculpt.

Westall's designs are, generally speaking, made in so good a taste, that we feel hurt at being compelled to point out any of their errors. When the picture from which this print is engraven was exhibited, we remember it being remarked, that there was too much space and vacuity in the back-ground, where, when the figures are so large, there surely ought to be some variety of form, somewhat of motion, that the transition to the figures may not be too abrupt. Where it is left so naked, as in this instance, it gives the idea of a figure standing before a great looking-glass.

glass. Westall's drawings are usually faithful transcripts of simple unaffected nature; but this figure borders upon that imaginary race, with which some of our inferior artists people their canvas, and, with a little alteration in the habiliments, might pass for a saint as well as a shepherd. It is well engraved in the chalk manner.

William Godwin; J. Northcote pinxt. G. Dawe sculpt.

This is a very good portrait, and a correct likeness, but it gives the idea of a much larger man than Mr. Godwin.

Richard Brothers, King of the Hebrews; small Oval, with an Apostolic Crown, &c. over the Frame, and a Vignette, with a Landscape, and a Number of Figures beneath it, &c. G. Riebau inv. J. Grig sculpt.

To do justice to the *curious* portrait of this *curious* character, it seems absolutely necessary to insert the following very *curious* description, which is given with it:—"The design of the representation annexed, is to convey to the mind, in the most pleasing manner, all that is good, with all that is grateful. To begin then with the eye at the top, in the midst of fine summer clouds, after a refreshing rain, as Providence seeing all, and blessing all, and as the fifteenth verse of the thirty-fifth Psalm says—'*The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry.*'—The apostolic crown, with twelve stars, alluding to the twelve tribes of which he is King; each star composed of a valuable gem, viz. sardonyx, emerald, chalcedony, sapphire, jasper, amethyst, jacinth, chrysoprasus, topas, beryl, chrysolite, and sardius,

Innocence and simplicity are pictured in the doves, as emblems of love; a flying scroll, on which is written the first thought of every good man, to

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Underneath which *behold* the portrait of a man, who suffered seven years' confinement in a private prison for publishing the word of God as revealed; suffering in lieu of his people! Here, Reader, pause, and contemplate the wonderful goodness of God.

In the vignette is a distant view of a grand city; on the right, a sea-port, with bales, casks, ships loading, waggons and horses, &c. richly descriptive of trade. Industry, the great source of wealth, by ploughing, reaping, spinning, and building. The vine against a farm-house, and olive-trees behind it, allude to the second concern of man, and describe the land abounding with corn, wine, and oil: things which rejoice the heart; while the bee-hives and cow-milking denote it flowing with milk and honey; domestic or paternal care, by the hen and chickens; the groupe of figures, in the fore-ground of a pleasing landscape, appear happy and dancing, expressive of gratitude for the bounteous care of God; while the lion lying down, the children playing in security around him, and the little lambs feeding, all proclaim the joyful heart, while the rich cornucopia closes the scene, with abundance of Nature's choicest gifts, thus depicting peace and plenty.

To the lovers of TRUTH and REVEALED KNOWLEDGE, this plate is most respectfully dedicated, by their humble servant, GEORGE RIEBAU."

Such is the singular inscription prefixed to the portraiture of this singular personage; but, singular as it may appear, a portrait that was published from the burin of a very eminent artist, about seven years ago, had one still more extraordinary. Thus it was worded—"RICHARD BROTHERS, PRINCE OF THE HEBREWS. *Fully believing this to be the man whom God has appointed, I engrave his likeness. William Sharpe, No. 8, Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, April 16, 1795.*

Mr. Raphael Smith, whose portraits of Mr. Fox, Lord Holland, &c. were so much approved, has nearly finished a portrait of M. Otto, and one of his Secretaries, which are considered, by those who know the parties, to be very strong resemblances of the originals, and designed in his usual masterly style.

The following paragraph, aimed at the reputations of a number of respectable artists, might possibly originate in ignorance, or misinformation—possibly in malice. If the writer intended it as *wit*, it is of that puzzling nature, that it ought to be explained, for the world will never find it out.

Morning Advertiser, Friday, Nov. 5, 1802.—"Last Monday, there was a general meeting of the Royal Academicians, at Somerset-house, to elect an associate engraver, in the room of the late Mr. John Browne; and, though there were eight candidates, it was adjudged, that neither of them possessed sufficient merit to entitle him to that honour."

This is not true. The fact is, that the election was postponed, from an informality

formality in the proceedings. It is required, by a law in the Academy, that the ſpecimens be ſent, and remain at the Academy *one month* before the time of election; but the notice given by the ſecretary required them to be ſent in on the 27th of October, which was only *four days previous to the election*. After much debate, it was reſolved by the Academicians, to adhere ſtrictly to the laws of the Academy, and put off the election, as informal, until next year.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. DICKSON, of Hendon, in Middleſex, who has been ſeveral years engaged upon a complete and elaborate Syſtem of PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, which includes all the modern improvements and diſcoveries, is at length ſo far advanced, that his work may be expected to appear towards the middle of January. It will be illuſtrated with about fifty copper-plates, repreſenting implements, buildings, breeds of cattle, &c. &c. &c.

Dr. DARWIN's poem, intitled the Origin of Society, which has been delayed ſome months for ornamental engravings, will certainly make its appearance before Chriſtmas.

Mr. TODD, the editor of a late edition of Milton's works, has in the preſs an edition of the works of Spenſer.

Mr. DALLAS is preparing a Hiſtory of the Maroons, accompanied by a ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Iſland of Jamaica.

A volume of the Poems of the late Rev. HENRY MOORE, of Liſkeard, in Cornwall, is in the preſs, to be edited by Dr. AIKIN. A handſome ſubſcription was raiſing for the worthy author, but he was taken off by death ſince it was ſet on foot. The work will be publiſhed in the form propoſed, and it is left to ſubſcribers to take copies at their option.

Mr. SHARPE, of Piccadilly, is about to commence a publication, in parts, of the *Engliſh Claſſics*, on a very ſuperb ſcale in point of embelliſhment, and printed on a new and elegant type, yet at an expence ſo moderate, as to be juſtified only by the proſpect of extenſive encouragement. Eſſays, Biographical and Critical, by Dr. DRAKE, author of "Literary Hours," &c. will be prefixed, in illuſtration of the different claſſics compriſed in the plan.

Dr. CAREY (to whom the public are already indebted for a valuable Treatiſe on the LATIN PROSODY, beſides ſeveral eſteemed tranſlations from the French, and a variety of occaſional Eſſays), will ſhortly ſend forth a new edition of DRYDEN'S VIRGIL, which promiſes to afford gratification to the admirers of either the Roman or the Engliſh bard; having carefully conſulted the early copies of the Tranſlation, and compared it with the original Latin, for the purpoſe of correcting the numerous errors, which have diſfigured and obſcured Dryden's performance, from the time of its firſt publication down to the preſent day.

The Rev. Mr. EVANSON is preparing for the preſs the work that has been long expected by his friends, under the title of "Reflections upon the State of Religion in Chriſtendom, particularly in thoſe Parts of Europe that are within the Limits of the Weſtern Roman Empire, at the Commencement of the nineteenth Century of the Chriſtian Era." It is expected to be ready for publication about the middle of January.

Meſſrs. LANDSEER and CRAIG will ſoon have ready for publication, an engraved View of the Town of Manchester. The ſize, eighteen inches by twelve.

Mr. VIDLER has in the preſs fourteen Letters to Mr. Fuller, on the Subject of Univerſal Reſtoration; with an Introductory Preface, containing a ſtatement of facts relative to the controverſy on that ſubject, betwixt Mr. Fuller and himſelf; to which are ſubjoined, Notes, containing Strictures on Scrutator's Review of that Controverſy.

A "*Gradus ad Cantabrigiam*; or, a Dictionary of Terms, Academical, Colloquial, or *Cant*, which are uſed at the Univerſity of Cambridge, with a Variety of curious and entertaining Illuſtrations," will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

The Rev. JOSEPH BARRETT, of Ormſkirk, is preparing for the preſs, a new Syſtem of Modern Geography for the Uſe of Schools.

The ſecond volume will ſpeedily be publiſhed of "The Adviſer; or, Literary and Scientific Tribunal;" being a collection of Eſſays, containing obſervations on the ſubjects which moſt intereſt the human race, and which are beſt calculated to promote their welfare. The work is undertaken by the joint concurrence of a ſociety of literary men, who deſcribe themſelves as wiſhing to promote the circulation of this great and important truth—"that the virtue and happineſs of mankind are always proportioned to the quantity of diffuſed knowledge."

Mr J. MALTON will publiſh, early in January, a Collection of Deſigns for VILLAS, accompanied with letter-preſs deſcriptions, and various thoughts on the ſubject of building, particularly a Diſſertation on Lighting of Apartments. This work will be in the ſame ſize as his work on *Britiſh Cottage-Architecture*, and may be conſidered an extenſion of the ſame ſubject, in more elegant rural ſtructures.

The Uſe of the Definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Teſtament, will ſhortly be farther inveſtigated, in ſix other letters, addreſſed to GRANVILLE SHARP, Eſq. which are in the preſs.

A new edition, intended as a *Vade-mecum*, of the late Dr. LAW's (Biſhop of Carliſle) Two Diſcourſes—on the Life and Character of Chriſt, and on the Benefit procured by his Death, in regard to our Mortality, is in the preſs. This impreſſion is taken from the laſt edition, printed, in his Lordſhip's life time, at Carliſle, 1784.

Mr. CUTHBERTSON gives the following account of an experiment by which the two kinds of electricity are diſtinguiſhed, or the direction of the fluid is aſcertained:—Inſulate two wires, furniſhed at each end with a ball, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; connect one with the poſitive, and the other with the negative, conductor of a machine; the balls ſhould be four inches aſunder, and between them, at equal diſtances from each place, a lighted candle, with the center of its flame nearly on a level with the centers of the balls: if the machine be put into motion, the flame will waver very much, and ſeem to incline rather more to the negative ball, than to the poſitive one; after about fifty revolutions, the negative ball will grow warm, and the poſitive ball remain cold; if the revolution be continued to about 202, the negative ball will be too hot for the hand to touch, while the other remains as cold as at the beginning.

Mr. EZEKIEL WALKER has diſcovered a cheap method of producing light, which he thinks poſſeſſes advantages much ſuperior to the common modes of illumination. This light generates no ſmoke, nor does it require the aid of ſnuffers.

Mr. THOMAS SALMON, of Canterbury, has given a deſcription of a ſimple method for clearing apartments from noxious air. He carries an air-tight metallic tube from the upper part of the place in which the noxious air is generated, as common-ſhores, ceſs-pools, privies, &c. with an aſcent towards the kitchen or other chimney, whoſe fire is moſt frequently kept, and joined to the lower part of the back of the grate; a pipe is alſo fixed at the upper part of the grate, which is made to conduct the neareſt way out of the houſe. By this method, Mr. Salmon ſays, holds of ſhips may be ventilated without labour or expence, by paſſing the metal pipe through the cabin or other fire, and that deſtruction of grain prevented that was experienced during the late ſcarcity.

Mr. RAWSTHORNE, the architect, who reſides near York, has lately invented a new kind of bricks, dove-tailed into each other, for conſtructing arches for the cieling of rooms, &c. in lieu of timber. This method requires very little, if any, additional thickneſs of walls or abuttments, and it may be conſtructed ſo as to be perfectly ſecure to any ſpan, and is likewiſe a ſecurity againſt fire. The expence of finiſhing buildings by it is little more than that of timber.

It is ſaid, that a method has been diſcovered of aſcertaining the longitude at ſea, by means of a magnetic ball floating in a baſin of quickſilver. Beſides its polarity, the magnet is on this theory ſuppoſed to have a propenſity to retain its relative poſition on the earth; that is to ſay, it turns upon an axis, like the earth, one part always pointing to the polar ſtar, ſo that in ſailing round the world, the little ball would make a complete revolution on its axis.

From ſome late experiments made by Mr. FRANCILLON, it appears, that a mixture, conſiſting of ſix parts of gold, and one of platina, gives a metal of a beautiful colour, great malleability, and capable of receiving an exceedingly fine poliſh, more unalterable than gold, when expoſed to the action of ſulphuriſed hydrogen, and other agents.

Mr.

Mr. DROZ, who was for a conſiderable time in the employ of Mr. Boulton, at the manufactory of Soho, near Birmingham, has lately conſtructed, at Paris, a machine for coining, which has attracted the notice of the French Government.

The Indian Hand-mill for grinding grain is, like moſt other Indian inventions, characteriſed by conſiderable ſimplicity and effect, and merits the public attention. Its cheapneſs and general utility are ſuch, that the meaneſt hut in India is never without one. The whole grain uſed by the natives of India is ground in theſe mills, and chiefly by women, who appear to execute the taſk with aſtoniſhing eaſe. A woman will continue grinding with this mill ſeveral hours, and in this time ſhe will reduce a very conſiderable quantity of grain into flour.

Our Lady of Loretto.—The ſtatue reſtored by the French remains ſtill at Rome, whilſt her throne at Loretto is uſurped by another; and their contending partizans have not yet been able to ſettle which of them is genuine. Soon after the Virgin was carried away from Loretto by the ſacrilegious French raviſhers, a holyMonk of that town introduced another into the chapel, aſſerting that, having been forewarned of her danger in a viſion, he had concealed the genuine miraculous ſtatue, and delivered a ſubſtitute into the hands of the enemy. The queſtion is now vehemently agitated, whether the ſtory of the French or of the Monk be deſerving of credit.

Citizen COQUEBERT has lately communicated to the Philomathic Society of Paris a very ſimple proceſs for taking a copy of a recent manuſcript. The proceſs is the more intereſting, as it requires neither machine nor preparation, and may be employed in any ſituation. It conſiſts in putting a little ſugar into common writing ink, and with this the writing is executed upon common paper, ſized as uſual: when a copy is required, *unſized* paper is taken, and lightly moiſtened with a ſponge. The wet paper is then applied to the writing, and a flat-iron (ſuch as is uſed by laundreſſes) of a moderate heat, being lightly paſſed over the unſized paper, the copy is immediately produced.

Citizen HAUY having compared the methods of writing and calculating of ſeveral celebrated blind men, has digeſted into a body of doctrine the beſt productions of experience in this art. His method of *writing* conſiſts in uſing an iron pen, the point of which is not ſplit: by writing without ink, and preſſing on a ſtrong paper, the blind man produces a character in relief, which he can immediately read by paſſing his fingers over the projecting characters on the oppoſite ſide of the paper, in the contrary direction. The relief is ſufficient, provided a ſoft ſurface be placed under the paper, ſuch as leather, blotting paper, &c.

Citizen PICTET gives an account of experiments to prove, that light and heat are *not* the ſame. Oppoſite to each other he places two concave metallic mirrors; in the focus of one he places a lighted candle, and in the focus of the other a very ſenſible air-thermometer: he then places between the foci a piece of very thin and tranſparent glaſs; the thermometer indicating the tranſmiſſion of heat, ſtopped that inſtant. The two mirrors were placed at the diſtance of about twenty-five yards one from the other, in order to determine whether the time of the propagation of the radiant heat, from one focus to the other, could be appreciated. A heated, but not luminous, ball, was ſuſpended at one of the foci, before which a ſcreen was placed. At the inſtant that this obſtacle was removed, the fluid in the thermometer, which was before perfectly at reſt, began to move, and no ſenſible interval could be perceived, between the ſuppreſſion and the effects of the tranſmiſſion of heat.

From ſome experiments in electricity, Citizen TREMERY concludes, that the atmoſpheric air, in its ordinary ſtate, reſiſts the paſſage of the negative, more than the poſitive, fluid, and that the inſulating property of non-conductors cannot be the ſame for both electricities.

The vaccine-inoculation continues to make rapid progreſs in Spain and Italy. In Catalonia 7000 perſons were inoculated in the courſe of nine months; and, by its means, the fatal ravages of the ſmall-pox have been ſtopped in the department of Milla, where, during three months only, 12,000 perſons have ſubmitted to the vaccine operation.

It is of importance to be known, that relief may be expected to navigators ſhipwrecked on a deſert coaſt, by means of incloſing an account of their caſe in a bottle, well-corked, and committed to the waves. A letter, put in a bottle, and thrown overboard at the entrance of the Bay of Biſcay, was, in nine months taken up on the coaſt of Normandy. Another, abandoned to the waves at 42° latitude eaſt of the meridian of Teneriffe, travelled 120 leagues in three weeks, and was taken up

on

on the ſtrand at Cape Prior. It was addreſſed to M. BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE, and was immediately forwarded to him by the French Vice-conſul at Ferrol. A third traverſed upward of 900 leagues, in a direct line, and landed at the Cape of Good Hope, containing an oiled letter, which was ſent to the Governor of the Iſle of France.

M. CAMPE, jun. has lately eſtabliſhed, at Hamburg, a Muſeum or Repoſitory, at which are taken, not only all the principal German, French, and Engliſh journals, to the number of 150, but likewiſe the moſt intereſting new works and copies, or *chef d'œuvres* ſent thither by artiſts, to whom this eſtabliſhment affords a convenient and eligible method of making known their abilities. This Muſeum is ſaid to be the moſt complete in its kind exiſting in that or any other city, and is already encouraged by more than 400 ſubſcribers.

A new metallic ſubſtance has lately been diſcovered in Sweden. The ore has a blackiſh colour, with the metallic aſpect of cryſtals of oxidated tin; its colour is equally dark; its gravity is conſiderable; it ſtrongly ſcratches glaſs. M. EKEBURG has extracted from this mineral a new metallic ſubſtance, to which he gives the name of Tantalite.

Several ſpecimens of paper have been invented by M. PERRIN, of Paris, to guard againſt forgery, for the uſe of banks and commerce in general.

Beſides the handſome library which BONAPARTE has at *Malmaiſon*, he has another at *St. Cloud*, his preſent reſidence. M. RIPAUT, one of the literati who were with him in Egypt, is his librarian, and he is expected to read, in the night-time, to the Firſt Conſul, who is very partial to books and learning.

The famous *Venus di Medicis* is not yet arrived at Paris, but is every day expected. In the mean time, M. CANOVA is occupied in enriching the ſtatuary with the *buſt of Bonaparte*.

M. AMEILHON, Member of the Nation Inſtitute, is about to publiſh the Text and Tranſlation of the Greek Inſcription found at *Roſetta*, which was partly publiſhed by him two years ſince. The ſame gentleman is printing the twenty fifth and twenty-ſixth volumes of the Hiſtory of the Lower Empire, ſerving as a continuation of the celebrated Roman Hiſtories of *Rollin*, *Crevier*, and *Le Beau*.

A Series of the Coſtumes, or Characteriſtic Dreſſes, worn at the German Theatre in Berlin, is now publiſhing there. They were deſigned according to the directions of IFFLAND, the manager of that theatre.

In Hungary and Auſtria, ſeveral reſtrictive regulations have lately been enacted by Government, which, it is feared, will prove injurious to the cauſe of truth and ſcience. All private lectures at the Auſtrian and Hungarian Univerſities have been prohibited, except a ſpecial licence for that purpoſe be granted; but ſuch a licence is not obtained without the greateſt difficulty. In order to entice recruits into the ſacerdotal order, and induce the ſcholars to apply to the ſtudy of divinity, the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the qualification for the office of an advocate, and of a court-agent, is not to be conferred for the future until this regulation is repealed. The Catholic gymnaſia are removed from the large to ſmaller towns, as in the latter the education of youth may be more eaſily conducted according to the monkiſh plan. The profeſſorial chairs of rhetoric, poetry, and philoſophy, are excluſively occupied by clergymen. Even the Univerſity of Peſt was to have been transferred to another ſmaller city: it has, however, been graciouſly reſolved, to defer, for the preſent, the execution of this wiſe project. For the future, the profeſſorſhips of the philoſophical faculty, and, in the juridical faculty, that of canon-law, are to be beſtowed upon eccleſiaſtics. At the univerſities and academies, the Proteſtants are virtually excluded from the profeſſorial chairs.

By an edict of his Imperial Majeſty, all the ſtudents in Hungary, even thoſe of medicine and law, at the Univerſity of Peſt, are forbidden to viſit the theatre, coffee-houſes, public-houſes, balls, &c. The profeſſors are enjoined to ſee this order ſtrictly executed, and the magiſtrates, in caſe of need, to aſſiſt them to the utmoſt of their power. The keepers of coffee-houſes, &c. are for every offence to be puniſhed by a certain pecuniary fine. Some juvenile exceſſes of the ſtudents, which the bigots never fail to exaggerate, probably gave riſe to theſe ſevere regulations.

The reprinting of GREGORY DE BERZEVICZY's excellent work *De Commercio et Induſtria Hungariæ*, which diſplays a thorough acquaintance with the fundamental principles of political wiſdom, and is pervaded by a zealous ſpirit of patriotiſm, has been prohibited by the Vienna licenſers. The firſt edition had been pub-

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liſhed at Leutſchau, in 1794, with the approbation of a Hungarian licenſer of the preſs.

M. AKERBLAD, a learned Swede, who has reſided ſome time at Paris, has written a Diſſertation on the Inſcription found at Roſetta. It is printed at the National Preſs. This gentleman likewiſe is printing at the ſame office a Latin Diſſertation, in which he gives a new explication of the Phœnician Inſcription at Oxford.

A new metrical verſion of Homer into the Slavonic language, by a Proteſtant clergyman, will ſhortly make its appearance in Hungary. Little or nothing has hitherto been done in that country towards promoting the cultivation of Slavonic literature, though the majority of the inhabitants are Slavonians, and their copious far-ſpread language certainly merits more attention than has hitherto been beſtowed upon it.

The Emperor of Germany, deſirous to recompence the talents of the celebrated dramatic author SCHILLER, has recently conferred on him the title of Baron of the Empire.

Two antique fragments have been lately found at Suza, in Piedmont, under the rubbiſh of a ruined baſtion, a Deſcription of which has been lately publiſhed by Citizen TARIN, Director of the Muſeum, and Preſident of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, at Turin. From this deſcription we learn, that theſe fragments make part of two ſtatues of marble of Carrara, known to the Romans by the name of *marble of Luna*. They were about two metres and a half in height, and repreſented two Roman Emperors in a military habit. There remains of theſe two monuments no more than the torſi, a part of the left leg, and a head entirely mutilated, the traits of which, pretty well preſerved, leave no doubt but that they repreſent Auguſtus. The apparel of the other, and the ornaments engraved upon it, give reaſon to believe, that it may repreſent Julius Cæſar.

There is now announced for ſale at Paris, a ſuperb cabinet of medals, the reſult of reſearches made for more than forty years in Aſia, in Africa, and in Europe, by D. BALLYET, *ci-devant* Biſhop of Babylon, and Conſul of France at Bagdad. This collection, conſiſting of near 6500 medals, in gold, ſilver, bronze, &c. has been claſſed and arranged by BALLYET, nephew to the Biſhop, a diſtinguiſhed amateur, of Beſançon, the place of depôt of the medals, to whom it had deſcended by inheritance.

Citizen MECHAIN, Member of the National Inſtitute, and of the *Bureau des Longitudes*, diſcovered, on the 10th of *Vendemiaire*, year 11, about 9 o'clock at night, a new comet, in the conſtellation of Serpentarius. It was ſome degrees below the two nebulous ſpots that are on the left ſide of that figure, and near the equator; he determined its poſition, and found that it was riſing rapidly towards the north; he continued to obſerve it on the following days. The light of this ſtar did not appear to him to be ſenſibly augmented. Its nucleus does not become more brilliant, and the nebuloſity which environs it does not become more extended. The following are the firſt and the laſt obſervations which were made by Citizen Mechain, on the 15th of the month: —mean time, 9° 24′ 6″; right aſcenſion 249° 18′; ſouth declination 6° 11′ 31″. We may obſerve, from the actual poſition of this comet, that its diſtance from the ſun is neceſſarily greater than that of the ſun from the earth. It riſes towards the north pole, proceeding by the left ſide of Serpentarius, and the oppoſite ſide of Hercules.

The Pope has lately ordered ſubterranean reſearches to be made at Nettuno, to excavate the antiquities that are preſumed to lie buried there. There have been already found the hand of a coloſſal ſtatue, and ſubſequently the tail of a horſe in bronze, and a part of its drapery of the ſame metal. There have alſo been recently diſcovered paved ſaloons of Moſaic, decorated with paintings that are very much damaged, with the exception of a head in perfect preſervation. Theſe reſearches are made at the expence of the Holy Father. He has lately prohibited, under the moſt rigorous penalties, the exportation of ſuch antiquities as ſhall be excavated out of the territory of Rome.

The firſt fair of books at New York, lately inſtituted, and held in imitation of the famous fairs of Leipzig and of Francfort in Germany, has ſurpaſſed all the hopes that had been conceived of its ſucceſs. A ſecond fair of the ſame kind is intended to be eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, which will be opened every firſt Tueſday of September. The geographical ſub-diviſion, and the numerous diſtinct capitals, in Germany and America, render theſe fairs neceſſary and uſeful.

There has lately appeared, at Jena, the firſt volume of a Collection of the Works of

SPINOZA; the second and last volume will follow immediately. This edition is perfectly complete, and very correct. The Editor is M. PAULUS, Professor of Divinity, well known for his knowledge in the Oriental languages, and for his Commentary on the New Testament. As there has never been hitherto a complete collection of the works of that great philosopher, and as some of them had become rare, this information must be equally interesting to the literati, and to all who are lovers of philosophy.

Citizen SEQUIN, an Associate Member of the National Institute, lately read two Memoirs relative to *cinnabar*, in which that chemist endeavours to prove, that *ethiops* and *cinnabar* are only a composition of sulphur and of mercury, without oxygen and without hydrogen; that these two substances only differ from one another in the proportion of their principles or constituent parts, and, above all, in the degree of union of their molecules or particles; that this proportion, and this degree of union, are invariable in cinnabar; and, on the contrary, very variable in ethiops; and, lastly, that cinnabar is a compound of thirteen parts and one-third of sulphur, and of eighty-six parts and two-thirds of mercury.

Citizen SEQUIN has likewise lately read to the Institute, a Memoir on Colophony, a sort of hard rosin, with which the strings of musical instruments are rubbed. After having shewn that very good colophony is only a resin perfectly purged of essential oil, and from which a portion of its hydrogen has been taken; after having likewise proved that the colophony used in commerce contains more or less of essential oil, and consequently is more or less defective; he has given the following recipe to obtain it very good:—Melt some pitch in boiling water, dissolve it in alkohol; introduce into this dissolution some muriatic oxygenated acid; pour in some water to separate the rosin from the ether which collects or forms; dissolve the rosin in caustic alkali, and precipitate it by acetic acid. By this process, he adds, you will compound a very pure colophony, transparent, very friable, easy to reduce to fine and very dry powder: in fine, possessing all the qualities that constitute good colophony, and of which Citizen Sequin is so much the better qualified a judge, as he has practised the art wherein this substance is made use of, as well as cultivated the science that produces it.

Mines.—The Consuls of the French Republic have ordered, by an *arrête* of the 23d of *Pluviose*, year 10, on the Report of the Minister of the Interior, the establishment of two practical schools, for the exploitation and digging of mines, and the treatment of mineral substances. The one is placed in the Department of Mont Blanc, in the district Des Moutiers, at the lead-mines of Pezay; the other in the Department of La Sarre, at the forges of Geislautern, near Sarrebruck. The first of these schools will offer extensive and various means of instruction, chiefly with a view to metallurgy; it is placed on a very rich lead-mine, near to the silver one of Allemont, as likewise to the spathic mines of iron of the Isere and of Mont Blanc; to the works in which these valuable metals are treated, in order to obtain from them a steel analogous to that of Carinthia and of Styria, and at a very little distance from the salt-pits of Conflans and of Moutiers. The pupils will have opportunities of observing the great geological phenomena, which the chain of the Alps presents; they will have before their eyes the different circumstances, which accompany the numerous strata of minerals which it presents in those imposing masses, bristled with asperities, and of the profound rents or dissevernents, which ancient revolutions of the globe have produced there. The furnaces, forges, copper-works, tin-works, of Geislautern, and the steel-works of Goffontaine, will enable the pupils of the school placed in the Department of the Sarre, to pursue the operations relative to the melting of minerals, of iron, and to the different modifications of that metal. They will fix their attention on the economy and the improvements which may be extended to those works. The state of preservation of the woods, the low price of combustibles, and the diversity and abundance of mineral substances found there, have rendered this department the most proper for such fabrics as have those materials for their object. These fabrics are already there in great numbers, and cannot but increase. The rich mines of pit-coal in the environs of Sarrebruck will offer to the pupils regular exploitations in the labours wherein they will be exercised. They will be able to visit frequently the mines of quicksilver, of lead, and of copper, of Mont Tonnere, as well as the beautiful salt-works of Kreuznack. They will be sent, without any great charge, to the collieries of Eschweiller,

Eſchweiller, to the mines of calamine, in the *ci-devant* Duchy of Limbourg; they will follow the proceſſes relative to the alying of this ſubſtance to copper, in the braſs manufactures of Stolberg; and, laſtly, the Departments of Ourthe, of Jemappes, and of the North, will offer to them, independently of many ſaline preparations, great works for the extraction of coal, where they will ſee the application of the powerful means whereby art can ſurmount the greateſt difficulties. Theſe two practical ſchools will form an union of all that can be deſired, in order to form miners and metallurgiſts. That of Pezay is already organized. The talents, the experience, and the zeal of the perſons, who have been appointed to it, give reaſon to hope for all imaginable ſucceſs from this eſtabliſhment. The Firſt Conſul has named, on the propoſal of the Miniſter of the Interior, and the preſentation of the Council of Mines, Citizen SCHREIBER Engineer in Chief and Director General of the Eſtabliſhment of Pezay;—Citizens HASSENFRATZ and BAILLET, alſo Engineers in Chief of the Mines, Profeſſors, the one of Metallurgy, the other of Exploitation;—Citizen BROCHANT, Engineer, Profeſſor of Geology and of Mineralogy. The Aſſemblage of the Director General and of the Profeſſors forms an Executive Committee, both for the conduct of the mine of Pezay, and for the inſtruction of the pupils; this committee to correſpond with the Council of Mines at Paris. The practical ſchool of Geiſlautern to be organized in a ſimilar manner; but it will have more particularly for its object the treatment of iron, the labours of extraction, certain preparations of ſaline ſubſtances, that of metallic oxydes, and of the earths proper for painting, for glaſs works and potteries, and for the coloration of enamels. Theſe two eſtabliſhments will ſpeedily lead to ſenſible ameliorations in the art of extracting and of preparing minerals; they will likewiſe give birth to a more proſperous and active management in the multiplied fabrics which depend on them.

The firſt number of a very ſuperb work has been lately publiſhed in French, at Metz and Paris, (a tranſlation from the German), entitled *Figures d'Homère*, &c. or Figures of Homer, deſigned after the antique, by H. G. TISCHBEIN, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Naples, with the Explications of CHR. G. HEYNE, Profeſſor of the *Belles Lettres* at the Univerſity of Göttingen. This collection, ſo intereſting for the arts, is in one volume in folio, on large ſun vellum paper, with very beautiful characters. Its author is well known as one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and laborious artiſts of our age.—When the work is completed, it will form two conſiderable volumes, one of which will contain a collection of all the monuments which have a relation to the Iliad; and the other, of all thoſe which have a relation to the Odyſſey. It will be the Homer of painters and ſculptors; and, conſidered in this point of view, a claſſical work for artiſts. It will be claſſical alſo for all the friends of antiquity and of the Prince of Poets, who will find in it a viſible commentary on the Iliad and Odyſſey, in the repreſentation of the events, the arms, the coſtume, and the utenſils of thoſe remote times. The number here announced, and which is the firſt of the Iliad, contains the ſix following plates, three of which are appropriated to the perſon of the poet, and form a ſort of introduction:—1. A head of Homer, after the buſt of Farneſe, deſigned by Tiſchbein, and engraved by Raphael Morghen, firſt engraver to the King of Naples.—This engraving, executed in the moſt ſuperb ſtyle, renders with ſpirit and fidelity the character and the majeſty of the original.—2. Homer inſtructed by the Muſes, after a cameo in the poſſeſſion of Sir William Hamilton.—3. The apotheoſis of Homer, after a ſilver cup in the Herculaneum Muſeum. This valuable *morceau* had been copied in Winckelmann's Hiſtory of the Arts, where it forms the firſt vignette of the ſecond volume: but it is eaſy to ſee how much it had been diſfigured, and with what perfection it is rendered in the preſent collection.—4. Helen conducted to the tomb of Paris; after an Etruſcan ſarcophagus in the Gallery of Florence: the deſign is of exquiſite purity and grace.—5. The heads of the ſeven principal heroes of the Iliad; deſigned and grouped in a characteriſtic manner by Tiſchbein, after ſeven beautiful antique buſts. This plate is alſo from the graver of Raphael Morghen: it has a very capital effect. Tiſchbein has diſplayed much judgment and ſpirit in the oppoſitions and the relations of the character of the different heads. That of Menelaüs contraſts with that of Agamemnon—that of Diomed with that of Ulyſſes—and ſo of the others. We perceive, in all the traits of theſe heads, how much the artiſts who produced them were filled with the genius of Homer; and all that the poet ſays of his heroes, is found here

again in their images. M. Tiſchbein has been accuſed, but on ſlight grounds, of embelliſhing the monuments which he copied—of idealizing them, and beſtowing on them an expreſſion which they really had not. This charge would be a high encomium for a modern artiſt, who would thus be preſumed to have more of a correct genius than his maſters. But thoſe who ſpeak thus have no idea of the infinite care that Tiſchbein and his beſt pupils have exerted in the copying of all the monuments, which he gives us with the moſt ſcrupulous fidelity, and in the true ſpirit of the antique. A deſign has been often begun again five times over; and all poſſible means have been uſed to procure the moſt exact copies. Fortunately, they have at Paris an opportunity of aſcertaining the rigorous exactitude of one of thoſe deſigns, which may afford ſufficient proof for the others.—The head of Menelaüs is in the Muſeum, next to the Laocoon, at its right, in the embraſure of the window. The ſpectator has only to compare this monument with the deſign which Tiſchbein has drawn from it, and he cannot but be ſtruck with the fidelity of execution, as well as with the character itſelf of the aſpect.—VI. The body of Antilochus, placed on his car by Neſtor, after a bas-relief of white marble. This number is further ornamented with ſeveral vignettes and tail-pieces, copied from different antiques, ſuch, for example, as an engraved cornaline, repreſenting a lyre, above which flutters a butterfly, with the antients a ſymbol of the ſoul, which is delighted at the ſound of the chords of that inſtrument. Every plate is accompanied with an explication, by the celebrated M. Heyne, to whom literature and the ſciences are under great obligations. The end of theſe explications is not to give archeological details on the monuments repreſented, but to point out and develope their ſpirit in relation to the art. Beſides the explanations annexed to each plate, the firſt number includes two pieces of the higheſt intereſt, one entitled HOMER, and the other THE ILIAD, on the *ideal* in the arts of deſign, on the mode of transformation which poetical conceptions ought to undergo, in order to become ſuſceptible of being repreſented ſenſibly, and in viſible traits, by the pencil of the painter, or by the chizel of the ſculptor; and on ſeveral other fundamental ideas of the theory of the arts.—Theſe explications are tranſlated into French by Citizen Villers, author of the Expoſition of the Philoſophy of Kant.

The bookſellers and other perſons connected with literature, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, have entered into a well-compacted aſſociation for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing, in London, a DAILY MORNING and a DAILY EVENING Newſpaper. The reſpectability and the extent of this aſſociation warrant the expectation, that theſe newſpapers will do honour to the Engliſh preſs, and be a means of diffuſing the earlieſt and moſt authentic political intelligence, as well as of exciting a more general patronage towards the current literature. The publication will take place early in the next year.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"My Banks they are furniſh'd with Bees," a celebrated Elegy, compoſed by the late Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill.

THIS elegy, or glee, is compoſed for three voices, a counter, tenor, and baſs, and forms a finely-harmonized ballad of four verſes. The parts are conſtructed and combined with that judgment and cadence by which the productions of this real maſter are diſtinguiſhed; and the melody every where exhibits marks of his elegant and cultivated fancy. Though the ſuperſtructure of the compoſition is repeated four times, the baſs, we obſerve, is every time moſt ingeniouſly varied, by which a conſtantly new effect is produced, no leſs pleaſing than judicious and appropriate. This elegy is preſented to the public by Mr. Page, of St. Paul's Cathedral, who, we are glad to learn, is in poſſeſſion of ſome poſthumous anthems by the ſame great compoſer, which he means ſhortly to commit to the preſs.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, with a Violin Accompaniment, ad libitum. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Carew, by Veronica Cianchettini.

Theſe ſonatas, in which Madame Cianchettini has introduced the old admired Scotch tune, "There's no Luck about the Houſe."

House," a beautiful and popular air of Andreozzi's, another of Baldwin's, and two of Mozart's, are distinguished by the high and florid style of their opening movements, and the artful and agreeable contrast produced by the succeeding strains. They are valuable, as combining two most important requisites in this species of composition—pleasure to the ear, and improvement to the finger; and these, we doubt not, will ensure them an extensive sale.

Harril the Brave, and Brissava the Fair, sung by Mr. Incledon. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq.

Mr. Mazzinghi has exhibited much judgment, as well as genius, in this composition. The words, which are from the pen of Mr. Ashburnham, and possess in a considerable degree the *furia poetica*, have inspired the composer with correspondent ideas, and dictated a style which, we can justly say, greatly partakes of that bold simplicity and genuine expression so observable in the vocal productions of the great English masters of the last age.

Le Tour de Weymouth, et le Retour à Windsor. A grand and favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte. Inscribed to their Majesties. Composed by Theodore Smith, Esq.

Mr. Theodore Smith, in this musical *devoir* paid to their Majesties, has acquitted himself in a style no way derogatory to the repute he so justly holds as a piano-forte and vocal composer. Strength of fancy and justness of disposition form the leading features of the piece, and the force and variety of the effect will ensure many admirers. The whole sonata, including a ballad of two verses, introduced as a vocal *coda*, occupies eleven pages, and forms the thirty-eighth work which Mr. Smith has presented to the public.

A favourite Duett for Two Performers on one Piano-forte. Composed by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon.

This duett, though not of the highest description, is by no means destitute of merit. We find, it is true, but little originality of fancy, yet the parts are put together with considerable judgment; and by the artful disposal of the passages, and judicious contrast of the movements, an effect is produced which cannot fail to recommend the composition to the notice of practitioners on the instrument for which it is written.

The Country School-boy and Rosa. A Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Dutchess of Devonshire, by T. Haigh. The Words by Mr. Hurlestone.

The melody of this little song is conceived with a simplicity admirably suited to the subject and style of the words, which are written by Mr. Hurlstone, author of *Crotchet Lodge*, and other successful dramatic pieces; and form a pleasing specimen of the lighter cast of lyric poetry. Were this ballad communicated to the musical world through the medium of public performance, we think it would certainly soon become popular.

The Chace, a New March and Hunting Rondo for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler.

We acknowledge some merit in this piece, but cannot say that it ranks with the best of Mr. Butler's productions. A grand objection to the *March* is, that it opens with the very notes of the subject of Cramer's celebrated piece of the same description: and the *Rondo* is relieved by so little digressive matter, as to weary the ear, short as is the movement, before we get to its end. The horn-notes, we must, however, in justice say, are arranged with judgment, and strongly picture the scene to which they are intended to call the mind.

A New Slow Movement, and a beautiful Persian Air. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. H. Butler.

We greatly admire this little piece. The air merits the epithet *beautiful*, applied to it in the *title*: and Mr. Butler's introductory movement ushers it to the ear with a sweet and perfectly appropriate effect. The taste with which he has arranged the air as a rondo, also claims our commendatory notice; and we are only sorry he has not superadded an accompaniment for a violin or flute, of which his subject was particularly susceptible.

"*The Haunt of Fairies*," *a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for a Harp or Piano-forte. Composed by Thomas Thompson.*

We find much to admire in this little song. The melody, like the words, which are from the elegant pen of Mrs. Barbauld, is easy, natural, and characteristic. The accompaniment, though light, is prettily fancied, and forms no inconsiderable embellishment to the air.

The much admired Cymbal Dance, in the New Pantomime of The Seven Champions. Compoſed and arranged for the Piano-forte, and as a Duett for Flutes, by J. Sanderſon.

This dance conſiſts of an eaſy flow of natural and connected paſſages, and forms an exerciſe for the piano-forte which will be found uſeful to young practitioners. Its adaptation for two flutes is arranged with conſiderable addreſs, and cannot fail to pleaſe flute-performers in general.

Hornpipe, as danced by Miſs Denny, in the Eclipſe, performed at the Royal Circus. Compoſed by W. Ware.

Where little is meant, little ought to be expected. This hornpipe is but a trifle, but at the ſame time, we muſt ſay, a very pleaſing trifle; and it ſets Mr. Ware's fancy, as far as reſpects ſuch limited efforts, in a favourable point of view.

"Poor Will," a Ballad, written by Mr. Anderſon. Compoſed by Thomas Thompſon, Organiſt, at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

Neither the poetry nor the muſic of this ſong poſſeſs any great claims to our approbation. The melody is flimſy, and the lines dull and unintereſting.

Air, with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte. Compoſed by John Langſhaw, Organiſt, Lancaſter.

We cannot beſtow much commendation on this production. The theme is inſipidly conceived, and the variations, though well calculated for *practice*, are dry and inelegant.

Since our laſt Number, a Muſical Afterpiece, called, A Tale of Myſtery, tranſlated from the French by Mr. Holcroft, and forming a ſpecies of drama entirely new to this country, has been produced with ſignal ſucceſs at Covent-garden Theatre. The muſic is compoſed by Dr. Buſby, and the high applauſe it has received from all degrees of the public will induce us to take the earlieſt opportunity of preſenting our readers with our ſtrictures on its particular merits.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. GEORGE HUDSON'S (CHESTER) *for the making or manufacturing of* MINERAL *or* FOSSIL ALKALI.

THIS gentleman enumerates a great number of ſubſtances which he makes uſe of for the purpoſe of obtaining the mineral alkali, with the particulars of each proceſs in the manufacture. It will give a general idea of his plan, to particularize the method which he takes with kelp; this is the ſubſtance that ſtands moſt prominent in the ſpecification. To two hundred weight and a half of kelp, beat into very ſmall pieces, or ground into powder, he adds one hundred and a half of ſoapers-aſhes, and one hundred weight of waſte tan, which he mixes together with water, or other fluid, till it comes to a proper conſiſtency; it then is to be taken and placed on the bottom of a reverbatory furnace, the conſtruction of which is ſhewn by a drawing annexed to the ſpecification; a ſtrong heat is to be applied, and conſtantly kept up, and the flame made to paſs over and act upon the mixture. At the interval of every ten minutes, more water is to be thrown in, and more tanner's waſte bark, and the whole to be kept moving about with an iron ſpatula: at the end of four hours the ſubſtance begins to flux, and in about ſix hours it will be found completely fluxed, and the operation finiſhed.

MR. FORDER'S (PORTSEA) *for a* METHOD *of* STOPPING *the* LEAKS, *&c. of* SHIPS.

According to the plan deſcribed by the Patentee, all trifling damages ſuſtained by any veſſels may be repaired without bringing them into dock. He has contrived a kind of diving-machine, made principally of copper and leather, the joints of which are to be rendered water-tight, by a ſort of cement, likewiſe deſcribed in the ſpecification. Mr. Forder has not forgotten, that air and light will be wanted by the diver, for both of which he has provided; he ſeems alſo to have taken into conſideration the immenſe preſſure to which the machine muſt be ſubject at any given depth below the ſurface, and has ſo conſtructed it, that it may ſuſtain the force: he has alſo a contrivance for taking down lighted candles, when the work is to be performed in the night. According to the plan which he has ſubmitted to the public, the diver may remain under water, without

without inconvenience two hours, during which a considerable quantity of work may be performed with regard to stopping leaks, &c.

MR. THOMAS SAWDON'S (LINCOLN) *for a* MACHINE *for* CUTTING STRAW *for* FODDER *for* CATTLE, *on* PRINCIPLES *entirely new.*

This machine is worked by hand. A man turns a wheel four feet in diameter, this gives motion to a wooden roller, inlaid with ribs of iron, and to one made of cast-iron; by the operation of these the hay or straw is drawn from the box to the knives, of which two or three are fixed upon an iron axle, and are of course turned round with the motion of the wheel, and are made to cut against a plate of polished steel.

Observation.—The particular principles of this machine, by which it is distinguished from other straw-cutters, made upon plans somewhat similar, cannot be explained without reference to the drawings which accompany the specification.

MR. WILLIAM WALMSLEY'S (MANCHESTER) *for a* MACHINE *for* BATTING *and* OPENING COTTON-WOOL, SHEEP'S-WOOL, TOW, HEMP, *and* FLAX.

The Patentee has given with his specification a bird's-eye-view, a side-view, and an end-view, of his machine; by these, and a careful attention to his description, the mechanic and manufacturer will be able to estimate the value and importance of the invention.

LORD DUNDONALD'S, *for a* METHOD *or* METHODS *of preparing a* SUBSTITUTE *or* SUBSTITUTES *for* GUM-SENEGAL, *and other* GUMS, *extensively employed in certain* BRANCHES *of* MANUFACTURE.

Lord Dundonald's invention consists in procuring a substitute for gum from the class of plants called in botany lichens;—from the plants of hemp and flax, previously to being steeped in water, or after having been steeped;—likewise from the bark or rind of the willow or lime-tree.

The first process in preparing gum from the lichen is to free it of the outer skin of the plant, and the resinous matter, which is done by scalding it two or three times in boiling water, or by actually boiling it for fifteen or twenty minutes, then washing it in cold water, and laying it afterwards on a stone or brick-floor for ten or twelve hours.

The scalded lichen is then to be put into a copper boiler, with a due proportion of water, that is, about two wine-gallons to every pound of lichen, and boiled during ten or twelve hours, adding about a quarter of an ounce of soda, or pearl-ashes, for every pound of lichen, or, instead of these salts, about two ounces of volatile alkali. The boiling should be continued until the liquor acquires a considerable degree of gummy consistence: it is then suffered to drain, and after to be squeezed in a press similar to that used by the melters of tallow.

The first boiling does not extract the whole of the gum, and should be repeated a second and even a third time, diminishing, at each time, the quantity of water and the quantity of alkali: but when the volatile alkali is made use of, the boiler must be made of iron, instead of copper, which is acted upon by the volatile alkali.

Hemp, flax, and the bark of the willow and lime-trees, or sea-weed, are to be heated in a similar manner, to extract the gum or mucilage contained in them; and his Lordship includes in this Patent every tree, plant, or vegetable, of whatever kind, from which a gum is to be extracted by the action of volatile or fixed alkaline salts, when used in the processes of maceration, digestion, or boiling these vegetable matters.

Observations.—It does not appear, from the trials made by Lord Dundonald, that there is any very great difference in the produce of gum from the lichen, collected from different trees or shrubs: all of which answer equally well for yielding a gum fit for calico-printing. The lichen is most abundant on trees that grow on a poor stiff clay soil, particularly if situated at some considerable height above the level of the sea. It should be pulled in very dry weather; and if a sufficient quantity of it is not to be found in this country, it may be had in unlimited abundance from Norway, Sweden, and the northern parts of America, where it grows from twelve to eighteen inches in length, depressing the branches of the tree by its weight.

The lichen does not consist entirely of a gummy matter; there is an outer skin, below that a green resinous matter; and the remainder of the plant consists partly of gum, partly of something analogous to animal substances, and a small proportion of fibrous matter, which cannot be dissolved by boiling, or the action of alkaline salts.

MR.

MR. NATHAN SMITH'S (BRIGHTHELMSTONE) *for a* METHOD *of* CONSTRUCTION *or* MAKING *a* VAPOUR-BATH *or* VESSEL, *of different Sizes and Shapes, by uniting thereto, and using therewith, a certain* MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT *or* MACHINE *called an* AIR-PUMP *or* EXHAUSTER, *for curing and relieving* PERSONS *afflicted with the* GOUT, *putrid and inflammatory* SORES *of various* KINDS *with which the* HUMAN BODY *may be afflicted.*

This vapour-bath is made either to receive the whole body of the patient, or any particular part of it that is afflicted. It is first filled with steam, and then the external air is drawn out of the vessel in a less or greater degree, as the patient can bear it, thus giving aid to the elastic force of the internal air contained within the human body, to throw out and expel the matter which occasions pain, or hinders the natural functions of the human frame. The operation is to be repeated each time as often as it may be deemed necessary.

Observation.—This specification seems defective, in not shewing more particularly the methods of letting in the steam, and exhausting the air; if this be an objection, it is imputed to an oversight, as we know the ingenious Patentee is not only willing, but desirous of exhibiting, to men of science and ingenuity, the whole process. How far his practice has been successful, and answerable to his expectations, we have not been able to ascertain.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ANNESLEY, Abraham Levy, Chiswell street, merchant, (Griffiths, Secondaries Office, Temple
Augarde, Joseph, and F. J. Alaincant, Oxford street, hosiers, &c. (Sherwood and Parrell, Canterbury street
Britt, William Loddon, Norfolk, shopkeeper, (Goodwin, Norwich
Blunt, Thomas, Godalming, scrivener. (Tourle, Palmer, and Pugh, Gray's inn
Bennett, William, Greenfield street, Mile end, merchant. (Jackson, Walbrook
Britton, Amy, Reading, innkeeper. (Batton and Andice, Temple
Bird, Henry, Clifton, Gloucester, shoemaker. (Gabell, Lincoln's inn
Brogi, Francis, Thanet-place, Italian merchant. (Hough, Villers street
Bennett, Joseph, Blackman street, carpenter. (Speck, St. John's, Southwark
Barratt, Phineas, Strand, goldsmith. (Higden and Lym, Currier's hall
Ball, James, Taunton, hawker. (Cheshyre and Walker, Manchester
Bird, John, Park street, St. George, Hanover square, butcher. (Rivers, Basing lane
Clarke, Daniel, Liverpool, master mariner. (Blackstock, Temple
Cawthorn, Samuel, York, grocer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Cockerell, Michael, Walpole, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Cuttaude, Halesworth
Clark, William, Newport, perfumer. (Walker, Coleman street
Champion, William, Worksop, late partner with John Gillat and Joseph Hawksworth, Sheffield, brewers. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Chapman, John, Yarmouth, linen draper. (Loxley, Cheapside
Chaplin, Thomas, Kingston, Hull, merchant. (Ellis, Curstor street
Craik, James, Union court, Broad street, (surviving partner of William Harden), insurance broker. (Douse and Elvington, Fenchurch buildings
Curtis, Michael, and James Henry Alexander Scott, Watling street, wine and brandy merchants. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin friars.
Dring, William and David, Brighthelmstone, shopkeepers. Wild, Warwick square.
Dalhunty, Mary, and Anne Baker, Sackville street, milliners. (Saunders, Charlotte street, Rathbone place
Etherington, David, York, merchant, &c. (Rossar, 32, King-street, Holborn
Ercks, Henry, Gloucester, sugar refiner. (Chelton, Chancery lane
Furtade, Isaac Ribeire, South street, Finsbury square, merchant. (Dobie and Thomas, Crane court, Fleet street
Fowler, William Shinford, coal and liquor merchant. (Hall, No. 13, Queen street, Cheapside
Gale, Curwen, Tower hill, merchant, &c. (Willis, Warnford court
Gillman, Thomas, Norwich, linen draper. (Foster, Son, Unthank, and Foster, Norwich
Gill, William, Wakefield, ironmonger. (Evans, Furnival's inn
Hodgson, Luke, Cow lane, apothecary. (Brewer, Cow lane
Harrison, William, junior, Newport street, commission agent broker. (Palmer, Parker, and Cuppage, Essex street
Haynes, Mathew, Newington, haberdasher. (Field, Friday street
Haywood, Joseph, and Joseph Cotterel, Bromley park, Abbot's Bromley, farmers. (Croxall and Holbecke, Sutton Coldfield.
Hill, James Coysgarne, Lombard street, jeweller. (Magnal, Warwick square
Hambly, William, Falmouth, and of Great Bell alley, London, merchant. (Hurle, Cloak lane
Hore, James, Temple, formerly of Essex street, Strand, scrivener. (Bremridge, Common Pleas Office, Temple
Jowett, James, Rhodes Green, Rothwell, coal-miner. Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Jones, David, Commerce Row, Christ Church, Surrey, baker. (Lucas, New Cavendish street
King, John, Portland place, banker, &c. (Paterson, Furnival's inn
Lang, Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Under the firms of Thomas Lang and Co. and of Duncombe, Comber, and Co., (Sykes, New inn
Lake, William, partner with John Leet, Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Flashman, Ely place
Levy, Samuel, King street, Tower hill, slopseller. (Howard, Jewry street
Leach, John Aikew, Jewry street, wine merchant. (Luskett, Basinghall street
Lukin, George, and William Neve, London, merchants. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Miller, John, Abbey, Holme Cultram, grocer. (Clennell, Staples inn
Mills, Daniel, Liverpool, merchant. (Willis, Warnford court
Moyser, Joseph, Sutton upon Derwent, and George Beal, millers. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn
Nix, James, Great Yarmouth, breeches maker, &c. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton garden
Osbaldestone, Alexander, Bruton street, worstedman. (Chippindall, Great Queen street
Peach, Robert, Wakefield, wool stapler. (Schofield. Horbury, and Foljambe, Wakefield
Prosser, William, Backhill, Hatton garden, whitesmith. (Flashman, Ely place
Prager, Mark, Finsbury place, grocer. (Sarel, Surrey street
Rawlins, James, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, hardwareman. (Allen, London street
Schotel, Bartholomew, Manson House street, merchant. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row
Solomonson, Solomon, New street, Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Willet and Annelley, Finsbury square
Sandoz, Charles, Richmond buildings, Dean street, Soho, watchmaker. (Collet, Wimborn, and Collet, Chancery lane
Seymour, Henry, Maidenhead, coal merchant. (Pearson and Son, Temple
Sutcliffe, John, York, chymist, &c: (Evans, Furnival's inn
Smith, John, Wakefield, hatter. (Evans, Furnival's inn.
Spencer, Richard, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, Temple

Stanley,

Stanley, John, Weatheroak hill, King's Norton, farmer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Sheldon, Daniel, Wood ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Jones, Baſinghall ſtreet.
Stretch, Thomas, Grafton-ſtreet, St. Pancras, grocer. (Fulden and Burgoyne, Duke ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare
Treppaſs, William, St. Martin's le Grand, bookſeller. (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley.
True, Thomas, Stamford, draper, &c. (Smart, Staples inn
Twiſs, Richard, Upper Titchfield ſtreet, paper manufacturer. (Moore, Woodſtock-ſtreet
Turner, William, Floore, baker. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Vincent, James, Wapping wall, Cheeſemonger. (Good, Temple
Wheldale, William, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. (Birket, Bond court, Walbrook
Welsborne, Charles, Eveſham, grocer. (Smart, Staples inn
Williams, Thomas, and William Pondered, Little Sullen ſtreet, Clerkenwell, tinplate workers. (Winter, Kaye, Freſhfield, and Beckwith
Wimpenny, John, Elland, Halifax, innkeeper. (Coulthurſt, Bedford row
Ward, Joſeph, Brentwood, publican. (Hodgſon, Gray's inn
White, Thomas, White yard, Roſemary lane, cooper. (Parnell, Spitalfields

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderſon, Robert John, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 4
Aſheton, Thomas Nelſon, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 1
Atkinſon, Peter, Sculcoates, ſhip builder, Dec. 10
Allen, John, Birmingham, corn dealer, Dec. 14
Bucknell, Lyden, Kenſington, haberdaſher, Nov. 30
Bradley, Joſeph, Shawbanks, callico manufacturer, Nov. 17
Bridley, Anthony, Aſhborne, and Thomas Marſhall, Birdſgrove, cotton ſpinners, joint and ſeparate eſtates, final Nov. 17
Bolton, George, Witney, brandy merchant, Nov. 18
Bunting, Jonathan, and Michael Cutler, Bedford ſtreet, Covent garden, woollen drapers, joint eſtate, and final dividend of the ſeparate eſtate of Cutler, Nov. 30
Brasbridge, Joſeph, Fleet ſtreet, ſilverſmith, Dec. 14
Bunn, Edward, Weſtham, baker, Nov. 23
Burford, John, Holborn bridge, linen draper, Dec. 1
Bacon, John, Sutton in Aſhfield, cotton ſpinner, Nov. 26
Berkeley, Robert Rowland, Worceſter, ſcrivener, Jan. 4, 1803
Burley, Joſeph, Wakefield, grocer, Dec. 4
Benſon, John, Lancaſter, merchant and linen draper, Niven Moore, and Joſeph Wilkinſon, Lancaſter, merchants, and Joſeph Wilkinſon, Trinidad, merchant, joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Niven Moore, Dec. 7
Burnet, John, and John Fergusſon, Preſton, linen drapers, Dec. 6
Bond, William, Kirkoſwald, and John Wilſon, Highbank Hill, jun. dealers, Dec. 3
Barry, John, Orchard ſtreet, haberdaſher, Dec. 7
Bull, James Edward Bowyer, City road, baker, Dec. 18
Benckirt, George Frederick, Swanmead, Bermondſey, leather dreſſer, Dec. 21
Burkett, Miles, Gray's Thurrock, and of Three Cranes wharf, ſoap manufacturer, Dec. 7
Buhell, Joſeph M'Cormack, Eaſt ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare, Dec. 21
Banner, Thomas Porter, New court, Crutchedfriars, merchant, Dec. 14
Clegg, John, and John Prince, Watling ſtreet, warehouſemen, Nov. 30
Cheap, Andrew, and Andrew Loughnan, New court, Swithin's lane, merchants, Nov. 16 and Dec. 7. Separate eſtate of Loughnan, Dec. 7
Careleſs, Joſeph, Bow lane, warehouſeman, Dec. 14
Coleby, Joſhua, Hampſtead, Norfolk, merchant, Nov. 16
Coulthard, Joſeph, Buckleſbury, warehouſeman, Dec. 7
Cooper, Henry, Sandwich, linen draper, Nov. 27
Collins, Michael, Wincanton, linen draper, Dec. 4
Cunningham, James, Yoxford, grocer, &c. Dec. 11
Cohen, Jacob, Hayden ſquare, chair manufacturer, Dec. 11
Clegg, Joſeph, and John Whitby, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 30
Coxon, Joſeph, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, merchant, ſurviving partner of Robert Henderion, Dec. 4
Colliſhaw, Thomas, Aſhborn, currier, Dec. 6
Cookes, John, White Horſe lane, Stephney, coal merchant, Dec. 18
Chatterton, Thomas, and Edward Wells, Brenchley, hat manufacturers, Dec. 7
Donaldſon, Robert, Liverpool, haberdaſher, Nov. 20
Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookſeller, Dec. 4
Draper, James, Sherrard ſtreet, cabinet maker, Dec. 11
Dale, Henry, Leek, grocer, &c. Dec. 6
Deaves, Henry, late of New York, now of Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 9
Dawſon, George, Lancaſter, merchant, Dec. 13
Edwards, Hugh, St. Ives, Cornwall, merchant, final, Dec. 23
Ewins, William, and William James, Birmingham, compoſition ornament manufacturers, Nov. 29
Evans, John, Wapping, linen draper, Dec. 11
Froome, John, Bermondſey ſtreet, currier, Nov. 13
Firth, John, Sowerby, corn factor, Dec. 1
Flinders, John, Nottingham, hoſier, Dec. 8
Farrow, Thomas, Durham, grocer, Dec. 13
Gouthit, William, Old Fiſh ſtreet, dry ſalter, Dec. 2
Gumbrett, John, and Edward Chiles, Richmond, carpenters, &c. Dec. 7
Guyer, Richard, Gracechurch ſtreet, hatter, Dec. 14
Gillham, Richard, Holywell ſtreet, tavern keeper, Dec. 21
Harriſon, John, Sunderland, ſhip owner, Nov. 25
Holmes, Edward, and William Hall, Crosby ſquare, merchants, Dec. 14
Humphries, Evan, Briſtol, victualler, &c. Dec. 1
Holland, Thomas, Bedford Bury, woollen draper, Dec. 14
Heſlop, Margaret, Manchester, hoſier, Nov. 30
Huband, Thomas, Bromgrove, ſcrivener, &c. Nov. 20
Hayes, Jn° Middleton, Ludlow, woollen draper, &c. Dec. 7
Higgſſeth, George, and Robert Phipps, Gutter lane, ribbon manufacturers, Dec. 4
Heald, William, Timothy, and Richard Henry, Wakefield, Joſeph Heald, King ſtreet, London, and Richard Foſter, Wakefield, merchants, Nov. 29
Higgins, Thomas, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, Dec. 14
Hanſon, John, Atherſtone, wine & ſpirit merchant, Dec. 6
Hornby, Nathaniel, Newcaſtle, woollen draper, Dec. 15
Healy, John, Lythal ſtreet, brewer, Dec. 7
Hall, John, Hensbridge, late of Finsbury place, merchant, Dec. 18
Hillyer, Thomas, Funtington, timber merchant, Dec. 30.
Hine, Thomas, Oxford, innholder, Dec. 18
Jameſon, Richard Bagley, Droitwich, Dec. 24
Ibbett, John, Crown ſtreet, Finsbury ſquare, ſhoemaker, Nov. 30
Ireland, William, Nathaniel Calvert, James Overend, and Corney Tomlinſon, final of the ſeparate eſtate of Calvert, Nov. 25
Jones, Hannah, Dolgock, maſter, Nov. 29.
Jones, Shadrach, Bartholomew cloſe, merchant, Dec. 21
Langford, Thomas Stringer, Cheſter, upholſterer, Nov. 13
Lawſon, James, Montague ſtreet, Spitalfields, chairmaker, Nov. 16
Long, William, Stonehouſe, hatter, Nov. 23
Lowes, David, and John Henry Kigg, Hart ſtreet, Covent garden, brandy merchants, Nov. 30
Larard, Francis, Manchester, liquor merchant, Dec. 20.
Middleton, William, John Holland Pemberton, and George Felton, Liverpool, merchants, joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Felton, Nov. 19
Morton, Simon, Witney, Oxford, blanket weaver, Nov. 18
Myers, James, Sunderland, hardwareman, Nov. 15
Mowrilyan, Samuel, Deal, taylor, Nov. 24
Meſſe, Staniſlas Grandelos, Finsbury ſquare, merchant, Nov. 27
Macklin, John, Cheapſide, ſtationer, Dec. 7
Neale, Pendock, Thornhaugh ſtreet, mariner, Dec. 1
Nantes, Henry, Warnford court, ſurviving partner of Rich. Muilman Trench Chiſwell, ſeparate eſtate, final, Dec. 15
Owen, Robert, and William Mardle, Houndſditch, coppersmiths, Dec. 14, joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Owen
Osbaldeſton, John, Southampton, baker, Dec. 10
Pringle, John, Wardour ſtreet, upholder, Nov. 20
Pemberton, Edward, and James Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 1
Platt, George, Weaky in Saddleworth, clothier, &c. Dec. 8
Pourtales, Andrew Paul, and Andrew George, Broad ſtreet buildings, merchants, Dec. 11
Powell, William, Shipton Mallett, innholder, Dec. 15
Ruſſell, John, Moorfields, broker, Nov. 20
Rideal, William, Wakefield, merchant, Dec. 4
Reader, Henry, Leeds, mercer, Nov. 25
Raiſe, Thomas, and John Gauntlet, Leadenhall ſtreet, merchants, Dec. 14
Roſs, Henry, Liverpool, merchant, partner with William Roſs, Wallington, North America, Nov. 29
Rich, John, Briſtol, toymaker, Dec. 3
Rutherford, Thomas, Scotch yard, Buſh lane, broker, &c. Dec. 7
Redhead, Robert, Mark lane, wine merchant, Dec. 7
Richard, John Peter, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 10
Reid, William, and Peter Mc.Donald, Whitecroſs alley, handkerchief manufacturers, Dec. 14
Serres, John Thomas, Wimpole ſtreet, bookſeller, Nov. 27
Shaw, James, Tongue with Haugh, whitſter, Nov. 27
Stringer, John, Stockport, cotton ſpinner, final, Nov. 17
Sanderſon, James, and Nicholas, Blackrod, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 22
Stewart, Thomas, Dorſet ſquare, Cannon row, broker, Nov. 23
Sweetland, David, Topham, merchant, Dec. 4
Scott, James, Stratford, lime burner, Nov. 27
Simcock, George, Bell and Tun yard, Fleet ſtreet, coach maſter, Nov. 27
Smalley, William, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 2
Smallbones, Thomas, Buckingham ſtreet, Mary le bone, carpenter, Dec. 4
Smith, Jonathan, Fore ſtreet, gold beater, Dec. 7
Scutt, Mary, Henry Scutt, and Edward Appleby, Hinckley, hoſiers, Dec. 8
Thomas, Rees, Broad ſtreet, St. Giles, glaſs ſeller, Dec. 14
Thomſon, William, Preſton, hawker, Dec. 6
Varley, Ingram, Wigan, Nov. 16
Vallett, Victor, Halliwell, chymiſt, Dec. 3
Warton, Richard, Upton magna, ironmaſter, Dec. 6
Wilkins, James, Payanhill, corn dealer, Nov. 18
Wetherall, Thomas, Sunderland, brazier, &c. Dec. 1
Weſt, Thomas, Blackburn, cotton ſpinner, Dec. 2
Wood, Robert, Blackburn, muſlin manufacturer, Dec. 14
Walker, Francis, and John Thompſon, Sheffield, brewers, Dec. 16
Yates, Thomas, Stockport, (partner with Charles Lewes, late of Manchester) muſlin manufacturer, Nov. 1

LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only List that can be useful to the public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Lives of illustrious and celebrated Women who have flourished in all Countries, from the earliest Periods to the present Time. By Mary Hays, six large vols. 12mo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. With some Original Letters, 4to.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Bibliographical Dictionary; containing a Chronological Account, alphabetically arranged, of the most curious, scarce, useful, and important Books, in all Departments of Literature, vol. 1, 12mo.

It is expected that the Work will make about *four* volumes; one to be published every three months.

DRAMA.

A Tale of Mystery, a Melo-Drame, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden. By Thomas Holcroft, 2s. Phillips.

The Merchant of Guadaloupe, as it was performed at the Theatre Royal, Margate, 5th October, 1802. From the French of Mercier, by John Wallace, Esq. 8vo.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geography for the Use of Schools, divided into three Parts:—1. A Grammar of Geography, drawn up concisely, for the Purpose of being committed to Memory.—2. The Use of the Globes, with Examples and Exercises.—3. Full Accounts of the Manners, Customs, and Curiosities, of all Nations. To the whole are prefixed an Account of the most rational Mode of teaching Geography, and plain Directions for projecting and drawing all Kinds of Maps. By the Rev. J. Goldsmith, A. M. Vicar of Dunnington, &c. Illustrated with 56 Copper-plates, including new and improved Maps, large 12mo. 10s. 6d. Phillips.

LAW.

Reports of Cases determined in Chancery, vol. 6, part 3, beginning with Michaelmas Term, 1801. By Francis Vesey, jun. Esq.

Notes on Opinions and Judgments delivered by the Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 4to.

The Rules of Evidence on Pleas of the Crown, illustrated from printed and manuscript Trials. By Leonard Mac Nally, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench. By Edward Hyde East, Esq. Last Part of vol. 2. contains the Cases in the 42d Geo. III. 1801—1802.

MEDICAL.

The English Olive Tree; or, A Treatise on Oils and the Air-Bath, with miscellaneous Remarks on the Prevention and Cure of various Diseases. By the Rev. W. M. Trinder, M. D. 8vo.

Remarks on the Necessity and Means of preventing Contagious Fever in the Metropolis. By C. Stanger, M. D. 1s.

Observations on the Acute Disease of Egypt, called, The Ophthalmia. By F. B. Spilsbury, late Surgeon to the Hospital at Barute, for the Reception of the Wounded.

Observations on Pulmonary Consumption; or, An Essay on the Lichen Islandecus considered, both as an Aliment and a Medicine in that Disorder. By J. B. Regnault, M. D. 8vo.

MILITARY.

An Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, in which are Notes on General Regnier's Publication; some important Facts relative to General Bonaparte; Remarks on the Moral and Physical State of Egypt; complete Official Documents, and other interesting Matter; with Maps of the Country, in which the Movements are described. By Lieut. Col. Sir Robert Wilson, embellished with a Portrait of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, 4to.

A Journal of the Forces which sailed from the Downs in April, 1802, on a Secret Expedition, under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Pigot, till their Arrival in Minorca, and continued through all the subsequent Transactions of the Army, under the Command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Lord Hutchinson, in the Mediterranean and in Egypt, until the complete Evacuation of Egypt by the French; with a particular Account of Malta. By Lieut. Æneas Anderson, 40th Regiment. With Plans, Maps, and Views, 4to.

MISCELLANIES.

Moral Education the one Thing needful, briefly recommended by Thomas Simmons.

The Adviser, vol. 1, (to be continued) 12mo.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. 5, part 2, 4to.

Tables for the purchasing and renewing of Leases;

Leaſes; with Rules for determining the Value of the Reverſion of Eſtates after any Leaſes, and for the Solution of Problems adapted to general Uſe. To which is added, beſides the Demonſtrations, Remarks on the Method adopted by Dr. Price and Mr. Morgan, for finding the Value of Annuities. By Francis Baily, of the Stock Exchange.

Miſcellanies, by the late Daniel Webb, Eſq. now firſt collected, containing an Inquiry into the Beauties of Painting, and into the Merits of celebrated Painters; and into the Beauties of Poetry and Muſic. Literary Amuſements in Verſe and Proſe. Some Reaſons for thinking that the Greek was borrowed from the Chineſe Language, &c. &c. 4to. with Frontiſpiece.

An Eaſt India Directory for 1803. By John Mathieſon and Alexander Way Maſon, of the Secretary's Office, Eaſt India Houſe.

The Annual Regiſter for the Year 1801.

Tables of the Intereſt of Money; and a new, accurate, and expeditious Method of computing the Intereſt of a large Account. By Richard Wahen, 8vo.

An Eſſay on Abſtinence from Animal Food, as a Moral Duty. By Joſeph Ritſon, 8vo. 5s. boards. Phillips.

An Enquiry into the Cauſes of the Errors and Irregularities which take Place in aſcertaining the Strength of Spirituous Liquors by the Hydrometer. With a Demonſtration of the Practicability of ſimplifying and rendering this Inſtrument accurate. By William Speer, Aſſayer of Spirits, Dublin.

NOVELS.

Aſtoniſhment! A Romance of a Century ago. By Francis Lathom, Eſq. 2 vols. 12mo.

Neville Caſtle; or, The Generous Cambrians. By the Author of Rainsford Park, 4 vols.

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Arthur Mervyn. By C. B. Brown, 3 vols.

The World as it goes, 2 vols.

Caſtle of Probation, 2 vols.

POLITICAL.

The Caſe of Switzerland briefly ſtated. By an Eye-witneſs.

A Vindication of the Political Conduct of the Right Hon. William Windham, addreſſed to his Opponents at the late Election for the City of Norwich.

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Brief Memoirs of the Right Hon Henry Addington's Adminiſtration through the firſt fifteen Months of its Commencement.

POETRY.

Rhyme and Reaſon; ſhort and original Poems.

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In the treatment of disease, it cannot but appear desirable to attempt its cure by those means which act universally and impartially on the body, rather than by those which operate, although not solely, yet more immediately, and with peculiar force, upon the delicate nerves and fibres of the stomach. The health, and of course comfort of man depend, in a great degree, upon the due vigour of his powers of digestion, which, by the inordinate and unseasonable use of drugs, have, in too many instances, been gradually impaired, and, at length, irrecoverably destroyed. This has been found more especially to be the case with those either fashionable or plebeian hypochondriacs, who are incessantly having recourse to doctors and to doses, in order to relieve the *ennui* of indolence, or to support the languor of an effeminate and enervated constitution. Such an existence as their's may, *out of courtesy*, be called life, but it possesses none of life's privileges or its blessings. In instances like these, as well as in many others, draughts and pills may appear to produce a good effect; but, from a patient's happening to *get well*, it by no means follows, that in every instance he has been *cured*. There can be no doubt, that the restoration to health sometimes takes place, *independently*, or even *in spite*, of the medical treatment, and not *in consequence* of it. There is an observation in one of the works of a sensible and ingenuous medical writer, which may appear merely a *bon-mot*, but in fact is not entirely without foundation:—That "there is a great deal of difference between a good physician and a bad one; but, in a large proportion of cases, very little between a good physician and none at all*."

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East street, Red Lion-square,
Nov. 25, 1802.

* Dr. Moore's Medical Essays.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In November, 1802.

FRANCE.

THE French papers have been latterly filled with details of the progress of the First Consul in his visit to the sea-port towns. The fulsome addresses presented to him on these occasions, remind us of an anecdote of honest Richard Cromwell. —Many years after his resignation of the Protectorship, he was visited in his retirement and obscurity by an old friend, who, observing a very large chest in the corner of a lumber-room, was desirous of knowing its contents—"That chest (replied Richard) contains the lives and fortunes of all the good people of Great Britain."

Many conjectures have been employed concerning the object of this celebrated perambulation. Some have imagined that its intention is to conciliate the people, and particularly the constituted authorities and the military; some have supposed that it was to acquire a more accurate knowledge of the state of public opinion; some, that its object is the restoration of the French navy, and to make himself accurately acquainted with the state of the coast. If, however, the journey has originated in any thing of real importance, it is probable that it is to *one* point the attention of the Consul has been directed, and that his progress from place to place is intended to cover and conceal the real object

object. But, after all, it is not unlikely that he has been actuated ſolely by the deſire of gratifying his vanity, and by no other motive. Men are often deceived in aſcribing every motion of political perſonages to ſome public cauſe: they forget that they are ſtill men, "with like paſſions as themſelves."

Whatever may have been the motive, it is, however, probable that the Chief Conſul will derive ſome uſeful information from this progreſs. Obſervation is never loſt upon ſuch a mind; and, from remarking the ſtate of manufactures and commerce in the moſt commercial parts of the Republic, it is probable that ſome means may be ſuggeſted for their amelioration. The great ſcale on which his plans of public improvement are conceived, in fact deſerve admiration. The opening the grand canal of Languedoc—the union of the Mediterranean with the Atlantic—the vaſt deſign of interſecting France by commodious and extenſive roads and canals, are meaſures characteriſtic of a great mind. Unfortunately, the grand error of the Chief Conſul is an error in principle. He knows not, that it is the ſpirit of *Liberty* alone that can give energy and proſperity to a nation. He knows, not that the perfect ſecurity of private property muſt precede national wealth and grandeur. He who builds on any other foundation, erects a fabric on the ſand. The public works which adorn our happy iſland, are not the works of the Government—they are the *works of the People*. Our canals, our bridges, our docks, our magnificent piles of warehouſes and manufactories, our plans for the protection of ſhipping and commerce, even the bulk of our charitable inſtitutions, have reſulted from the energy of the nation, the abundance of property, and the ſecurity of that property however invaded.

Until France ſhall poſſeſs civil and political liberty, and a code of juriſprudence in ſome reſpect analogous to that of Great Britain, neither will her manufacturers rival ours in induſtry, nor her capitaliſts emulate the ſpirit of ours—The means muſt be wanting to complete any one of the great undertakings which the Chief Conſul is ſaid to have in contemplation, and we might almoſt apply to them the extempore epigram of Swift:

Behold a proof of Iriſh ſenſe—
Here Iriſh wit is ſeen—
When all is loſt that's worth defence,
They build a magazine!

Bonaparte, in truth, appears to be of that mixture of character, which is leſs uncommon than is uſually ſuppoſed, of ſplendid talents without the proper balance of judgment. He has hitherto been one of the moſt fortunate of mankind, and his unparalleled ſucceſs has evidently intoxicated him. When his good fortune once forſakes him, we will venture to predict his fall will be as precipitate as his riſe was rapid.—"There is a tide in the affairs of men"—His has hitherto been an abundant flow—the ebb will be dreadful and overwhelming.

The death of the Duke of Parma, whoſe dominions, by the late treaty, fall to the diſpoſal of France, has given riſe to ſome ſpeculations. It is yet uncertain whether this territory will be annexed to the French or Italian Republic, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of at the will of the Chief Conſul.

There is one anecdote, which, as reflecting honour on the Chief Conſul, it would be moſt uncandid in us to ſuppreſs, while we are engaged in a critical inveſtigation of his conduct. It is ſaid that Cambaceres, the Biſhop of Caen, lately made application to the Prefect of Rouen to ſhut up forcibly the Proteſtant Churches, which the Prefect refuſed, till he could receive further orders from the Government upon ſo delicate a ſubject. It is added, that when the affair was made known to Bonaparte, he ſent for the Second Conſul, and told him, that, "if the Biſhop had not been *his* brother, he would have ſtruck him off the liſt."

SWITZERLAND.

By the unjuſt interference of France, this unfortunate country has had *peace imposed upon it*; but, if the Roman Orator may be truſted, "the peace of ſlavery is worſe than the war of liberty." We are, however, ſincerely of opinion, that both the Helvetic Diet, and the Powers of Europe, have acted on this occaſion upon the ſoundeſt principles of wiſdom and policy. The Diet, on receiving the inſolent proclamation of the French Conſul, neither gave an actual refuſal nor entirely ſubmitted. One of its firſt meaſures was ſecretly to addreſs the great European Powers, and it ſuſpended its proceedings till their anſwer could be received. Through the medium of the Court of Vienna, it is ſaid, that anſwer was tranſmitted. It intimated that Auſtria, without the active concurrence of Great Britain and Ruſſia, was unable to take any effective part in

the affairs of Switzerland. Thus disabled from resistance, Deputies were sent to the Consulta at Paris, in obedience to the mandate of the Consul; but the Diet still continued its session, till the march of the French troops compelled the patriots to disperse. The Diet then peaceably dissolved itself, and terminated its proceedings by a spirited protest against this violent invasion of the rights of an independent nation, which was equally a violation of the treaty of Luneville.

In this proceeding, we have said, the Diet and the European Powers have evinced the soundest policy. To have asserted the rights of the Helvetic people, in defiance of the immense military power of France, would, at this period, have been imprudent. It must have involved Europe a second time in the horrors of a general, a ferocious, and destructive war.—On the contrary, should the Constitution, which is to be the result of the approaching Consulta, be as hostile to the real principles of liberty as the other legislative transactions of the Chief Consul, the time is probably not far distant when the claims of the patriots may be urged with equal security and effect. The headlong career of Bonaparte must have an end; the age is too enlightened to admit of despotic authority, even sanctioned by opinion and custom; in an usurper it has ever been odious, and there all parties will unite to crush it. Either the moment of revolution, or the establishment of a just and equal Government in France, will therefore be propitious to the recovery of Helvetic liberty. The visionary fabric of the day will be dissolved, and they may recover their liberties even without the intervention of Foreign Powers, which will be happier and better.

GERMANY.

We have as yet no authentic information in what manner the indemnities are to be finally settled. At the twentieth sitting, however, of the Diet, held on the 26th ult. an address was delivered from the Imperial Plenipotentiary, intimating, that, agreeably to his Imperial Majesty's anxiety for the maintenance of tranquillity, he had removed every obstacle to the success of his negociations at Paris, and had taken for the basis of the conclusive arrangement the supplemental indemnity offered by the French Government itself for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The address concludes with hoping that he will see instantly established an amicable understanding, which will have for its immediate consequence the satisfactory regulation of the affairs with which the Deputation is charged.

In consequence, also, we conceive, of some definitive arrangement to the same effect, the King of Great Britain has taken formal possession of the territory of Osnaburgh, and issued a proclamation, intimating that he had made an amicable arrangement with his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany for the immediate cession.

WEST INDIES.

There is no one circumstance which has borne more the appearance of tyranny in the French Government, than its treatment of the brave but unfortunate Negro General, Toussaint Louverture. The unconditional subjugation of St. Domingo always appeared to us a violation of the only principle which could be urged in favour of the French Revolution—the right of a people to chuse their own form of Government. After having entered formally, however, into a capitulation with the gallant chief already alluded to, to make him a prisoner—to transport him to Europe—and to keep him immured in a dungeon—is an excess of tyranny of which the old Government was seldom guilty. What is worst, the alleged crimes of Toussaint have never yet been made public. It is a vicious Government which envelopes its proceedings in mystery; and, were the offences established upon proper evidence, there is not a doubt but the Government would rejoice in exposing them.

This crooked policy is, however, not likely to succeed. The climate has fought in alliance with the Blacks; and it is now confidently affirmed that authentic information has arrived in France, of a new insurrection, attended with the most disastrous effects. Some say, General Leclerc is dead, and others, that the French troops have been completely defeated. It is not impossible, therefore, that the unfortunate Toussaint may, by one of those vicissitudes common in arbitrary Governments, be once more drawn from his dungeon to take upon himself the office of mediator; or possibly the circumstance may hasten the fate of that gallant and unfortunate chieftain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a degree of mystery which still envelopes the proceedings of our Government with respect to its foreign relations, which time only will explain. On the one hand, the disarming of the navy has been discontinued, and even in some counties the militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for being re-embodied;

bodied; on the other, the reciprocal interchange of Ambaſſadors between Great Britain and France ſeems to indicate an amicable underſtanding. General Andreoſſi, the new Ambaſſador, arrived from France on the 6th inſtant, and was preſented at Court on the 17th, where he was received not only with diſtinction, but with cordiality. On the 9th, Lord Whitworth ſet off on his embaſſy to Paris, where, we learn, he has ſince ſafely arrived.

On the 16th, the Imperial Parliament aſſembled. The Commons, after appearing at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, when the ſeſſion was opened by commiſſion, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. Mr. Abbot was unanimouſly elected, and preſented the following day for his Majeſty's approbation. The Houſes then adjourned, when it was underſtood that the Seſſion would be opened on the 24th for the diſpatch of buſineſs, by his Majeſty in perſon.

A conſpiracy of a very extraordinary nature has been diſcovered, which had for its object, it is ſaid, the life of his Majeſty, and the effecting of a revolution in the State. For ſome days previous, rumours had been afloat reſpecting the Correſponding Society recommencing its operations; and the nature of the conſpiracy was a few days ſince revealed by a ſoldier of the Guards to Sir Richard Ford, by which it appeared that the principal in the buſineſs was Colonel Deſpard, who had lately been confined in the Cold-bath Fields Priſon. In conſequence of this information, a ſtrong party of the police-officers proceeded on the 16th, at night, to the Oakley-arms, an obſcure public-houſe, in Oakley-ſtreet, Lambeth, where they found the Colonel, and about thirty-two labouring-men and ſoldiers, whom they immediately took into cuſtody. In the room where they were aſſembled, the printed form of an oath was found, which was of the nature of that in uſe among the United Iriſhmen. The priſoners were firſt examined before Sir R. Ford, and afterwards by the Privy Council, when ſeven were committed to the New Priſon Clerkenwell, twenty-three to Tothill Fields Bridewell, and the Colonel himſelf to Newgate.

Had this circumſtance taken place under the late contemptible Adminiſtration, who exiſted only by the miſerable artifice of keeping up an alarm, and forging plots and conſpiracies, we ſhould have conſidered it of the ſame complexion with the reſt, and have treated it with contempt. The honourable and upright character of the preſent Miniſtry forbids us to harbour any ſuſpicion of this kind; and an additional proof is, that the priſoners are not ſent, under the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus, to ſolitary dungeons, for an unlimited time, but are fairly and openly *committed for trial*, which we have underſtood is immediately to take place. Every real friend to liberty muſt rejoice in the diſcovery of ſo infamous a conſpiracy, calculated, if ſucceſsful (of which, indeed, there was little or no chance,) to plunge us into anarchy; if otherwiſe, to afford pretexts for the exerciſe of deſpotic authority.

The nature of the conſpiracy alſo muſt abate much of the apprehenſions which the friends of conſtitutional liberty muſt otherwiſe feel. We have long ſuſpected that the intellects of the unfortunate Officer, who was at the head of this buſineſs, were in an unſound ſtate; and it appears that there were aſſociated with him only a few of the meaneſt and moſt ignorant of the populace, who probably were unconſcious of what they were engaging in; or, if otherwiſe, were in the moſt abject and deſperate ſituations.

We have always affirmed, even at the criſis when the alarm was loudeſt, that the great maſs of the people were ſound and loyal. A Gentleman, to whom we are diſpoſed to give credit for good intentions, has publiſhed a pamphlet on the late elections, which he deems demonſtrative of the progreſs of Jacobiniſm. If the word Jacobiniſm is applied (as by the confeſſion of Mr. Wilberforce it has been too freely) to deſignate thoſe who ſupport and cheriſh the general principles of civil and religious liberty, we boldly ſay, God forbid that Jacobiniſm ſhould ever be out of faſhion in this country! If, on the contrary, by Jacobiniſm be meant the indulgence of private licentiouſneſs, rapacity, vice, and malignity, under the maſk of public virtue—if by Jacobiniſm be meant a *vigour beyond the law*, and which ſets all *law* (that is, according to Ariſtotle, all juſt government,) at defiance; then the learned Gentleman could not lament more ſincerely than we ſhould the progreſs of Jacobiniſm. But here, as in moſt other caſes, extremes meet. Jacobiniſm, under Marat, Robeſpierre, &c. &c. was the worſt form of *tyranny*: but this can never apply to Engliſhmen, in the free exerciſe of their conſtitutional rights and privileges: the more they exerciſe them, the more will they be enamoured of them; nor will they be diſpoſed to exchange them for viſionary novelties or experiments in government.

INCI-

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

It is intended to make a new road from London, to fall into the Kent road, near Bexley, for the purpoſe of avoiding Blackheath and Shooter's-hill. The ſum of 10,000l. has already been ſubſcribed for an application to Parliament on the ſubject, and for other purpoſes relating to the plan.

Since the year 1774, when the Royal Humane Society was inſtituted, no leſs than 2679 perſons, apparently dead by drowning, ſuffocation, or other ſudden cauſes, have been reſtored to life by a perſevering uſe of the means preſcribed by the Society.

Intended Improvements in the City.—Behind the Royal Exchange, the houſes in Bartholomew-lane will be ſet back to the diſtance of at leaſt fifty feet. The church will remain, and the arch under the preſent ſteeple will lead to the new foot path; the houſes at the end of Bartholomew-lane, in Throgmorton-ſtreet, will come down, to make a ſpacious opening to the grand ſtreet, which which will go through Tokenhouſe-yard, and Bell-alley, to London wall, and to face the grand ſquare, which will be built where Bethlem-hoſpital now ſtands. The ground is all meaſured, and the plans already drawn; and as ſoon as the Acts of Parliament for the above purpoſes are obtained, the tenants will have immediate notice to quit their premiſes in ſix months, and this great work will be proceeded upon with all poſſible expedition.

Married.] At Stapleford, George-Charles Sedley, eſq. of the Coldſtream Guards, and ſon of the Hon. Henry Sedley, to the only daughter of Rear-admiral Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. of Stapleford-hall, Nottingham.

At Enfield, the Rev. Dr. Nicholſon, Preſident of Lady Huntingdon's academy at Cheſhunt, to Miſs Broughton, of Forteſcue-houſe, Enfield.

Mr. Durham, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Enfield, to Miſs Catherine Armſtrong, daughter of David Armſtrong, of Kirtelon, in Dumfrieſſhire, and ſiſter to Mr. Armſtrong, of Enfield.

Dudley North, eſq. to the Hon. Miſs Pelham, eldeſt daughter of Lord Yarborough.

J. Croſs, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs M. Hyde, of Ardwick, in Lancaſhire.

C. Dumergue, eſq. of Clarges-ſtreet, to Miſs B. Thwaytes, of Hedgemans, in Eſſex.

By Mr. Hart, High Prieſt of the Jews, N. Solomon, eſq. to Mrs. Joachim.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, T. G. Bayliff, eſq. to Miſs Lane, only daughter of T. Lane, eſq. F.R.S.

T. Martin, eſq. of Cateaton-ſtreet, to Miſs Fenouillet, of Enfield.

The Rev. W. Philpot, of Kew, to Mrs. Lewis, of Richmond.

Mr. G. Allen, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, upholder to the Bank of England, to Miſs Pattiſhall, of the ſame ſtreet.

At Marybone, D. Smith, eſq. of New Providence, to Miſs Tinker, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Died.] At his houſe at Pimlico, aged 71, the Sieur De la Rochette, a celebrated geographer.

Aged nearly 80, Peter Corbett, eſq. He had been the Eaſt India Company's Bengal warehouſe-keeper many years; and was penſioned in conſequence of ſuperannuation, a few weeks ago, after having been in the Company's ſervice fifty years.

At his houſe in Rathbone-place, aged 68 John Maſeres, eſq. only brother of Francis Maſeres, eſq. Curſitor-baron of the Exchequer. His complaint was a ſenſible waſting, in conſequence of an incapacity of digeſtion.

At his houſe in Water-ſtreet, Bridewell-precinct, Thomas Watkinſon, eſq.

At her brother's houſe in Hanover-ſquare, aged 71, Mrs. Anne Clerke, ſiſter of Jervoiſe Clerke Jervoiſe, eſq. M. P. for Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight.

Mr. Conſtable, ſurgeon, of Woodford.

The Rev. J. Price, curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

In Old Burlington-ſtreet, B. Thiſtlethwayte, eſq. of Southwick-place, Hampſhire, and late M. P. for that county.

In his 80th year, Mr. J. Grove, of Stanmore.

At Kew, G. D'Auber, eſq. late a captain of the 11th light-dragoons.

At Kenſington, Mr. J. Lamb, ſurgeon.

At Cheam, in Surrey, Mrs. Pybus, widow, and mother of C. S. Pybus, eſq. one of the Lords of the Treaſury.

At Buſh-hill, near Enfield, Captain J. Somerſet Briggs, of the Royal Navy.

At Hadley, near Barnet, in her 75th year, Mrs. Monroe, relict of the late Dr. J. Monroe, phyſician to Bethlem-hoſpital.

At Chelſea, Mr. M. Robinſon, formerly of Red Lion-ſtreet, Holborn.

D. Murray, eſq. of Southampton-row, Bloomſbury.

At Pimlico, the Rev. Dr. P. Van Swinden, upwards of 30 years one of the Dutch Miniſters to the King.

At his houſe in Pickering-place, St. James's, J. Scott, eſq. one of the magiſtrates belonging to the Police-office in Marlborough-ſtreet. Mr. Scott was attending his duty at the office only on the day preceding his death, when he complained of being ill, and, returning home, was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and lingered till ſeven o'clock on the following morning, when he expired.

Mr. Purney, principal trumpeter at Covent-garden Theatre; his death is attributed to the circumſtance of having overheated or overſtrained himſelf in the practice of the difficult inſtrument which he profeſſed.

W. Coney, eſq. of Wincheſter-place, Pentonville.

In his 51ſt year, Mr. T. Pearce, an eminent brewer of Milbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mr. J. Sewell, bookſeller, of Cornhill. He ſucceeded Mr. Brotherton in the ſame houſe where he (Mr. Sewell) died, and was ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt bookſeller in this metropolis. He poſſeſſed a conſiderable knowledge of mechanics and ſhip-building, underſtood the nature and properties of timber, and was the founder and moſt zealous promoter of a Society for the improvement of naval architecture. He was alſo the occaſion of a moſt beneficial improvement being made ſome years ago in Cornhill, the erection of a tank or reſervoir, kept under the coach-pavement of the ſtreet, and always full of water, the idea of which he himſelf had conceived.

Mr. M. W. Staples, late a banker, of Cornhill

At Grove-hill, Camberwell, Surrey, in the prime of life, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Dr. Elliot, and eldeſt daughter of Dr. Lettſom.

At Briſtol Hotwells, the Rev. Henry Hunter, D. D. Paſtor of the Scots' Church, London-wall, and Secretary to the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland. He was born at Culroſs, a royal borough in Perthſhire, in 1741. His anceſtors were plain, decent tradeſpeople, zealous Whigs and Preſbyterians of the old ſtamp, and conſiderably above mediocrity in point of underſtanding. His father filled the office of chief magiſtrate in his borough in that difficult and trying year, 1745, when he acted with much prudence, moderation, and ſteadineſs. Dr. Hunter diſcovered an early taſte for claſſical learning and the belles-lettres, which he had the good fortune to improve greatly at the Univerſity of Edinburgh. Having gone through the uſual routine of academical ſtudy, with the friendſhip and eſteem of his fellow-ſtudents, and the reputation of diligence and ability among the Profeſſors, he loſt no time in preparing himſelf for admiſſion into the miniſtry. In May 1764, he was licenſed to preach, by the Preſbytery of Dunfermline; and in January 1766, was ordained at South Leith, where he continued to exerciſe his clerical office till Auguſt 1771, when he received an invitation to undertake the paſtoral charge of the Scottiſh Church at London-wall. There the Doctor continued to his death, greatly beloved and admired. Dr. Hunter was a man of conſiderable learning and ingenuity, an elegant preacher, and a writer of no ordinary powers. In his religious ſentiments he adhered to the Calviniſtic ſyſtem, as ſet forth in the Confeſſion of the Church of Scotland, framed by the Aſſembly of Divines, at Weſtminſter, in 1646; but he was no bigot, neither had he any of that auſterity of manner which too frequently diſtinguiſhes the Calviniſts. On the contrary, he was a lively, pleaſant companion, fond of a joke, and entered readily into rational amuſements. His writings are pretty numerous; but the work by which he will be the beſt and longeſt known, is a Courſe of Sermons, in ſix volumes, intitled "Sacred Biography." He alſo tranſlated ſeveral works of eminence from the French; as the "Phyſiognomical Eſſays of Lavater," with capital plates by Holloway; St. Pierre's "Studies of Nature;" Sonnini's "Travels in Egypt;" Saurin's "Sermons;" &c. &c.

Mr. Steele, proprietor of the lavender-water-warehouſe in Catherine-ſtreet, Strand. He was found murdered on Hounſlow-heath, Wedneſday, November 10. It appears that the deceaſed went to Belfont on the Friday preceding, where he had a plantation of lavender, intending to return on the following day, as it had been previouſly agreed that his wife's birth-day ſhould be celebrated by their reſpective relations on the ſucceeding Sunday. Not having returned at the appointed time, the family concluded that he had been unexpectedly detained by ſome particular buſineſs; and this conſideration prevented any alarm for his ſafety, till Monday morning, when they ſent a meſſenger to Belfont, to enquire the reaſon of his delay. The information there received was, that he had ſet out at ſeven o'clock on Saturday evening, and, being unable to procure any kind of carriage, had reſolved to proceed to town on foot. This circumſtance naturally induced a ſuſpicion that ſome fatal accident had befallen him, and his brother-in-law determined, with ſome other friends, to ſet out in ſearch. For ſeveral hours they continued in vain exploring different parts of the heath. At length they diſcovered, at a ſhort diſtance from the road, a piece of blue cloth; on laying hold of this, they found it to be the ſkirt of a great coat buried in the turf, and which, on examination, proved to be the ſame that Mr. Steele had taken with him from home. Proceeding a little further, they ſaw, near a buſh, a ſoldier's hat, and, examining the buſh with care, they perceived a quantity of blood. This appearance led them reaſonably to conclude that murder had been committed near the ſpot; and, on examining the buſhes minutely, they found their ſuſpicions unhappily realiſed. They beheld beneath, the ſhocking ſpectacle of their murdered relative, nearly covered with the turf. Upon inſpection, they diſcovered that the deceaſed had received ſeveral wounds in the top and on the back part of the head, and that a part of his forehead had been entirely cut away. Round his neck they found tied a ſtrong piece of belt, by which it is ſuppoſed that he had been ſtrangled. The wounds on the head appeared to them as if inflicted with a bayonet. Mr. Bullock, ſurgeon at the Barracks, and Mrs. Bullock, his wife, had obſerved in the afternoon, a man and woman ſitting down

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on the heath, between the Barracks and Hounſlow:—they walked towards them, and obſerved the man had on an old ſhabby ſoldier's red jacket, and the woman, tall and luſty, a red cloak, without ſtockings; the man was ſewing the lining of his hat with a needle and black thread. Hence ariſes the ſuſpicion that the perſons who committed the murder were the perſons remarked by Mr. and Mrs. Bullock. Sir R. Ford has ſent circular letters to the mayors and preſiding officers of the different towns and boroughs in the kingdom, deſcribing the above two perſons, which, with other active exertions making by every department of the Police, will, it is fervently hoped, bring the perpetrators to ſpeedy and condign puniſhment.

[*Further particulars relative to the late Dr. W. Arnald*]—The late Rev. William Arnald, D.D. Canon of Windſor, and Precentor of Lichfield, the former of which preferments he owed to the munificence of his Majeſty, and the latter to the preſent Biſhop of Worceſter, was ſon to the Rev. Richard Arnald, B. D. rector of Thurcaſton, the beloved retreat of Dr. Hurd, and celebrated by the Muſe of Mr. Maſon. He was educated at Manchester, under Mr. Lawſon; took the degree of B. A. 1766, when he was ſenior wrangler; M. A. 1769; S. T. B. 1776; S. T. P. 1781; elected fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1767; became head tutor the following year; appointed chaplain to Biſhop Hurd 1775; and ſub-preceptor to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Duke of York 1776. The unhappy mental derangement under which he laboured for the laſt twenty years, was the ſource of real grief to a numerous circle of friends, who, attached to him by the ſtrongeſt ties of eſteem and affection, admired his abilities, loved the urbanity of his manners, and acknowledged the goodneſs of his heart.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late M. Boſſi.*] The late M. Boſſi was a muſical profeſſor of conſiderable talents. His appointment at the Opera-houſe was that which, without great *éclat* to the maſter, is moſt eſſential to the charm of the entertainment. His buſineſs was to compoſe new muſic for the ballets; to lead the band during the performance of the dances; and to do all the prefatory duty in bringing out new operas. In this taſk his talent was unrivalled; nothing could be more exquiſite than the melodies which he wrote for the impaſſioned, pathetic, or exhilerating movements of Didelot, Roſe, and Hilligſberg; and he wrote with a rapidity unexampled. He ſunk under the ſeverity of obdurate confinement and decline, at the early age of 29 years, leaving a widow (the younger Del Caro) with three infants, and very far advanced in pregnancy with the fourth. His duty at the Opera-houſe, for the laſt ſeaſon, was kindly and gratuitouſly performed by Mr. Connell and Mr. Simonet, for the benefit of his family.]

[*Further particulars of the Rev. Dr. Knowles, whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number, page* 367.]—The Doctor was a native of Ely, and received his education at the grammar-ſchool of that place, from whence he was removed to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he commenced B. A. in 1743, M. A. in 1747, and was alſo choſen Fellow of that Society. His works diſcover great learning, and the ſtyle is plain and perſpicuous. The following is a complete liſt of them: 1. The Scripture Doctrine of the Exiſtence and Attributes of God, in twelve Sermons, with a Preface, in Anſwer to a Pamphlet concerning the Argument *à priori*.—2. An Anſwer to Biſhop Clayton's Eſſay on Spirit; for which Archbiſhop Secker conferred on him the degree of D. D.—3. Lord Hervey's and Dr. Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate.—4. Obſervations on the Tithe Bill.—5. Dialogue on the Teſt Act.—6. Primitive Chriſtianity in favour of the Trinity. This was anſwered by Mr. Capel Loft.—7. Obſervations on the divine Miſſion of Moſes.—8. Advice to a young Clergyman, in ſix Letters.—9. The Paſſion, a Sermon.—10. On Charity Schools, on Sunday Schools, and a Preparatory Diſcourſe on Confirmation.—Though he occaſionally meddled with controverſial points, yet he always conducted himſelf with the urbanity of a ſcholar, the politeneſs of a gentleman, and the meekneſs of a Chriſtian. He had particularly directed his ſtudies to the acquirement of biblical learning; and, by temporary ſecluſion from the world, had ſtored his mind with the treaſures of divine wiſdom. As a preacher, he was juſtly admired. His delivery in the pulpit was earneſt and impreſſive; his language nervous and affecting; his manner plain and artleſs. His diſcourſes were evidently written to benefit thoſe to whom they were addreſſed, not to acquire for himſelf the paltry title of a popular preacher. It was his grand object to ſtrike at the root of moral depravity—to rouſe up the languiſhing ſpirit of devotion—to improve the age, and to lead men to the obſervance of thoſe moral duties, which his Divine Maſter taught them to regard as the eſſentials of his religion. To the doctrines of the Church of England he was a zealous friend; but, at the ſame time, he was alſo the friend of toleration. As a pariſh-prieſt, he ſtood unrivalled among his order; exemplary in his conduct—unremitted in his attention to the duties of his ſtation—blending in his ordinary converſation affability and openneſs, with that gravity of demeanour, which well becomes a miniſter of the goſpel—perſuaſive in his addreſſes to his hearers—and adorning his doctrine by his life—he will be long and unaffectedly lamented by his numerous pariſhioners. His only daughter was married, in 1780, to the Rev. Benjamin Underwood, Rector of Eaſt Barnet, and of St. Mary Abchurch, London.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A correſpondent of the Tyne Mercury announces it as a fact, which he ſays will be diſputed by few, that the wealth and importance of the villages of North and South Shields have been principally produced by the impolitic reſtrictions formerly exerciſed by the Corporation of Newcaſtle, on the trade and commerce of that town. He adds, "The riſing conſequence of North Shields, at the preſent moment, is an additional proof, that corporate privileges are injurious to trade, and that where competition is open, the country flouriſhes. Within the ſpace of a few years, we have ſeen a town, which formerly conſiſted of only one dark alley, formed out of a few irregular dirty houſes, and only eight miles diſtant from us, now conteſting the palm of wealth and elegance with the metropolis of Northumberland. Street after ſtreet has been built and occupied, and ſtill the increaſe of population renders others neceſſary. Inſtead of one dirty narrow lane, (for a ſtreet it could not be called), which was dignified with the name of North Shields, wide and airy ſtreets are now built in every poſſible direction. Overlooking the river to the weſt, ſtands a range of neat buildings, denominated Milburn's-place; and to the north, Dockwray-ſquare commands a proſpect of the river and county to the ſouth, both of which may vie almoſt with any out of London. Beſides theſe, ſeveral elegant manſions have been recently built, particularly thoſe of Meſſrs. Linſkill and Wakefield,—buildings which may render that neighbourhood remarkable, on account of the taſte and elegance diſplayed in their erection. But the rapid increaſe of ſhipping, and other commercial property peculiar to that place, may render the parallel betwixt North Shields and Liverpool, not unworthy of public attention."

Annual account of the ſtate of the Charitable Inſtitution for the relief of the Sick, Lame, and Poor, at Bamboro' Caſtle, in Northumberland, from October 17, 1801, to October 17, 1802:

Left upon the books, Oct. 17, 1801	-	74
Out-patients admitted ſince	-	1629
In-patients	-	58
		1161
Of thoſe, diſcharged and cured	-	966
Relieved	-	113
Sent to the Newcaſtle Infirmary	-	3
Dead	-	19
Remaining upon the books	-	60
		1161

It was reſolved, in a numerous meeting, at Newcaſtle, (October 28) the Right Worſhipful the Mayor in the chair, "That a Fever Houſe, detached from any inhabited building, be erected in Newcaſtle, or the neighbourhood; and, that a ſubſcription be immediately opened for its eſtabliſhment and ſupport."

The ſeven ſhips which were fitted out at the port of Newcaſtle, during the late ſeaſon, for Davis's Streights Fiſhery, brought home 94 whales, which produced, in the aggregate, 1564 tons of blubber, and 78 tons of fins.—On an average, each ſhip had upwards of 13 whales, 223 tons of blubber, and 11 tons of fins.

T. Ord, eſq. M.P. has lately made a very valuable preſent of books to that riſing inſtitution, the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Newcaſtle.—On Thurſday, November 16, the Rev. W. Turner delivered an introductory lecture, on the objects propoſed by the Society, &c.—Tickets 2s. 6d.

An Arbitration Society has been lately eſtabliſhed at North Shields, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſettling diſputes in matters that relate to property, &c. by arbitration, rather than by courſe of law; the latter being often very expenſive, and ſometimes a ruinous mode of proceeding. About nine years ago, a ſociety was founded in Newcaſtle upon a ſimilar plan, and it appears that ſeveral caſes were decided by them, in a manner highly ſatisfactory to the contending parties, and at a trivial expence: but that neceſſary and benevolent aſſociation was diſſolved, it ſeems, partly in conſequence of the members reſiding at too great a diſtance from each other, but principally from the circumſtance of the members being too numerous; for though this indicated the general approbation which the ſcheme met with from the public, it deterred many from referring their differences to the ſociety, from a fear that their cauſes might fall into unſkilful hands.—Mr. Henry Taylor, jun. is appointed clerk to this ſociety.

The following is the number of ſhips that cleared from the port of Sunderland, between the terms, July 5 and October 10, in the current year:—2142, with coals and other goods coaſtwiſe; and 235 with coals, copper, earthenware, grindſtones, &c. to foreign parts.

Married.] Mr. T. Gilchriſt, cooper, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miſs Todd, of Whitelaw.

At Ellingham, Lieut. Col. W. Johnſtone, of the 28th regiment to Miſs S. De Lancey.

At Warkworth, Mr. J. Reid, jun. of Acklington

Acklington Park, to Miſs Watſon, daughter of Major Watſon.

R. Webſter, jun: eſq. of Stockton, to Miſs M. Maling, of the Grange, near Sunderland.—Mr. J. Neſſe, druggiſt, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs M. Richmond, of Leith.—Capt. Martha, of the Ocean Weſt Indiaman, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Alder, of Howdon Dock.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. Gray, to Miſs A. Watſon.—Lieut. Lowan, of the 48th regiment of foot, to Miſs Dickſon, daughter of Major Gen. Dickſon.—Capt. Errington, of the 20th regiment, to Miſs Watſon, of Cowpen.

At Alnwick, Mr. G. Thompſon, carrier, to Miſs J. Bradley, of Newcaſtle.

At Wolſingham, Mr. Rymer, attorney, to Miſs Watſon.

At Durham, Mr. F. Bridgewood, ſupervifor of the exciſe, of South Shields, to Miſs Ingram.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Mathews, ſhipowner, of Sunderland, to Miſs Ferney.

At Berwick upon-Tweed, Mr. T. Jordan Steele, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Clark, formerly of Portſmouth, and relict of the late Lieut. Clark, of the royal marines.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, of a typhus fever, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Fell, wife of Mr. J. Fell, broker. Six months have not elapſed ſince this amiable woman was announced, in the Newcaſtle papers, as a happy bride.

Mr. C. Hedley, butcher.—Aged 21, Miſs M. Waiſtell.—Mr. Cal. Watſon, late butler to R. H. Williamſon, eſq. recorder of Newcaſtle.—Mr. Sempſter, billiard-table keeper.—Mr. T. Hedley, taylor, formerly of Whittingham.—Aged 97, Mr. C. Swinburne.—Miſs Ramſay, milliner.—Mr. Carr, maſt and block-maker.—Mrs Stephenſon, wife of R. Stephenſon, eſq. formerly Captain of the Newcaſtle Company of Militia.—Aged 36, Mr. J. Atkinſon, painter.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Marſhall, gingerbread-baker.—Aged 19, Miſs J. Lambton.—Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. N. Tate, ſupervifor of exciſe.—Mr. J. Robertſon, umbrella manufacturer.—Aged 75, Mrs Hornby, widow of the late Mr. Hornby, an alderman of this corporation.—Aged 47, Mr. F. Wilkinſon, brazier.—Aged 52, Mr. J. Jumpſter.—Aged 82, Mrs. Hoggs, widow of the late Mr. G. Hoggs, dyer.—Aged 83, Mrs. Pinckney, mother of Mr. Pinckney, ſword-bearer to the corporation.—Mr. M. Liddell, one of the clerks in the Tyne banking-houſe.—Alſo Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. N. Fenwick, of Lemington, and daughter-in-law of Mr. Fenwick, whoſe death is here noticed.

In Gateſhead, aged 58, Mrs. J. Pettigrew.—Mr. J. Garvey, brewer and hoſtler: his death was owing to the melancholy accident of falling inadvertently into a tub of boiling wort.—Suddenly, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Capt. Wilkinſon.—Mrs. J. Maſterton, wife of Mr. Maſterton, builder. She was found dead in her bed.

At Durham, Mrs. Hine, mother of Mr. R. Hine, attorney.—Aged 88, N. Fenwick, eſq. of Lemington.—Mr. A. Hague, fruiterer.

In his 88th year, R. Harriſon, eſq. It may be noticed as a rather ſingular circumſtance, that this valuable man, who, it appears, was well ſkilled in the Oriental languages, and of a very benevolent and communicative diſpoſition, from a principle of devotion bordering on ſuperſtition, wore his beard unſhorn for a number of years paſt, out of reſpect, as he profeſſed, to the memory of the Saviour of Mankind.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 51, Mr. A. Dodds, ſurgeon, late of the royal navy. He had ſerved during the greater part of the American war, with Capt. Macbride, and was alſo preſent in the engagement off the Dogger Bank, and in the battle off Cape St. Vincent. He was ſurgeon of the Tremendous, under Lord Howe, on the firſt of June, and had practiſed in Berwick ſince the year 1796.

At Sunderland, in his 29th year, Captain M. Hall.—Mrs. J. Thompſon, wife of Mr. Thompſon, painter.—Mr. R. Walker, common brewer.—Mr. R. Curry, butcher.

At North Shields, Mrs. Dagnia, relict of Mr. Dagnia, of Newcaſtle.

At Alnwick, Mr. Liddle, taylor.

At Hexham, aged 82, ſuddenly, Mr. J. Knott, formerly a farmer at Warden.

At Morpeth, aged 78, Mr. G. Softly, tanner.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Mr. Proctor, many years clerk of the pariſh. He unfortunately fell into the river Wear, and every means uſed for his recovery proved ineffectual.

At Houghton le Spring, Miſs Taylor.

At the houſe of Mrs Longbottom, aged 73, J. Budd, eſq. formerly of London.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Some particulars leading to a diſcovery have, at length, been made of the extraordinary perſon, who had aſſumed the name of the Hon. Colonel Hope, &c. (ſee in our laſt number, the marriages for Cumberland and Weſtmoreland.) It appears that his real name is John Hatfield, and that he has a wife and family now living at Tiverton in Devonſhire, where he had the addreſs to introduce himſelf as a partner in a very reſpectable houſe. Some months ago, a commiſſion of bankruptcy was iſſued againſt him, to which he has never yet ſurrendered, ſo that he is now guilty of a capital offence, it being felony, without benefit of clergy, not to ſurrender within the appointed time to a commiſſion of bankruptcy. From his gentlemanly demeanour, ſeveral merchants in the city of London have given him credit for ſums to a conſiderable amount, but his drafts afterwards meeting with diſhonour, an alarm was taken, and Hatfield ran away from Tiverton,

verton, on which the commiſſion againſt him is ſued. A ſmall eſtate in Cheſhire forms the chief part of the funds wherewith his creditors are to be ſatisfied.—The Poſt Office have alſo taken up the matter of his forging the initials M. P. to his letters. The ſincere concern which every inhabitant of the county takes in the misfortune of Mary of Buttermere, is not eaſy to be expreſſed. Thoſe who know her well affirm, that her virtues would have been an ornament to any rank of life. She is remarkably intelligent and well-informed, and has uniformly maintained the dignity of her character as a woman, by never forgetting, or ſuffering others to forget, for a moment, that ſhe was the maid of the inn, the *attendant* of thoſe who ſtop at the houſe, and not the *familiar*. None who have demeaned themſelves conſiſtently with their own rank and character, have ever, it is ſaid, thought otherwiſe than well and highly of her. It is even inſinuated that there are ſome circumſtances attending her birth and true parentage, which, if divulged, would account for her ſtriking ſuperiority in mind and manners in a way extremely flattering to the prejudices in favour of rank and birth.—It appears that the impoſtor (whoſe manners and addreſs are repreſented as prepoſſeſſing in the higheſt degree, by the inhabitants of Keſwick) had, at the ſame time, paid his addreſſes to two other young women of Keſwick; one of whom was the daughter of the fiſherman whom he had ſelected to be his companion in his fiſhing and ſailing expeditions on the lake. His coach is retained by the landlord, in pledge for a loan of 20l. all the letters, plate, and linen, were, to his inexpreſſible alarm, found in the coach. Hatfield has been ſince apprehended, and is now lodged in Brecon jail.

Colonel Deram and Mr. Telford, two of the agents appointed by government to inſpect the northern coaſts, have projected the eſtabliſhment of a new harbour near Port Patrick in Scotland, which will add greatly to the convenience of the ſhipping, as it will enable them to come in and go out in any ſtate of the tide, and with any wind. This great improvement will be rendered ſtill more complete by the erection of new bridges over the river Eden, at Carliſle; as likewiſe, by a new bridge to be erected over the river Eſk, at Garriſtown, when the poſt-road from Carliſle to Port Patrick will be ſhortened at leaſt ſixteen miles.

Six new calico printing-preſſes, on an improved plan, have lately been erected at Woodbank Printfield, near Carliſle, by which, independently of the ſuperior neatneſs with which the workmanſhip is executed, there will likewiſe reſult an incredible ſaving of expence. The proceſs is carried on by water, and only requires the attendance of one man to each; and it ſhould be further obſerved, that the ſix preſſes can diſpatch as much work as twenty-ſeven men can do in the ordinary way:—each of theſe men earn from one to two guineas per week.

Conſiderable progreſs has been already made in the new works erecting at the harbour of Whitehaven, and advertiſements, with ſuitable encouragements, are now publiſhing, to invite an additional number of maſons.—Preparations are alſo making for a new waggon rail-road, to lead from Brackenthwaite, to the arch at Branſty, &c. and to communicate with the north wall.—Employment is likewiſe offered, in other advertiſements, to engage workmen of various deſcriptions, in conſequence of the extenſion of Lord Lowther's coal-works, and the opening of the lime-works at Henſingham.

Married.] At Brampton, Mr. J. Hetherington, flax-dreſſer, to Miſs M. Pears, grocer.

At Workington, Mr. Morriſon, mariner, to Miſs Harriſon, commonly called Miſs Globe Harriſon.

At Wigton, Captain Thompſon of the Jamaica Weſt Indiaman, now lying in the river Thames, to Miſs Skelton.

At Kirkoſwald, in Cumberland, T. Nixon, eſq. of Haydon Bridge, late a lieutenant in the 3d regiment of the Lancaſhire militia, to Miſs Peacock.

At Hawkſhead, Mr. C. Bainbridge, to Miſs E. Dawdon, of Belmont.—Alſo, Mr. J. Park, ſaddler, to Miſs M. Brunſkill.

Died.] At Carliſle, ſuddenly, aged 46, Mrs. M. Hall.—Aged 65, Mr. T. Dixon, formerly keeper of the jail.—Aged 47, Mr. T. Lewthwaite.—Mrs. Rowland, widow, mother of Mr. E. Rowland, woodmonger.

At Kendal, in his 20th year, Mr. M. Branthwaite, ſon of the late Mr. W. Branthwaite, of Broughbridge, in Weſtmoreland.

At Whitehaven, of a dropſy, after being tapped ſeven times, aged 46, Mrs. A. Tate, wife of Mr N. Tate, ſupervifor.

At the Golden Lion Inn, after two days illneſs, in his 64th year, Mr. J. Nicholl, of Brampton.—Aged 60, Mrs. Dickinſon, widow of the late Mr. D. Dickinſon, joiner. Aged 86, Mrs. J. Watts.—Aged 64, Mr. Rigby, taylor.—Aged 70, Mrs. Scott, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Workington, aged 26, Miſs Simpſon, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Simpſon, ſurgeon; a young lady of pleaſing manners, and a truly amiable diſpoſition.

Mr. J. Iredale, maſter of the brig Bello.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Daviſon, wife of Mr. R. Daviſon, maſter of the brig Favourite.

At Cockermouth, in her 20th year, Miſs Walker, daughter of the late J. P. Walker, eſq.

At Harrington, at the advanced age of 102, M. Crear, widow.

At Pentonville, London, aged 21, Mr. J. Brown, of Longtown, in Cumberland.

At

At Diſſington, Mrs. J. Grayſon, wife of Mr. J. Grayſon, miller.

In the iſland of Jamaica, Mr. W. Patrickſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. W. Patrickſon, of Knells, near Carliſle.

At Dodding Green, near Kendal, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, miniſter of a Roman Catholic congregation.

At Heads, in Weſtward, in her 50th year, Mrs. A. Cartner.

At Bridekirk, near Cockermouth, aged 67, Mr. W. Mawſon.

At Raughton, in the pariſh of Dalſton, aged 73, Mr. J. Bewley.

At Brampton, in Weſtmoreland, of an inflammation in the inteſtines, Mr. J. Wilkinſon, innkeeper.

At Winſter, near Kendal, Mr. J. Barber, clockmaker.

At Lowmill, near Egremont, aged 35, Mr. J. Bland, engraver.

In Auguſt laſt, of the yellow fever, at Spaniſh Town, in the iſland of Jamaica, Mr. P. Veitch, ſurgeon and apothecary; formerly of Clitheroe, but lately belonging to the medical ſtaff in Jamaica.

At Parkbroom, near Carliſle, Mrs. S. Thompſon, a maiden lady.

At Kirkoſwald, Mrs. Fiſher, wife of the Rev. Mr. Fiſher, vicar.

In Newtown, aged 64, Mrs. H. Burton, widow of Mr. A. Burton, butcher.

YORKSHIRE.

Within the current year, ending September 29, 1917 perſons have been admitted as patients to the benefits of that excellent inſtitution, the Leeds General Infirmary, 1300 of which have been diſcharged cured.

Married.] Mr. G. Moſeley, of the Saddle-inn, in Leeds, to Miſs Jackſon, of the Ship-inn, at Harewood Bridge.—Mr. W. Martin, paper-maker, of Headingly, to Miſs Dickinſon of Leeds.

At Scarborough, Mr. Sawden, merchant, of Burlington Quay, to Miſs Teale, late of Leeds.

Mr. T. Wilſon, of Walkington Grange, to Miſs Bell, of Pocklington.—Mr J. Dobſon, jun banker, of Huddersfield, to Miſs Walker, of Bullcliffe, near Wakefield.

At York, Mr. W. Sowerby, of the White Horſe-inn, to Miſs M. Coates, niece of Mrs. Roſcoe.

The Rev. W. Alderſon, of Holme, on Spalding Moor, ſon of the Rev. G. Alderſon, rector of Birkin, to Miſs Robinſon, of Haddleſey.

At Wakefield, Mr. Scott, ſurgeon, to Miſs Nicholſon

At Hull, Captain Wray, of the Egginton, Greenland ſhip, to Mrs. Blaunch, widow of the late Captain Blaunch.

At Whitby, Mr. J. Travis, attorney, to Miſs Richardſon.

At Halifax, Mr. M'Kennell, linen-draper, to Miſs Metcalfe.

W. Wordſworth, eſq. author of the Lyrical Ballads, &c. to Miſs Hutchinſon, of Wykeham, near Scarborough.

At Sheffield, Mr. G. Sykes, cutler, to Mrs. M. Sykes.

At Pomfret, Mr. R. Robinſon, ſaddler, to Miſs Jephſon.

Mr. J. Taylor, merchant, of Gomerſall, near Leeds, to Miſs Sykes, of Camberwell.—C. Hoar Harland, eſq. to Mrs. H. Goodricke, of Sutton Hall, near York.

Died.] At York, aged 59, Mrs. Seymour, relict of the late Rev. C. Seymour, of Pocklington.—In her 27th year, Mrs. Pickhard.—Aged 39, Mr. J. Cockerill, late principal caſhier in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Smith and Thompſon, of Hull.—Aged 66, Mr. T. Carlyle.—In his 62d year, Mr. E. Earby.—In his 50th year, Mr. P. Wilkinſon, inn-keeper.—Far advanced in years, the Rev. J. Coſtobadie, rector of Wenſley, in the North Riding.

At Leeds, Mr. Thackwray, dyer.—Mr. Colby, of the White Hart public-houſe, and formerly of the Theatre Royal, York.—Mrs. Carr, of the Old George-inn.—Mrs. Jowett, mother to Meſſrs, J. and Jos. Jowett, woolſtaplers: one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mrs. Brunton, wife of Mr. T. Brunton, grocer.—Mr. S. Teal, jun. ſon of Mr. Teal, land-ſurveyor.

At Halifax, Mrs. Jacobs, wife of Mr. Jacobs, printer.

At Hull, aged 58, Mrs. E. Garbutt, wife of Mr. Garbutt, draper.—In his 56th year, B. Holland, eſq. ſhip-owner.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. F. Croft, daughter of the late S. Croft, eſq. of York.

At Scarborough, aged 28, Mr. W. Hugall.—Aged 70, Mrs. Smith.

At Richmond, Mrs. E. Trigge, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Trigge.

At Thornes Houſe, near Wakefield, Mrs. Rich, wife of J. Rich, eſq.

At Pudſey, in her 42d year, Mrs. Poole, wife of Mr. Pool, attorney.

At Bath, the lady of Colonel Maiſter, of Hull

At Great Driffield, in his 79th year, the Rev. G. Etherington, vicar of Collingham, in the Weſt Riding.

At Market Weighton, Mrs. Briggs, innkeeper.

At Thirſk, Mrs. Gains, wife of Mr. Gains, bridle-cutter.

At Huddersfield, aged 67, Mr. W. Lockwood, merchant.—In his 88th year, Mr. R. Hood, of Habton, near Malton.—In an advanced age, at the Red Houſe, near Nun Monckton, Mrs. Deighton, relict of the late Mr. J. Deighton, brewer, of York.—In his 63d year, Mr. C. J. Anſon, of Nappa, many years ſteward to the late W. Weddell, eſq. of Newby.

At ſea, on his paſſage to Guernſey, Captain R. Reid, ſhip-owner, of Scarborough.

The Rev. T. Hunter, vicar of Almondbury, near Huddersfield.

At

At Harrowgate, after a few days' illness, Mr. J. Irvine, wine-merchant, in partnership with Mr. Pearson, of Leeds.

Mr. J. Tinker, of Birkhouse, near Huddersfield; he was in perfect health to all appearance the very moment previous to his death.

Mr. S. Frier, merchant, of Raistrick, near Halifax.

Very suddenly, Sir Walter Vavasour, bart. of Haslewood, near Aberford; dying without issue, the title and estates devolve on his brother, now Sir Thomas Vavasour, bart.

At Barthorpe, in the East Riding, Mr. Butterfield, farmer and grazier.—Miss Fisher, of Monk Fryston, near Ferrybridge.—In his 77th year ——Bramley, esq. of Carltonhouse, near Leeds.—T. Cotton, esq. of Haigh Hall, near Wakefield.

At Rawcliffe, Mr. Barker, sen.

At Mount Pleasant, near Northallerton, in his 47th year, S. Peat, esq.—Mr. R. Petch, of Great Broughton, in Cleveland.

On his passage from China to Madras, Mr. E. Terry, son of Richard Terry, esq. merchant, of Hull; the vessel in which he sailed, left Canton on the 10th of December last, and is supposed to have foundered at sea in a violent storm, which arose the next day.

At Brickwall, Herts, on his journey from London, in his 29th year, Mr. W. Horner, of New Malton.—Mrs. Harrison, of Drypool, near Hull.

At the Eccles, near Rotherham, Mr. R. Hinchliffe, an ingenious artist of the Sheffield manufacture.

Mrs. Hatfield, wife of W. F. Hatfield, esq. of Hatfield; the marriage of this lady, which took place about three weeks before, is announced in this very Number.

Mrs. Hoyle, of Roundhay, near Leeds, one of the society of Quakers.—Mrs. E. Kenyon, of Knayton, near Thirsk, and formerly of Knowstrop, near Leeds.

At Thorp Arch, Mrs. Watson, relict of the late Mr. Watson, formerly of the Tontine-inn, at Sheffield.

Suddenly, in his 85th year, Mr. C. Gill, of Marton cum Grafton.—Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, merchant, of Hargrave, and daughter of Mr. Holdforth, of Leeds.—Suddenly, Mrs. Musgrave, of Chapel Town, near Leeds.—In her 41st year, Mrs. Raimes, of the Wheldrake, near York.

LANCASHIRE.

A very large subscription has been entered into at Preston, and its neighbourhood, for the laudable purpose of erecting an Infirmary in that town.

Considerable improvements are now making on the high roads in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, especially in that which leads from St. Peter's Church, through Oxford-street, to Rusholme, Wilmslow, &c. by widening the bridges, paving the roads, &c. &c. As Oxford-street is now completed, the road to Didsbury, &c. is rendered not only much nearer than by the way of Ardwick, but also better; and it is, consequently, become more generally travelled by persons going to Staffordshire, to Birmingham, and the West of England. Indeed the communication between the town of Manchester, and those parts of the kingdom, is daily and rapidly increasing.

A correspondent of the Blackburn Mail, in a short Descriptive Sketch of this County, after a residence in it of three months, observes, that Lancashire may be justly considered as one of the leading counties of the kingdom; meriting regard, not so much for extent of surface, as for the degree of its population, and the active spirit of the inhabitants of all descriptions. Notwithstanding a late prodigious decrease of people, Lancashire appears to be inferior in population to Middlesex only, claiming, according to the latest calculations, 425,000 inhabitants, and about 1,129,600 acres. This extensive and delightful district is, however, in an uncultivated condition, decked, it seems, with invariable green. The love of pasturage prevails here to a great excess. Agriculture, the parent of a thousand conveniences and comforts, though not contemned, is much neglected. The whole tract of land, low and fertile, is highly favourable to culture; but few fields, however, are allowed to suffer or to enjoy the pressure of the plough. It is not by proper periodical tillage, but rather by perpetual rest given to the grounds, that riches are expected. A park is covered with corn once in twelve years, or even seldomer, if the old grass be not so deteriorated, as to be unfit for practice. The rage of manufactures and commerce completely triumph here over agricultural pursuits. The factory brings more profit than the farm. All the ingenuity, the spirit, the perseverance of man, are vigorously exerted to invent or perfect various arts of life, while the first, the simple art of operating on the soil, obtains only a secondary or transient attention. The situation, indeed, of Lancashire boasts of advantages particularly suited to the views of manufacturing and commercial men, which few other countries possess. Mines of coal and fountains of water, navigable rivers and numerous canals, found every where, naturally invite enterprising individuals to form settlements in a country washed by the ocean for many miles of coast. Lancashire can export a world of multifarious superfluities, and receive, in return, all the articles that necessity, curiosity, cupidity, or caprice, can demand. External intercourse with foreign nations is easy; internal navigation is commodious. A nobleman of immense fortune (the Duke of Bridgwater) highly to his credit, devotes much of his attention to commerce, and, by means of a canal of his own, stretching, at least, through a length of forty miles, with a single lock, covered with vessels

fels of various fizes, moving in different directions, facilitating interior communications, &c. &c. carries on an extended lucrative buſineſs. The induſtry of the people, greatly favoured by nature, foſtered by the patronage and countenance of ſuperiors, is diſplayed and manifeſted, not in raiſing rural productions, but in working up raw materials, &c. &c.

It is in contemplation to eſtabliſh ſpeedily a road from Blakely to Middleton; a moſt deſirable object to the neighbouring country, and more particularly to the towns of Manchester and Rochdale. One gentleman, reſiding near Oldham, has been induced, from a conſideration of the infallible advantages that will reſult to trade from the completion of this plan, to offer, as his ſubſcription towards it, the ſum of 1000l.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Thornelay, ſurgeon, to Miſs C. Sutton —Captain J. Foſter, to Miſs Rumney.—Mr. J. Bibby, to Miſs Broadbelt, of Biſpham.—Mr. R. Lunt, mathematical inſtrument-maker, to Miſs Mackey.—Mr. Gr[illegible]y, engraver, &c. to Miſs Butterley.

At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, Mr. J. Cooke, jun. merchant, to Miſs Bancroft.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Hurdus, manufacturer, to Miſs M. Collins.—Mr. E. Redford, manufacturer, to Mrs. E. Saville.—Mr. W. Mott, to Miſs S. Percival.—Lieutenant W. Mounſell, of the Royal Invalids, late of the 29th regiment of foot, to Miſs A. Ormerod, now or late of Ormerod, near Burnley.

At the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, Mr. D. Bancroft, to Miſs M. Bradbury.

At Bolton, near Catterick, W. H. Hayes, eſq. to Miſs Milner, of Scorton —E. Barrow, eſq. of Grange, to Miſs Elliſon, of Hule Bank.—Mr. Ginder, mercer, of Blackburn, to Miſs Lowe, of Congleton.

At Preſton, Dr. Tomlinſon, to Mrs. Watſon, widow of the late Mr. H. Watſon, grocer.

Mr. H. Woodney Corbett, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs R. Dyſart, of Londonderry, in Ireland.

At Kirkoſwald, Mr. T. Nixon, of Haydon Bridge, late lieutenant in the 3d Lancaſhire Militia, to Miſs M. Peacocke.

At Slaidburn, L. Wilkinſon, eſq. to Miſs E. Parker.

Died.] At Manchester, Miſs Levi.—Mr. J. Walker, of the Wheatſheaf public-houſe.—Mr. E. Thompſon, of the Lamb public-houſe.—Mr. W. Garrett.—In his 78th year, Mr. S. Walkden, ſon of Mr. R. Walkden, of Blackburn.—Mrs. Hatfield.—In his 71ſt year, Mr. S. Mann.—Mr. T. Holland.—Mr. W. Gould.—Mr. W. Sudlow.—Aged 39, after an illneſs of three days, Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. Hayes, of the White Lion public-houſe.—Mrs. Fletcher.—Mrs. Sykes —Mr. M. Roſe.—Suddenly, Mr. T. Scariſbrook, late of Kindal, and alderman of that corporation.

Mr. J. Corns; never, perhaps, were the common epithets of ſincerely beloved and reſpected more properly applied to any character, than to that of the deceaſed.

In her 78th year, Mrs S. Breareliffe, a liberal benefactreſs to the poor.

Mr. M. Roſe, horſe-dealer.—Mr. T. Shorrocks, liquor-merchant.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. T. Kay, ſteward to the late Earl of Plymouth.—Mr. C. Marriott, merchant.—Mr. P. Wright, of Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Dannett, woollen-draper.—Mr. Holt, tobacconiſt.—In his 50th year, Mr. C. Bird.

In her 21ſt year, Miſs Dunn, a young lady from America, ſiſter to Mrs. Brade.

Mr. J. Stubbs, ſchoolmaſter, formerly of Macclesfield.—Mrs. A. Courteney.

In his 78th year, Mr. B. Sykes, ſhipwright.—Mrs. Hanly, wife of Mr. A. Hanly, attorney.—Mr. W. Morris.

Mr. R. Benſon, of the ſociety of Quakers; a ſteady friend to the intereſts of piety and virtue, compaſſionate and charitable to the poor; upright and honourable as a merchant, and conſtantly aiming to diſcharge the various duties of life, under the influence of a meek and quiet ſpirit; in ſhort, the uniform tenor of his life was to promote peace on earth, and good will towards men.

At Lancaſter, aged 64, Mr. Baines, mace-bearer to the corporation.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Clark, widow.—Aged 82, Mr. J. Hatton, formerly a maſter taylor.—Mrs. Benniſon, widow.—Mr. K. Cock, tallow-chandler.

At Blackburn, in his 74th year, Mr. R. Ainſworth, gentleman.—Mrs. Mac Quhae, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mac Quhae.

At Ulverſtone, Mr. T. Mather.—Mrs. Warrener.

At Warrington, in his 33th year, Mr. P. Rylands.

At Leighton-hall, near Lancaſter, aged 22, Miſs. E. Mounſey, late of Swarthmoor-hall, near Ulverſtone.

Mr. G. Appleby, wine-merchant, of Staindrop.

At his houſe in Yealand, T. Rawlinſon, eſq. of Lancaſter; his death was occaſioned by the circumſtance of being unfortunately thrown from a gig, on his horſe taking fright, near Burton, in Kendal, a few days before.

At Beech-hill, near Wigan, Mrs. Thickneſſe.

The Rev. J. Pope, Diſſenting Miniſter, at Blackley; a gentleman of ſome celebrity in the literary world.

Mrs. Hurſt, of Coton, near Lancaſter.

In Auguſt laſt, of the yellow fever, in the iſland of Jamaica, Mr. P. Vetch, ſurgeon, formerly of Clitheroe.

In the prime of life, Miſs Carruthers, of Warton, near Lancaſter.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Crawford, of Groſvenor-ſquare,

nor-square, London, to Miss Fleetwood, cousin to Sir T. Fleetwood, of this county.

Mr. W. Wharton, to Miss Rigby, both of Congleton.—Mr. Fryer, to Mrs. Burgess, both of Northwich.—H. Moore, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Tolver, of Chester.

At G. Budworth, Mr. S. Lowe, to Miss Massey, of Barton-house, near Northwich.—Mr J. Garner, jun. of Chester, to Miss Steele, daughter of the late Captain Steele, of Dublin.

At Llandaff, H. Berkin, esq. of Penderyn, Breconshire, to Miss M. L. Pearson.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Barnston, relict of the late Rev R Barnston, prebendary of Chester.—In her 71st year, Mrs. Hamer, widow, of Hamer, in Lancashire.—In his 69th year, T. Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury-hall.

At Moorhead, in Brecon, aged 75, Mrs. Lowe.—Mr. W. Whitfield, son of Mr. Whitfield, of Moseley hall, near Congleton.

At Finney Green, in her 77th year, Mrs. C. Mottram.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] F. Hunt, esq. of Alderwalley, to Miss Arkwright, of Willesley.

At Measham, Mr. J. T. Hallam, to Miss Payne, of Newton Solney.

At Ockbrook. Mr. T. Dolman, to Miss E. Wild, of Borrowash.—Mr. T. Bate, baker, of Derby, to Miss S. Moorley, of Draycot.

Died.] At Derby, aged 77, Mrs. A. Longdon, widow, formerly of the Dog and Partridge public house.—Mrs. Callow, wife of Mr. C. Callow, jun.—Aged 45, Mrs. Radford, wife of Mr. F. Radford, butcher.

The Rev. Stebbing Shaw, rector of Hartshorn, and author of the History and Antiquities of the County of Stafford.

At the island of Trinadada, West Indies, Lieutenant H. Balguy, of the 57th regiment, second son of J. Balguy, esq. of Duffield, in this county.

At Keddlestone Inn Baths, near Derby, H. Hargood, esq.—In his 70th year, Mr. W. Smith, of the Wild Park, near Brailsford.—Mrs. Harvey, of Whittington, near Chesterfield.

At Swarkstone, in his 44th year, Mr. J. Massey, farmer.—Aged 83, Mrs. Peach, of Brailsford.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Templeman, hosier, to Miss M. Tarratt.

Mr. H. Holdsworth, of Nottingham, to Miss C. Alleyne, of Loughborough.—Mr. J. Lovewell, of London, to Miss Hall, of Basford.

At Thoresby Park, W. Bentinck, of Terrington in Norfolk, and captain in the royal navy, to the Hon. Augusta Pierrepoint, only daughter of Lord Viscount Newark.

At Mansfield, Colonel Hall, to Miss Brock.—Mr. S. Oliver, currier, to Miss Birdkin.

At Worksop, Mr. Frith, grocer, of Sheffield, to Miss Melbourne.

At Car Colston, near Nottingham, Mr. J. Chettle, grazier, to Miss Flagg.

At Matterssea, in this county, the Rev. H. Woolley, A. M. vicar of Hutton Bushel, near Scarborough, to Mrs. Spencer.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Linney, wife of Mr. Linney, breeches-maker.—Mrs. Brazier, publican.—In her 58th year, Mrs. Crafts, publican.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, hosier.—Aged 78, Mr. Page, cordwainer.—Mrs. Peele, widow, formerly of the Flying-horse public-house.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, Mr. Bradshaw, farmer.

Mrs. White, widow, of Walling Wells Park; she was one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the late Sir Isaac W. Laston, bart. of Lowesby, in Leicestershire.

At his private retreat of Broughton Sulney, the Rev. C. Wildbore, minister of that parish more than thirty years, some time previous to which he had kept an academy for boys at Bingham. This gentleman had, for many years, been editor of the "The Gentleman's Diary," in which work, as well as other productions of a mathematical description, he generally concealed his name, under the fictitious signature of "Eumenes." Such was the simplicity, modesty, and genuine humbleness of his mind, that he would frequently, in conversation, allude to the "obscurity of his parentage;" mention his having received the first rudiments of his education at the Blue-coat School in Nottingham, and talk of the many menial offices he had occupied in his juvenile days.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. E. Tewart, of Ludgate-street, London, to Miss Preston.—Mr. Astey, grazier, of Baumburgh, near Horncastle, to Miss Rogerson, of Waddingworth —Mr. Mills, upholsterer, of Stamford, to Miss C. E. Nott, of Wisbeach.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Senior, blacksmith, to Miss Ellis.

Died.] At Gainsborough, Mr. J. Dean, wharfinger.—Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, mercer and draper.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, Mr. T. Fletcher, late grocer in Gainsborough, and formerly resident in the island of Jamaica.

At Birsted. near Chichester, Mr. Ch. L'Oste, son of the late Rev. Joseph L'Oste, of Louth.

At Welton, near Hull, Miss L'Oste, brother of the above Mr. Ch. L'Oste.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. T. Hall, jun. merchant, of Hull, in Yorkshire, to Miss R. Robinson, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. Robinson, vicar of St. Mary's —Mr. Adams, grocer, to Miss Phipps —Mr. Weston, of Hugglescote, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of Mr. Reynolds, silversmith.

At Loughborough, Mr. Holdsworth, of Nottingham, to Miss C. Alleyne.

At Sharnford, Mr. W. Murcott, of Bubnell

hell, Warwickshire, to Miss Ashmore.—Mr. E. Weston, to Miss Wormleighton.

At Sheepy, Captain Acktorn, of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Mrs. Norbury, widow of the Rev. T. G. Norbury, of Litchfield.

Mr. Shaw, of Arley-hall, Warwickshire, to Miss Ingle, of Ashby de la Zouch.

The Rev. Jos. Cotman, rector of Sharnford, to Mrs. Barratt, widow of the late Mr. T. P. Barratt, surgeon, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Leicester, of an apoplexy, in his 57th year, R. Hubbard, esq. an eminent attorney.

At Loughborough, Mr. J. Blunt, draper.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. F. Dixon, horse-dealer.

At Waltham, aged 76, A. Forman, esq. many years in the department of the office of ordnance, in the Tower of London.

In his 59th year, Mr. Marston, of Cadeby.

At Oakham, aged 78, Mrs. Davie.

Mr. R. Pateman, of Hallaton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Hincks, merchant, to Miss Riley; and Mr. J. Perry, to Miss Chatterton, of the Bell-inn, all of Willenhall.

At Thorpe Constantine, Captain E. Miles, of the 38th regiment, to Miss Falconer, youngest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Falconer, of Litchfield.

Mr. Whittingham, to Miss Addison, both of Ellenhall, near Stafford.—Mr. W. R. Smith, attorney, of Newcastle-under-Line, to Miss Haden, of Gorsbrook-house, near Wolverhampton.

At King's Bromley, Mr. Lovatt, of Huddlesford, near Litchfield, to Mrs. Charles, widow of Mr. W. Charles.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 43, Mr. R. Silvester.

At Litchfield, in her 17th year, Miss L. Winfield.—Mrs. Allport, wife of Mr. C. Allport, surveyor of taxes.

At Newcastle-under-Line, Mr. J. Massey, alderman, and master of the post-office.

At Uttoxeter, in her 86th year, Mrs. Killingley, widow, late of Derby.

Mr. W. Foster, of the Ford-houses, near Wolverhampton.

At Hill Ridgware, Mr. Smith, only son of Mr. Smith, mason, of Litchfield.

At Bilston, Mrs. Pretty, widow of the late Mr. J. Pretty, ironmonger.

Aged 54, Mr. Clewley, of Mavelyn Ridware, and formerly of the Hyde Lea, near Stafford.—Mrs. Moreton, widow of R. Moreton, esq. late of Woolstanton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the annual general meeting of the Governors of the Birmingham Dispensary, held Nov. 5, it appeared from a medical report delivered in for the last year, ending Sept. 20, 1802, that 1167 patients had received medical relief from this institution, at their own habitations, in the course of the year; of which number 1028 were sick, and 139 were midwifery patients. It appeared, likewise, that 303 of these patients have undergone the process of vaccine-inoculation.—A report of the expenditure for the last year being likewise made, it appeared that 450l. 6s. 10d. had been received in the course of the year, of which sum 330l. 16s. 9d. has been expended, leaving a balance of 83l. 5s. 7d. in the hands of the treasurer. The arrears due amount to 36l. 4s. 6d.

Married.] Mr. J. Rowlinson, of Hagley Row, near Birmingham, to Miss A. Taylor, of Carmarthen, South Wales.—Mr. J. Thornton, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Cox, of Walsall.—Mr. T. Yates, comedian, of Warrington, to Miss M. Croshaw, of Nuneaton, in this county.—Mr. J. Harris, nail-merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Wheeley, of Edgbaston.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Harrison, to Miss A. Mathews.—Mr. W. Bayne, to Mrs. Aubrey.—Mr. C. Wood, chymist, of London, to Miss Thwaytes.

At Walton, J. Erskine, esq. brother of Sir J. St Clair Erskine, to Miss M. Mordaunt, daughter of Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart.

At Coventry, Mr. J. West, liquor-merchant, to Miss E. Judd.—Mr. W. Ames, to Miss J. Perkins.—J. Harrison, esq. of Erdington, near Birmingham, to Mrs. Marshall, of Wilnecote.

W. Corser, esq. of Heaton-house, to Miss A. Walford, of West Beech.—Mr. T. Brooks, of Yardley, to Mrs. Hart, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 18, Miss Gottwaltz, third daughter of Mr. Gottwaltz, attorney.—Mr. Welch, of the Red Lion Inn.—Mr. B. Tubb.—Mr. T. Vaughton, ring-maker.—Mr. T. James, formerly an eminent merchant.—Mr. J. Pinks.—In his 80th year, Mr. W. Mavity, saddle-tree-maker, a man universally beloved for his cheerful and innocent demeanour, and for his probity in commercial intercourse.

Aged 73, W. Horner, gent.—Mrs. Rowe.—Mrs. Smith.

At Coventry, Mr. H. Yardley, apothecary. Miss Seymour, daughter of J. Seymour, esq.

The Rev. J. Gill, of Avon Dassett.—In her 18th year, Miss H. Smith, of the Sandpitts.—T. Walford, esq. of Deritend, near Birmingham.

At Kinfare, aged 46, Mr. Harries, upwards of twenty years clerk to S. Pedley, esq. Collector of Excise.

At Sutton Colfield, W. Raybold, esq.—Mr. T. Webb, second son of W. Webb, esq.

In London, the Rev. R. Sumner, Vicar of Kenilworth and Stone Leigh, in this county.—Also, in her 24th year, Miss M. Sharpe, late of Birmingham, and formerly of Warwick.

At Bath, Mr. J. Antley, of Birmingham.

At Rugby, Miss Avarne, sister of General Avarne.

Mr. Smith, a respectable inhabitant of Castle Bromwich.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. Cockett, of Salisbury, to Miss H. Wright, both of Chester.—Mr. Wright, of Acton Reynold, to Miss M. Harrison, of Shrewsbury, Chemist.—Mr. C. Bradley, surgeon, of Drayton, to Miss E. Andrews, of Wem.—Mr. W. Griffiths, clerk to Messrs. Hanbury and Co. of Drayton, to Miss Mercer, of London.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Hayward, wholesale grocer, of Winchester, to Miss Hawley.

At Wrockwardine, Mr. James, of Madeley, to Miss Thomas.

At Llanymynech, Montgomeryshire, J. Severn, esq. of Tyddyn, to Miss M. Mathews.

At Whitchurch, Mr. R. Spencer, bookseller, of London, to Miss Allen.

At Chipping Norton, R. Fisher, jun. esq. solicitor, to Miss James, formerly of Ludlow.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 82, Mrs. Bowdler.—Mrs. Mathews, mother of the Rev. Mr. Mathews.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Mytton, widow.—Aged 50, W. Scott, M. D.

At Oswestry, Mr. W. Maddox, brewer, of London.

At Whitchurch, in his 87th year, Mr. J. Farmer, miller of Audlem.

At Ellesmere, at the Lighten, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Bridge, attorney.—Mr. Carpenter, sailor.

At Wrexham, at an inn in the town, Major Cotton, of the marines, brother to Admiral Sir Lovelace Cotton. In a high delirium, the usual consequence of an abuse of opium, that exalted as above but to be still more unfortunate, he precipitated himself, in the night, out of a two-pair of stairs window, and was found next to the street in the morning.

At Wem, Mr. T. Dallington; he left behind many wealthy legatees in the neighbourhood where he lived, and particularly so from his kind and liberal attention to young children, which were very great and extraordinary. Mr. Dallington having brought many eminently successful cures in cases that were given up by the faculty.

Miss S. Jeffries, an amiable, good, and accomplished young lady; gentle in her manners and humane in her disposition.

At the Wrekenhyrne, near Shifnal, on a visit to her daughter, in her 70th year, Mrs. Lewis, of Pontnewydd.—Mr. Williams, of the Lion, near Shrewsbury.—Mr. Lloyd, of Bowen Wood, near Llanymynech.

At Ruthgoed, in Kent, Mr. J. Chaloner, of Myddle Castle, in Shropshire.

At Ewyas, in her 44th year, Miss Haighton, late of Tibberton, in Montgomeryshire, &c.

At Wellington, Mrs. Shuttle, widow, of the Raven-inn.

At Wickbold, Mr. Cotton, of the Oakham.—Mr. Browne, head-gardener to the Right Hon. Lord Clive, at Walcot.—Mr. J. G. Parry, surgeon, son of the Rev. F. Parry, of Hinstanbury, Montgomeryshire.—In the prime of life, Mr. Evans of Aberton.

At Ludlow, aged 33, Mr. J. Salter, son of Mrs. Salter, of Shrewsbury.

At Worcott, in the Lib Indies, J. W. Thursby, esq. son of W. B. Thursby, esq. of Shrewsbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Whitcomb, bookseller.—At Worcester, E. S. Wood, esq.

At Bromsgrove, aged 84, Mrs. M. Clarke.

Mr. Harvey, of Wychbury, near Feckenham.—Mr. J. Hayward, jun. of Hanbury.

At Feckenham, aged 103, Mrs. Salter.—Mr. Compton, of Fox Lydiate, in the parish of Tanbridg.

At Bromsgrove, in the 24th year, Lieutenant T. Ford, third son of Mr. Ford of Worcester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Lewis, ironmonger, of Hereford, to Miss Hewett Bennet, of Ellastone, in Gloucestershire.

At Leyminster, Mr. T. Thornton, late sergeant in the Hon. East Company's service, to Miss Yates.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. C. Morgan, bookseller.—Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen, attorney.—Aged 71, Mr. Hill, late of Ledbury.—Miss Stewart.—Mrs. Seymer.—Mr. W. Shirley, sixty years driver of the mail coach between this city and Worcester.

At Ross, Mr. R. Cam, attorney, formerly of Congleton, Monmouthshire.

At Leominster, Mr. J. Melbourne, partner in a house of Messrs. Melbourne, Lees and Co. of Manchester.

At Brampton, aged 85, Mrs. Dansie, late of London.

At Brecon, South Wales, Mrs. North, wife of Mr. W. North, printer and bookseller.

At Elgar, near Hereford, Mr. Jayne, surveyor of the road within the Hereford liberty, and, a few days after, one of his sons.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A new bridge is intended to be built across the River Severn, at the well gate in Gloucester.

Married.] Mr. J. Humphries, of Stroud, to Miss J. Elkins, of Wotton.—The Rev. T. Appleby, of Weston House, near Gloucester, to Miss E. Jones, of Hay-hill.

At Shipston, J. Hoof, esq. to Miss L. Lane.

Died.] At Gloucester, at an advanced age, J. Howell, esq. late at Pinkmill-park.

At Siddington, Gloucestershire, J. Hatford, esq. alderman of the city of Bristol.

At Wimpole-park, Miss A. H. Beach, sister

ſecond daughter of M. H. Beach, eſq. M. P. for Cirenceſter.

At Newport, Mr. J. Clark.

Miſs Hort, of St. Log.

At Sopworth, D. Ludlow, M. D. his death was occaſioned by a ſlight puncture of a thorn, which had run into one of his fingers, when an inflammation brought on a locked jaw; a diſorder, which all his own acknowledged ſkill, and the attention of his medical friends, were ultimately incapable of relieving.

At Berkeley, lately, aged 70, Mr. J. Phillips. A remarkable circumſtance is related of this perſon, viz. that he had the cow-pox before he was ten years of age. After the age of ſixty, he was inoculated with active ſmall-pox matter, and expoſed to its contagion, without being, in the leaſt, affected by it.

Mrs. Clutterbuck.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. F. Franklyn, of Witney, to Miſs S. Blenkinſop.

At Chadlington, B. Holloway, eſq. of Leeplace, to Miſs Roberts, daughter of Major-general Roberts.

At Iffley, Mr. W. Heath, of Grove Farm, near Weſt Wycombe, Bucks, to Miſs E. Allen, of Littlemore.

In London, Mr. J. Randall, hatter, of Oxford, to Miſs A. Figgins, ſiſter to Mr. V. Figgins, letter-founder, of Weſt-ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield.

Alſo, in Lambeth, W. Anthony, eſq. of Shippon-houſe, Berks, to Miſs E. H. M'Combe, of Walcot-place.

Lord Binning, ſon to the Earl of Haddington, to Lady Maria Parker.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 45, Mr. J. Payne, cabinet-maker.—Aged 22, Miſs Wharton, daughter of Mr. Wharton, apothecary.—In his 75th year, Mr. R. Baylis, near fifty years clerk of the pariſh of St. Peter's.—Aged 67, the Rev. Dr. Burrough, ſenior fellow of Magdalen College.

At Holywell, aged 72, Mrs. Arnold.

At Bloxham, Mrs. M. Shooter, wife of Mr. Shooter, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Dinton, the Rev. Mr. Newell, rector of Ickford.—Mr. W. Hawley, of Great Linford.

Aged 53, Mr. J. White, farmer, of Cowley.

At Shenington, Surry. J. Wallis, eſq. of the cuſtom-houſe, formerly a reſident at Whitchurch, in this county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Tyringham, Bucks, T. Blick, eſq. of Swanbourne, to Miſs S. Wynter, of Filgrave.

At Green Norton, Mr. Whitton, to Miſs Brown.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Hodgkinſon, horſe-dealer.—Mr. F. Dodd, ſaddler.

At Daventry, Miſs Wildgooſe.

At Oundle, Mr. R. Dodd, attorney.

At Kettering, Mr. J. Cobb.—Mr. Swinſen, apothecary, of Long Buckby.—Aged 80, Mrs. H. Cooke, of Dodford.—Mr. W. Pywell, grazier, of Malfor.—Aged 84, Mrs. J. Tetley, a maiden lady, formerly of Cotteſmore, in Rutlandſhire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The firſt ſtone of the new county jail has been lately laid at Cambridge, upon the ſcite of the old Caſtle. The plan of this priſon is announced to be upon a plan entirely novel, and conceived to be ſuperior to any that has been hitherto carried into execution. Mr. Bayfield is the architect.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Bedford, it was reſolved to petition Parliament, in the preſent ſeſſion, for authority to pave and light the ſtreets of that borough, and to rebuild the town-hall and ſhambles, and alſo the ancient bridge over the River Ouſe. The Duke of Bedford, and the two repreſentatives of the borough, have made an unſolicited offer to defray the entire expence of obtaining the Act of Parliament.

Married.] In London, Lieutenant-general D'Oyley, to Miſs Thomas, daughter of the late Rev. H. Thomas, D. D. Dean of Ely.

Mr. W. Grounds, of Parſon Drove, near Wiſbeach, to Miſs Moſs, of March, in the Iſle of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 64, Mr. I. Grundon, porter of Queen's College.—At his rooms in Magdalen College, the Rev. J. Warter, A. M. fellow of that ſociety, and junior proctor of that univerſity.—Aged 76, Mr. W. Steers, clerk for thirty-nine years paſt to the univerſity church, St. Mary the Great.

At Ely, in the college, Mrs. Underwood, wife of the Rev. Mr. Underwood, prebendary of Ely.—Mr. J. Slack, of Henny Farm, in Soham.—The Rev. J. Towers, rector of Billingborough.

At Littleport, in the Iſle of Ely, aged 36, Mr. H. Waddelow.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Filby, Mr. W. Edwards, a reſpectable farmer, of Ormeſby St. Margaret's, to Miſs E. Baſton.—T. H. Caſe, eſq. of Great Franſham, to Miſs De Caux, of Norwich.—Mr. Freeman, ſurgeon, of Rickinghall, to Miſs Mallows, of Wattisfield.

At Cley, next the ſea, D. Gunton, eſq. of Matlaſk, to Miſs Tomlinſon, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. R. Tomlinſon.

The Rev. F. Franklin, of Watſon, to Miſs Bidwell of Thetford.—Mr. J. Drake, late of Mayton Hall, to Miſs Trowmow, of Horsford.

At Norwich, Mr. W. Tunwell, to Miſs S. Gowen.—Mr. J. Taylor, upholſterer, to Mrs. Reynolds.—Mr. J. Mottram, to Miſs M. Crabbe, of Wattisfield.—Mr. B. Barber, of Wood Baſtwick, to Miſs Cooper.

At Lynn, E. Caſe, eſq. to Miſs Middleton.—Mr. J. Engliſh, merchant, to Miſs Floyd, of Swaffham.

At

At Gunton, J. Petre, esq. nephew to J. Berney Petre, esq. of Westwick-house to the Hon. Miss Catharine Harbord, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Suffield.—Mr. Lewis, paper-manufacturer, of Castle Rising, to Miss Parker, of Brook-street, London.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Scott, brush-maker.—Mr. Ducket, many years one of the constables of the city.—Aged 89, Mrs. M. Spratt, widow of the late Mr. J. Spratt, pawnbroker.—Miss Calthorpe.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Brettingham; a kind and liberal benefactress to the poor.

In an advanced age, suddenly, Mr. Bygraver, father of Mr. Bygrave, attorney.—In her 27th year, Mrs. Thurgar.—In her 28th year, Miss Greene, one of the partners in the mercantile house late Miss Gillman's.—Aged 86, Mrs. Utten, wife of Mr. W. Utten, secretary to the Lord Bishop of this diocese.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Defedge, currier.—Aged 38, Mr. R. P. Hatch, baker.—Aged 73, Mrs. R. Rackham.

W. Bishop Taylor, son of Mr W. Taylor, of Framlingham, in Suffolk; he was near eight years old, weighed only twenty-eight pounds, and was only twenty-eight inches in height. The physical cause assigned for this is, that his mother, while pregnant, was frightened by a dwarf.

At Yarmouth, after an illness of only one day, Mrs. Gooda, wife of Mr. T. Gooda, whitesmith,—Aged 65, under the conflict of a very severe illness, the Rev. Nevil Walter, rector of Bergh Apton, &c.—Aged 53, Mr. A. Brockway, principal superintendant of Sir Edmund Lacon's brewery.

At Mattishall, Miss H. A. Thorne, eldest daughter of Mr. Thorne, surgeon.

At Long Stratton, in her 29th year, Mrs. Aldis, wife of Mr. J. Aldis, schoolmaster; one of the society called Quakers.

At Fakenham, in her 80th year, Mrs. Layton, widow, late of North Creak.—Aged 26, Mr. R. Billing, of Coxford.—Mrs. Parkinson, relict of the late Rev. R. Parkinson, rector of Gunton.

At Thelverton, aged 105, Mr. J. Le Grice.

At Swaffham, aged 19, Mr. S. Utting.—At her uncle's house, while on a visit, aged 27 years, Miss Ivory, niece to Mr. T. Carter, of London.

Captain Scott, of the ship Sarah, of Yarmouth; and also his wife, Mrs. Scott: they were both drowned in the River Thames, in the act of going on board the said vessel; Mrs. Scott having missed her step, and fallen between two ships into the river, the captain plunged in, in hopes of saving her, but his exertions, with those of the mate, who also precipitated himself into the river, proved abortive, and they were both drowned. The mate, almost exhausted by fatigue, was fortunately saved by the crew of an adjoining vessel.

In his 62d year, the Rev. J. F. Franklyn, rector of Attleborough and Eastham.—In his 60th year, P. Clover, esq. of Sedgeford.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Oswald, relict of T. Oswald, gentleman, of Beccles.

At East Walton, Mr. G. Spargin, an opulent farmer; a man of sound unsullied integrity, and an upright inoffensive conduct, endowed with a heart ever ready to compassionate the unfortunate, and ever expanded to relieve their necessities; in a word, possessed of all the good qualities that are the indispensible characteristics of a truly good man.

At Lynn, in his 90th year, Mr. E. Burton, the oldest shipmaster belonging to the port.

Miss Nelson, a lady possessed of a heart which ever felt the distresses of others, with a hand liberally disposed to relieve them.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Alderton, of Woodham Walter Lodge, in Essex, to Miss M. Jocelyn, of Belstead-hall, in this county.—Mr. Black, bookseller, of Yarmouth, to Miss Clarke, of Sudbourne, near Orford, in this county.

At Sudbury, Mr. Hayward, builder, to Miss Farrow.

Mr. Stevens, attorney, of Clare, to Miss Parsons, of Hadleigh.—Mr. J. Fison, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss Shuttleworth, of Burnham, in Essex.

At Bury, Mrs. Downs, wife of Mr. Downs, yarn-inspector.—Aged 43, Mrs. Haddock, wife of Mr. J. Haddock, supervisor of excise.

At Lowestoft, aged 42, Mr. S. Peach, merchant.

At Ipswich, in an advanced age, Mrs. M. Playters, daughter of Sir J. Playters, bart. formerly of Sotterley.—Mr. Stow, merchant.

At Mildenhall, aged 88, J. Lock, gentleman.

In her 63d year, Mrs. A. Smith, widow, formerly of Halesworth.

At Hadleigh, in her 92d year, Mrs. E. Baines, relict of J. Baines, esq. formerly of Layham.

In the island of Jamaica, Lieutenant Samuel Le Grice, second son of the late Rev. C. Le Grice, of Bury.

ESSEX.

Married.] The Rev. F. Knipe, B. D. Rector of Sandon, in this county, to Miss J. Sawrey, of Grove Hendon, in Middlesex.—E. Arrowsmith, esq. of Laytonstone, to Miss L. Lee, grand-daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice.

At Walthamstow, Mr. J. Hibbert, wine-merchant, of Crutched Friars, London, to Miss Warner.

In London, J. Brown, esq. of Langtons, South Weald, to Mrs. A. Blood, widow of Captain Blood, of Putney.—Mr. Seamans, of the Lion-inn, St. Osyth, to Miss Lingwood, of Colchester.—Mr. Cooper, farmer, at Black Notley, near Braintree, to Miss Caton, late of Bocking.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Rowling, wife of

of Mr. Rowling, brush-maker.—Mr. Summerfum, cooper.—Mrs. Blythe.—Mr. Hale, formerly a baker.

At Boxted, in her 76th year, Mrs. S. Bravander. She had been fifty years a fervant in the family of Mrs. Cooke, the whole of whofe family, three generations, attended her remains to the grave.

Mr. J Fifher, farmer, of Woodham Walter Lodge.—Mr. B. Shorey, farmer.—In her 27th year, in a deep decline, Mrs. Brewfter, of Chipping Hill, Witham.

At St. Lawrence, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, formerly of the King's Head Inn, Maldon.

At Thaxted, Mrs. Philpot, wife of Mr. Philpot, jun.

KENT.

Melancholy Shipwreck—On Tuefday morning, November 23, during a moft violent gale of wind and rain, a Dutch fhip, called the Vreide, Capt. Scherman, from Amfterdam for the Cape and Batavia, laden with ftores, and having troops on-board, drove from her anchor in Hythe-bay, where fhe had brought-to, and was driven with fuch uncommon velocity towards Dymchurch-wall, as to refift all the efforts of the crew to avoid their impending fate. The fhore of Dymchurch, it is well known, is protected from the encroachments of the fea by overlaths and immenfe piles, extending from Brockman's Barn to the extreme end of the Wall, a diftance of more than two miles, and further defended by large wooden jetties which ftretch to a confiderable diftance into the fea. As the unfortunate veffel approach the fhore, fhe ftruck on the firft jetty, near Brockman's Barn, with fuch violence as immediately to break her back, when fhe inftantly funk, and lamentable to relate, out of 472 fouls on-board, only 18 were faved. The following is given as a ftatement of the number of perfons on-board:—Soldiers 320—Officers 42—Seamen 61—Women 22—Children 7—Paffengers 20.—Total 472. The veffel foon went to pieces, the cargo was nearly all deftroyed, and the coaft has been fince ftrewed with dead bodies: thefe were afterwards laid in rows in Hythe church, yard, previous to interment; and other bodies were fent to Chefter and the adjoining parifhes for interment.

A conffiderable alteration is fhortly to be made in the great road which leads from London, through Rochefter and Canterbury. It is intended that the mails and other carriages, which have never come nearer than three quarters of a mile of Gravefend, fhall, in future, pafs through that town; and, for that purpofe, a new road has been lately cut, or is now cutting, between it and the village of Northfleet. Stages will only touch at the top of the town, and then proceed by Milton church, and come into the old road near Denton. About three miles of this laft road will thus be rendered completely ufelefs, and will, no doubt, be converted hereafter to the purpofes of agriculture.

The houfe which incloles the large fteam-engine lately erected at Gravefend, for the purpofe of clearing the works of the tunnel of water, having lately taken fire, all the timber-work in the interior of the houfe was nearly confumed. The caufe of the above difafter is as yet unknown. This accident, however, will by no means of itfelf endanger the fate of the undertaking, as, from the difficulties already overcome, together with the further means that may yet be reforted to, the moft fanguine expectations are, it feems, entertained of final fuccefs. To the curious in mineralogy, it may be intereffting to know what difficulties Nature prefents in the accomplifhment of this great undertaking. Under the bed of the river are fubterraneous ftores of water, which, in quantity and fituation, are as uncertain as their ramifications are various. All, however, that the conductors of this plan have as yet met with, are, we are told, effectually penned out, or arched, from their excavations. The work, in its route beneath the river, will mine through chalk and flint only, which, from boring, and other local refearches, appear to lie alternately, in an horizontal pofition, to each other, nearly eaft and weft: but from fouth to north under the Thames, from Gravefend to Tilbury Fort, the fame ftrata of chalk and flint run vertically, from the furface of the Kentifh fhore to the depth of feventy-two feet on the Eflex coaft, which is fucceeded, or rather preceded, up to the furface by ftrata of clay. The chalk is hard and fragile, and at 146 feet deep from a level with the furface of the water, is near thrice the denfity of that which lies near the furface of the earth, and in colour approaches to grey. The beds vary in thickneffs from three to eight feet, and form laminæ from three to fix inches deep, clofely united in the direction of the ftratum; between thefe the water penetrates into the mine, but does not, however, tranfudate perpendicularly. The flint, in fome places, forms entire and compact layers; there is one now excavated through, that does not exceed a quarter of an inch in depth; fome are difperfed fingly, differing in thickneffs up to above eighteen inches, increafing in hardneffs and luftre, according to the depth, affuming a blacker tinge, and throwing out abundant fire whenever it comes in collifion with ftcel.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Monk, faddler, to Miss Gowland.— —— Cobden, efq. late of the Eftafette-corps, to Miss S. Gurney.

At Greenwich, Captain W. Ricketts, of the Royal Navy, to Miss E. Manfell, late of Kench-hill, Tenterden.

At St Lawrence, Thanet, Mr. T. Elgar, to Miss E. Spurgen, of Ramfgate.—Mr. Balding, riding-officer at Hearne, to Miss Holtum, of Hoath.—Mr. W. Richards, linen-draper,

draper, of Dover, to Miſs Stanley, of Folkſtone.

At Woolwich, W. Scott, eſq. to Miſs E. Schalch, ſiſter to Colonel Schalch, of the royal artillery.

At Feverſham, Mr. G. Hilton, hoy-man, to Miſs M. Shepherd.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Shrubſole, blackſmith.—Aged 30, Mrs. Lancefield, widow.—Mr. W. Vincent, ſexton, of the pariſh of St. Mildred.

At Rocheſter, A. Manclark, eſq. one of the aldermen of the city.—Mrs. Sharp, of the Silver Oar tavern.—Mrs. Nower, wife of Mr. Nower, coach-maker

At Maidſtone, aged 32, Mr. T. Honey, thread-maker and churchwarden. His precipitate diſſolution, produced by putridity, appears to have proceeded from a ſevere cold, with which he was ſtruck while aſſiduouſly regulating the buſineſs of the pariſh employed in concert with his brother-officers.

Aged 18, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. Coleman, ſurgeon.—Aged 72, of a paralytic affection, Mr. Reader, currier.—Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. J. Carter, appraiſer.—Mrs. Callow, wife of Mr. Callow, linen-draper.

At Bromley, aged 65, Mr. E. Holding, attorney, and Clerk to the Juſtices and Deputy Lieutenants of the diſtrict for upwards of thirty-three years.

At Dover, Mr. J. Lamb, ſen. upholſterer.—Mrs. M. A. Thornhill.

At Sandwich, Mr. Horne, maſter of the King's-arms Inn.

At Ramſgate, J. Daniel, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, London, and formerly of the Madras Eſtabliſhment.

At Lynſtead, W. Fairman, eſq. in all his concerns a man of the ſtricteſt integrity, and gentle, kind, and affectionate in the relations of huſband, father, and maſter.

Mr. Fraſer, ſon of —— Fraſer, eſq. of Hounſlow. While driving in his tandem, on the road leading from Rocheſter to Margate, near Walmer-hall, the carriage was overſet, from his extreme caution, it appears, in endeavouring to paſs a waggon, the hind-wheel of which paſſed over his breaſt. The carriage ſtruck againſt a poſt on the oppoſite ſide of the road. His ſervant immediately lifted him up, when Mr. Fraſer, exclaiming that he was a dead man, gave his hand to the driver of the waggon, ſaying no blame was to be imputed to him on the event. He expired within a few hours afterwards, at Canterbury, whither he was removed. Mr. Fraſer was a Lieutenant in the firſt regiment of Life-guards, young, of a remarkably handſome perſon, frank and eaſy in his manners, and of a manly, engaging deportment.

At Maxted, near Elmſtead, aged 70, Mr. J. Young, farmer, formerly maſter of the Red Lion Inn in Canterbury.

At Town Malling, aged 80, Mr. J. Barton, butcher.

At Margate, aged 45, Mrs. E. Striker.

At Bromptony Mr. A. Sugden, carpenter of the Buckingham ſhip of war.

SUSSEX.

The Commiſſioners of the piers at Newhaven, in this county, have lately announced their intention to improve the harbour, by building a new groyne to the weſtward. It would be well, indeed, if the public purſe were to aſſiſt the undertaking, by contributing towards the expence; as the want of a ſafe harbour for ſhips of burthen to reſort to, between Portſmouth and the Downs, has been long and juſtly complained of, and, in many inſtances, too fatally experienced.

Married.] Mr. Boore, toyman, of London, to Miſs Stokes, of Lewes.—T. W. Knott, eſq. of Chicheſter, to Miſs A. Holloway, of Emſworth, Hants.

At Rye, Mr. Watſon, to Mrs. Lardner.—Mr. E. Scraſe, of the Broyle-place, Ringſmer, to Miſs S. Pain, of Lewes.

Died.] At Lewes, at a very advanced age, Mr. T. Avery, formerly a ſaddler, but who had been for ſeveral years paſt confined to his bed.

At Horſham, aged 80, Mrs. Wicker, widow, formerly of Roffy-place.

At Seddleſcombe, near Battle, J. Biſhop, eſq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Mr. Stevens, to Miſs Jones.

At High Clere, R. Vincent, eſq. jun. of Ludſhelf, near Whitchurch, to Miſs Curtis.

Died.] At Southampton, in her 17th year, Miſs Lloyd, of Wincheſter.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Mitchell, widow of the late Dr. Mitchell, phyſician to the troops at Chatham.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] B. Crocker, eſq. land-agent, at Calne, to Miſs Perkins, of Freſhford, Somerſetſhire.

At Luggerſhall, C. Payne, eſq. of Shirehampton, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs A. Selwyn.

Died.] At Melkſham, Mr. B. P. Ludlow, ſurgeon, and Cornet in the Welſh Yeomanry.

J. Long, eſq. of Great Cheverell-houſe.—In Bath, Mrs. Baruſs, relict of the late Dr. Baruſs, of Deviſes.—Mrs. Everett, of Horningſham.—In the prime of life, Mr. B. P. Ludlow, ſurgeon, of the Melkſham troop of Wiltſhire Volunteers.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Burbage, Wilts, the Rev. H. Wilſon, to Miſs Creace, late of Whitley, near Reading.

At Windſor, the Rev. John Williams, A. M. of Plaxtole, Kent, to Miſs Richardſon, only daughter of Major General Richardſon, of Windſor.

At Reading, Mr. W. Havell, butcher, to Miſs A. Leggatt.—Mr. Ball, taylor, to Miſs H. Lawleſs.—Mr. T. Rutledge, mercer, of Plymouth-dock, to Miſs Crutwell.—M. Anthony, eſq. of Shippon-houſe, in this county,

to

to Miſs E. H. Mc.Coombe, of Walcot-place, Lambeth.—Mr. Sutton, maſter of the Catharine-wheel Inn, Colnbrook, to Miſs R. A. Minchiner, of Maidenhead.

Died.] At Reading, aged 74, Mrs. Cave.—Mr. Crofts.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Tilleard, formerly a diſtiller in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London.—Mrs. Bunn, wife of Mr. Bunn, ſenior, flax-dreſſer.—Mrs. Williams.—Mrs. Higgins, widow of the late Mr. F. Higgins, formerly grocer in Sidbury.

Aged 79, Mrs. Clark, of London-ſtreet.—Mr. W. Stevens, of Hurley.—Mr. Wainwright, of Tiberton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Burrington, Mr. R. Waſbrough, of Briſtol, to Miſs Wylde.

At Clifton, M. M. Lynch, eſq. of the North Lincoln militia, to Miſs Britten.—T. Holdſworth Hunt, eſq. of Oporto, to Miſs Newman, of Bath.

At Taunton, Colonel DeViſme, late of the Coldſtream-guards, to Mrs. Halls.—Mr. J. Corniſh, ſecond Doctor of the marines on board the Lion ſhip of war, to Miſs Welſh, of Briſtol.

At Briſtol, Mr. J. G. Powell, apothecary to Miſs J. Parfitt, daughter of the late J. Parfitt, eſq. of the iſland of Jamaica.

Died.] At Briſtol, Miſs Bligh.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Palmer, bookſeller.—Mr. Bennett.—Mr. C. Hicks, wine-cooper.—Mr. E. Jeff, plumber.—Aged 75, Mrs. Philips, widow, formerly of the Hot-wells.—Mrs. Hodſon, wife of Mr. Hodſon, grocer.—Mrs. Probart, wife of Mr. Probart, cheeſe-monger.—Captain J. Nelſon, of this port.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Meaſe.—Mr. W. Stephens, glaſs-merchant.

Mr. W. Bell, formerly an eminent cutler in Bath, and particularly patroniſed for his ſkill in grinding ſurgeons inſtruments. This gentleman was uniformly and ſtaunchly patriotic; a character which he exemplified in a remarkable manner, during the two years impriſonment of Mr. Wilkes. He then made a ſolemn oath that he would *neither ſhave himſelf, nor change his linen*, till the object of his outrageous idolatry had regained his liberty; and in this unpleaſant ſtate he actually remained till the period was expired.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, the Rev. J. Creech, to Miſs Langriſh.

At Yeovil, Mr. Bethell, ſurgeon, to Miſs Whitmarſh.

At St. Minver, in Cornwall, A. Hamley, eſq. of Trerore, in Endellion, to Miſs Symonds, of Treglines.

Mr. Lambe, ſurgeon of Beaminſter, to Miſs Toogood, of Keinton Magna.

At Sampford Peverell, Mr. Merſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Tarrant, of Columpyne, near Wellington.

Died.] At his houſe, at Piddletrenthide, W. Cox, eſq.—In his 77th year, Mr. J. Hopkins, ſen. carpenter, of Sydling St. Nicholas; he had been clerk of the pariſh about 49 years.

At Sock, near Yeovil, Mrs. Brookes, widow.—Mr. J. Sleeman, farmer, of Lamerton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. Butler, of Lanreath, in Cornwall, to Miſs Templer, of Stover-houſe, in this county.

At Plymouth, Captain Whitby, of the Belleiſle, an 84 gun-ſhip, to Miſs Symonds, daughter of the late Captain Symonds, of the Royal Navy.

Died.] At Exeter, of a dropſical complaint, aged 63, X. Stevens, eſq. of Croſs, near Torrington, Juſtice of peace for this county.

At Bratton, F. Baſſett, eſq. of Heanton-court. He was a deſcendant of the Plantagenets, and repreſented the borough of Barnſtaple in two ſucceſſive Parliaments. He had been likewiſe Lieutenant-colonel of the North Devonſhire militia.

At Kingſbridge, the Rev. Mr. Penn, a Diſſenting-miniſter, of the Baptiſt perſuaſion.

At Yarde, near Kingſbridge, Mrs. Gillard.

At Plymſtock, Mr. Perry, ſurgeon.

Aged 72, Mrs. P. Carpenter, widow, of Newport-houſe, Cornwall, formerly of Tavyton, near Taviſtock.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Liſkeard, the Rev. Henry Moore. His learning, taſte, and genius were exceeded only by the purity and benevolence of his character. With talents and attainments ſuperior to thoſe of moſt men, he was, beyond other men, modeſt and humble; and, though he ſpent his days in retirement, his temper was as cheerful, his manners as attractive, and his converſation as ſprightly as thoſe of a man who had lived in the polite or buſy world. A volume of his poems, hitherto unpubliſhed, will ſoon be edited by one of the beſt judges of literary merit, who will prefix to it a ſhort account of the much-lamented author.

WALES.

It is intended to erect a bridge over the river Wye, from a certain point in the pariſh of Llyſwen, in Breconſhire, to the pariſh of Boughrood, in Radnorſhire; as likewiſe to make a new road from the ſaid bridge to Aberedow, about ſixteen miles up the river, ſo as to open the country in that point; and likewiſe to Glaſbury, about four miles down the river; and alſo to Painscaſtle, about five miles, and from thence to join the Builth road at Edow-bridge, about ſix miles; whereby an eaſy communication will be nearly eſtabliſhed with the entire county, for the purpoſe of introducing coal and lime from the Brecon canal into the heart of Radnorſhire.—It is alſo intended to ſhorten the road from the ſaid canal, in the town of Brecon, to the ſaid bridge, ſo as that the diſtance will be within ten miles. Mr. Macnamara, who

is proprietor of the lands on each side the river, proposes to build the bridge at his sole expence.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Hilden, near Belfast, Hugh Dickson, esq. late Lieutenant-colonel of the 29th regiment of foot, in which highly-meritorious corps he had served near forty years, with the highest credit, as an officer and a gentleman, esteemed by his brother-officers, and almost adored by the soldiery.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Berlin, Sarti, the celebrated composer.

Lately, in the East Indies, Lieut. Col. T. Wharton, Commander of the fifth regt. of Native infantry, and eldest son of T. Wharton, esq. Commissioner of Excise.

At the Hague, Mr. Irhoven Van Dam, late Secretary to the Council for the American possessions. He may be ranked among the first-rate linguists, as he spoke almost all the living languages as fluently as his own. He was likewise well skilled in the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin tongues, and excelled in every thing which related to the belles-lettres.—Unfortunately, however, politics engrossed too much of his attention. His exterior figure distinguished him from nearly all other men. He was small of stature, short of body, high-breasted, hunch-backed, with an inclining head, a long nose, wide mouth, and very piercing eyes. This curious machine was supported by what might be called two laths, instead of legs. Such was the residence of a soul which appeared too great for her habitation.

At Paris, of a fever, aged 28, Francis Xavier Bichat, M. D. a physician of extraordinary talents, belonging to the Hotel Dieu. His funeral, which took place on the 23d, was attended by fifteen mourning-coaches, and as many private carriages, and by six hundred medical students on foot. The First Consul has decreed that an inscription, on black marble, in honour of this physician, and of Desault, the celebrated surgeon of the same hospital, who died a few years ago, shall be placed in the hall of the Hotel Dieu.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE evils of the imposition of the tonnage duty, at a time, when even without any such new burthen, the mercantile navigation of Great Britain was to suffer by the unavoidable effects of the Peace, are felt with continually increasing severity, in all the sea-ports of the empire. One of the Members for Liverpool affirmed, in a recent debate in the House of Commons, that the carrying trade of this country was already less, by one-third, than in the last years of the war. Similar complaints are heard from almost all those persons who are the most interested and best informed in this matter, throughout these kingdoms. General Gascoigne means soon to move the House of Commons for a repeal of the Tonnage-duty Act. And there is great reason to expect, that, if the shipping-interest shall, with due fairness, vigilance, and discretion, bring all the necessary information before Parliament, the Minister will find some less oppressive substitute for a tax which ought never to have been imposed, and which has been already levied at a season when the shipping-interest should rather have received new relief and encouragement, to enable them to withstand, in the carrying-trade, the new competition of foreigners. It is by such taxes that the wooden walls of Great Britain are liable to be the most dangerously sapped.

In the series of years between 1788 and 1802, the annual amount of the value of the Exports and Imports of the British trade has been nearly doubled. In 1789 the value of the Imports was 17,82,000l.; the value of the Exports, 19,330,000l. In 1801, the Imports, 32,000,000l.; the Exports, 42,242,000l.

It is estimated, and we believe correctly, that 50 cargoes, each from 500 to 1000 tons, are annually imported from India to the harbours of Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and Ostend, which, by more liberal and judicious arrangements in our India-navigation, might be made to arrive, in the first instance, in British ports. The ships which the Government-General of India has received orders to permit to be built, in that country, for the accommodation of the private trade, are to be of the burthens of from 500 to 550 tons each. The keels are to be laid within three calendar months from the day on which leave for building shall have been given by the Governments in India. Twelve other calendar months are to be allowed for building the vessel, between the time when its keel was laid, and that of its being in complete readiness to be launched.

The merchant-shipping of the United States of America, appears, from the last estimate of which we have received information, to amount to about 100,000 tons. The annual value of their Exports was, for 1801, about 80,000,000 of dollars.

It is known, from accurate experiment, that the beef sold in the markets of London for ten-pence or a shilling per pound, does not, in fact, cost the butcher more than four-pence three farthings per pound.

A canal is about to be formed, under the direction of that able civil engineer, Mr. Ralph

Dodd, by which there will be a complete line of inland navigation between the city of London and the port of Lynn, in Norfolk. It is expected to contribute much to the ſecurity of our North Coaſt Trade, as well as to the diminution of the prices of many of the principal articles of proviſions in the markets of London. It will have the name of the NORTH LONDON CANAL. Another canal, of great national importance, is about to be conducted from Deptford to Portſmouth and Southampton. It will paſs through or near every one of the towns of Mitcham, Merton, Kingſton, Guildford, Goldalming, Farnham, Alton, Alresford, Wincheſter, and Southampton, to the naval arſenals at Portſmouth and Goſport. It is eſtimated that the whole work may be completed for an expence not exceeding 348,735l. ſterling. A canal is, in this inſtance, preferred to an iron-rail-way road, becauſe the expence of carriage by a canal is much cheaper than that of carriage by an iron-rail-way road. It has been found, for inſtance, that 60 tons of corn could not be carried from London to Portſmouth, on an iron-rail-way road, for leſs than 125l. 10s. ſterling; but that, by a canal, the ſame quantity of grain might be conveyed, the ſame diſtance, for an expence not exceeding 49l. 5s. ſterling. The communication between the canal at Paddington and the Weſt India Docks, is to be effected, we underſtand, by an iron-rail-way only.

The regulated number of Negroes which may be legally conveyed, in the African trade, from the ports of Africa to the Weſt Indies, is in the ratio of three ſlaves for every five tons of ſhipping. That proportion is, we underſtand, often exceeded in a manner which greatly enhances the miſeries of thoſe poor creatures while they are on board. The prices of Weſt India goods, coffee, cottons, and ſugars, of ſeveral ſorts, fell, laſt week, in the London-market. Baltic goods begin to riſe in price. Eaſt India goods in general have not been ſubject to any very recent fluctuation in their prices. The prices of the metals employed in the arts, ſuch as iron, lead, tin, and copper, have been lately ſtationary. The premiums for inſurance have not undergone any recent alteration.

By a view of the Imports into Liverpool, in the courſe of November, we are enabled to ſtate, that the trade of that great emporium to America, the Weſt Indies, the Baltic, and Ireland, is now in a condition the moſt flouriſhing.

The Omnium ſtill continues a moſt embarraſſing burthen on the buſineſs of the Stock-exchange in London. The Three per Cents Conſol. were, on the 26th of November, at 67⅝ per Cent. Bank Stock, at 179; India Stock at 202½.

Bonaparte, in his late journey, has uſed every means to promote the advancement of trade and manufactures in France, that could be exerciſed, by ſhewing a ſolicitude for their intereſts, and by doing honour to thoſe profeſſionally employed in them. The Commercial Bank at Paris has been permitted to renew its accuſtomed tranſaction of buſineſs. Meſſrs. Peregaux and Recammier, bankers at Paris, have given public notice, that it is not true that the French Government has refuſed the payment of the dividends due upon ſtock in the French funds, to Engliſh holders. Theſe bankers are the agents in this buſineſs for moſt of the Engliſh proprietors in thoſe funds. The great ambition of the French, at the preſent moment, is to make Paris, as a commercial capital, a rival to London. The chief obſtacle is in the arbitrary and deſpotic character of the preſent Government of France. The French five per Cents are at 53 francs 85 cents.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeaſon has continued in ſo mild a manner, and with ſo little rain, that the application of manure to the graſs-lands in the more low and wet diſtricts, has been effected with little trouble The taking up of the potatoe crops have likewiſe been accompliſhed with unuſual facility. They have turned out in general good, though not ſo abundant as was expected.

The young wheats of the more early ſowings have generally a healthy and promiſing aſpect, and in ſome diſtricts are probably in a ſtate of too great forwardneſs, if the weather ſhould ſoon become ſevere.

The price of old wheat is ſomewhat on the decline, but barley and oats have alſo experienced a little reduction. By the returns made up to the 20th of November, wheat averaged 59s. 1d.; barley, 27s. 6d.; oats, 20s. 6d.; and beans, 34s. 8d.

The openneſs of the ſeaſon has alſo been highly favourable to the keeping of the cattle in the paſtures, as well as to the fattening of ſheep; from which the prices of both fat and lean ſtock are becoming lower.

Beef, in Smithfield-market, yields from 4s. to 5s. 4d.; mutton, from 5s. to 6s.; and veal, from 5s. to 6s. 6d. In Leadenhall-market beef yields from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and veal, 4s. 4d. to 6s.

The price of hogs is likewiſe, in ſome degree, reduced.

Pork, in Smithfield, Newgate, and Leadenhall markets, yields from 5s. to 6s. per ſtone.

Hops,

Hops yield from 9l. to 11l. 11s. In pockets, 10l. to 13l. Farnham, in pockets, yield from 10l. to 16l.

Hay, in St. James's-market, averages 5l. 15s. At Whitechapel, 5l. 12s.

Straw, in ditto, 1l. 19s. At Whitechapel, 1l. 12s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of October, to the 24th of November, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 29.90. Nov. 9, Wind W.
Lowest 28.49. — 23, Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 61 hundredths of an inch. Between the mornings of the 23d and 24th inst. the mercury rose from 28.49 to 29.10.

Thermometer.

Highest 56° Oct. 25,29, 30. Wind N.W. & S.
Lowest 28½° Nov. 10, Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 14° The mercury stood at 34° in the morning of the 28th ult. at the same hour on the next morning it was as high as 48°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.984 inches of depth.

The barometer was lower on the 23d instant than we have seen it for some years past; the depression was very rapid, and the ascent was still more so; between the mornings of the 22d and 23d it fell from 29.00 to 28.49, and before the same hour on the 24th it had risen to 29.10: in the interval a considerable quantity of rain had fallen, and the temperature of the atmosphere had been lowered at least 10 degrees.

We have observed, that when the thermometer was the lowest, the wind was in the west; for five days previously to the 10th, the wind had been in the north north-east, during which the nights were accompanied with slight frosts; on the morning of the 10th the frost was severe, the ground very white, and the wind got into the west, sure prognostics of a change in the weather. Notwithstanding these signs, which were attended with a small but gradual depression of the mercury in the barometer for nearly three days, yet no rain fell; ten cloudy days, however, succeeded, during which we doubt if the sun's rays were once seen.

A beautiful Aurora Borealis was seen in the evening of the seventh. The number of days in which there has been rain is only seven, about the same number have been remarkably brilliant, the rest may be reckoned as completely November weather.

The average height of the barometer for the month is 29 39—more than four-tenths of an inch less than that for the last month; and the mean height of the thermometer is 43°.11, eleven degrees and a half short of the mean heat of the last month. If, however, according to Mr. Playfair*, vegetation does not cease so long as the thermometer is 40° and upwards, the past month may be considered, for the season, as very favourable to the growth of plants, &c.

We wish our Bristol Correspondent had favoured us with his Name; but his first Report will probably be accompanied with that necessary piece of information.

*** *Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.*

* See the article Learned Societies, p. 424.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS *in* LONDON, *and their* INFLUENCE *on its* POPULATION.

HAVING for the ſpace of at leaſt thirty years devoted ſome attention to the charitable inſtitutions in London, deſigned to leſſen the ſufferings in general of the poor, and their diſeaſes in particular, I was much ſurpriſed to find a ſerious attack upon them and their ſupporters, in the laſt Critical Review, vol. 36, p. 91, where their animadverſions are concluded in the following words:—"We know the delicate foundation on which we ſtand, and the advantages that may be taken of the opinions thus offered. *We are prepared to repel them*, and to oppoſe *chilling facts* againſt *miſtaken zeal*.

I do not doubt but that thouſands who have given their patronage to theſe charitable eſtabliſhments, have acted from genuine humanity, however improperly they may have exerciſed it: to aſcertain their probable utility, or inutility, is the deſign of the preſent inveſtigation.

One of the moſt extenſive and general means of aſſiſting the ſick poor, is by the long-eſtabliſhed inſtitution of hoſpitals.—It is well known, that many perſons confined in one apartment are liable to generate diſeaſe, and perhaps formerly, when the apartments in hoſpitals were much crowded, and ill ventilated, this fact might have been often realiſed: but of late years theſe receptacles are leſs crowded, excellently ventilated, and thus rendered ſalubrious in every reſpect, and highly conducive to the comfort and recovery of the objects for whoſe reception they were deſtined.

Within the ſpace of the laſt ſixteen years, another ſpecies of charity in aid of the ſick poor has been gradually acquiring celebrity: I allude to diſpenſaries, which are now eſtabliſhed in every part of the metropolis, and likewiſe pretty generally in its environs. Independently of preſcribing for the patients who are able to attend at theſe inſtitutions, the phyſicians viſit at their own miſerable habitations thoſe who are confined by the ſeverity of diſeaſes. It is thus that from the eaſtern extremity of Limehouſe, to the weſtern at Milbank; and on the north, from Iſlington and Somer's-town, to the ſouth as far as Lambeth; and, by means of the Greenwich Diſpenſary, to Newington and Peckham, including a ſpace of nearly fifty ſquare miles, a ſyſtem of medical relief is extended to the poor, unknown in any other part of the globe.

Suppoſing that London and its immediate environs contain one million of human beings, I fear that three hundred thouſand at leaſt may be conſidered as conſiſting of ſuch poor perſons, as, from the hardneſs of the times, would claim under ſickneſs the aid of hoſpitals or diſpenſaries. From long obſervation, I have reaſon to conclude that each individual, upon an average of the whole, is viſited by indiſpoſition every three years. On this ratio one hundred thouſand poor objects would annually require medical aſſiſtance; and I am perſuaded that the total of this number actually receives it from theſe two ſources of medical ſuperintendance.

If we allow the eſtabliſhment of fifteen hoſpitals in the metropolis, and as many diſpenſaries, which there really are, and that each, upon a moderate average, relieves 3500 patients a-year, the amount will exceed 100,000 objects by 5000.—I imagine, indeed, that 120,000 is nearly the amount of patients thus gratuitouſly aſſiſted; but I am deſirous of rather diminiſhing than exceeding, in this ſtatement, the immenſe advantages neceſſarily reſulting from theſe ſalutary eſtabliſhments, and which, one would humanely preſume *à priori*, muſt produce conſiderable influence on the population of this great city. I am well aware that other cauſes muſt have contributed to its ſalubrity; as the opening alleys and courts, widening the ſtreets, and the general improvements in domeſtic œconomy, in cleanlineſs, ventilation, and, I hope I may add, in the extenſion of ſobriety and morality.

To aſcertain the influence of theſe various cauſes on the population of the metropolis, I have ſcrutinized into the moſt certain *data* in my power, the bills of mortality; and have taken my calculations from the laſt thirty years; my concluſions on the average of births and deaths in the firſt fifteen years, compared

with thoſe of the laſt fifteen years, which the annexed table obviouſly exhibits.

I have been induced to take the average of fifteen years, as the improvements in hoſpitals, as well as thoſe of the city, and the eſtabliſhment of diſpenſaries, may be included in this laſt period.

Years.	*Chriſtened.*	*Buried.*
1772	17,916	26,053
1773	16,805	21,656
1774	16,998	20,884
1775	17,629	20,514
1776	17,280	19,048
1777	18,300	23,334
1778	17,300	20,399
1779	16,769	20,420
1780	16,634	20,517
1781	17,026	20,709
1782	17,101	17,918
1783	17,091	19,029
1784	17,179	17,828
1785	17,919	18,919
1786	18,119	20,454
Total,	260,066	307,682
1787	17,508	19,349
1788	19,559	19,697
1789	18,163	20,749
1790	18,980	18,038
1791	18,496	18,760
1792	19,348	20,213
1793	19,108	21,749
1794	18,689	19,241
1795	18,361	21,179
1796	18,826	19,288
1797	18,645	17,014
1798	17,927	18,155
1799	18,970	18,134
1800	19,176	23,068
1801	17,814	19,374
Total,	279,570	294,008

By this table it appears, that during the laſt fifteen years there has been a majority of 19,504 births compared to the fifteen preceding years, and a diminution of 13,574 deaths during the ſame period, which amount together to an increaſe of population, in the laſt fifteen years, to no leſs than 33,078, which is upwards of two thouſand lives annually.

That an increaſe of inhabitants in the metropolis ſhould produce an increaſe in the births, was to be expected; but that an increaſe of population ſhould be attended with a decreaſe of deaths, afforded me equal gratification and ſurprize; and this gratification was augmented in reflecting upon the important effects of Engliſh beneficence—effects that are not only immediately honourable to the nation and individuals, but give encouragement to the future exertions of philanthropiſts, which the preſent ſituation of the times tenderly ſolicit.

I have repeatedly heard cenſure againſt the exerciſe of public charity, and public ſubſcriptions for charitable inſtitutions; that it flatters vanity, and promotes oſtentation: but theſe advocates for aſſumed humility are moſt generally actuated by a ſordid diſpoſition, and ſeek pretexts for avarice rather than for inſtances of private beneficence. We know that an oſtentatious diſplay of giving alms is diſcouraged by high authority: but public good may be exerciſed from the motive of encouraging others to come forward in the ſupport of a good cauſe; for the bright candle of benevolence is recommended to be placed on a conſpicuous candleſtick, and not under a bed or a buſhel, for reaſons very clearly explained in the ſacred volume. A moraliſt truly obſerves, that, if public worſhip were not preſerved, private devotion would ſoon be neglected; although in the ſame volume private devotion is particularly inculcated: and were public charity diſcountenanced, the hand of private charity would ſoon become paralyzed and cold. It is my wiſh, therefore, to hold forth every laudable inducement in favour of public as well as of private charity; and the ſucceſs which muſt attend the exerciſe of theſe virtuous acts, conſtitutes a powerful motive for doubling our diligence, in arreſting the diſeaſes and miſeries of the poor, and in promoting and extending their comforts.

In congratulating the friends of philanthropy on the increaſed population of the metropolis, in conſequence of the charitable inſtitutions they have planned and ſupported, let me call attention to two naſcent charities, which ſeem happily calculated to diminiſh the number of deaths: theſe are inſtitutions for promoting vaccine-inoculation, and houſes for the reception of contagious fevers. The ſmall-pox deſtroys about 2500 perſons annually in London, and about the ſame number periſh by fevers: the fatality by the ſmall-pox may now be totally prevented, and that by fevers may be greatly diminiſhed

niſhed. Hence, by theſe combined inſtitutions, we may reaſonably look forward to a decreaſe in the deaths of about three thouſand fellow-creatures annually; a reflection that muſt be gratifying to every friend of humanity, and to every true patriot.

Baſinghall-ſtreet, J. C. LETTSOM.
Dec. 10, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HEYNE's Homer having reached me within theſe few days, I turned with ſome impatience to the paſſage in the 19th book, on which I made a remark in your laſt. This admirable Editor has obſerved that εργον αεικες is uſed, *miro modo*, for εργα αεικη, but that εργον ſometimes ſignifies *labor, ærumnoſus labor*. He has not noticed the εργον μαχθων of Moſchus. He allows us to connect εργον αεθλων, but propoſes that the words ſhould be joined αεθλων υπ' Ευρυσθηος. But if αεθλων is to be joined with εργον, I ſhould ſtill prefer my old conſtruction, as υπο, προς, and εξ, are frequently conſtrued with neuter and *active* verbs.

All your claſſical readers will thank Mr. Dawes for his communication. He handſomely ſuggeſts that it might not be from overſight that I did not take notice of the *hiatus* introduced into the line of Euripides by Mr. Porſon's correction. I pointed it out in a letter ſent to you, Sir, but for which you allowed me to ſubſtitute that which you publiſhed. To the ſuggeſtion of a friend I am indebted for the knowledge of a fact which I was not aware of, namely, that τυγχανω occurs again in the Electra of Sophocles, without the participle, v. 313, νυν δ' αγροισι τυγχανει. Here, however, it might be read αγροις ων τυγχανει, in which order the *formula*, I think, occurs elſewhere. The expreſſion v. 993, is of a different kind.

In Euripid. Hecuba, v. 1038,

η γαρ καθειλες Θρηκα, και κρατεις ξενε ;

I ſome years ago conjectured ξενον. The correction was at that time approved by Mr. Wakefield, and Herman has ſince given it in the text. The cauſe of the depravation, allowing it to be ſuch, is obvious.

As the accuſative appears to have been here ſupplanted by the genitive, I have ſometimes ſuſpected that it has been ſupplanted by the dative in Sophocles Œdip. Col. v. 1096.

τω σκοπω μεν νυν ερεις
ως Ψευδομαντις ;

τον σκοπον would exhibit an elegant Græciſm. *Vide* Eurip. Med. v. 250, λεγουσι δ' ημας, 'ΩΣ ακινδυνον ειον ξωμεν. *Inf.* v. 453, Euripides might have written, if he did not write, λεγω σ' Ιασον', ως κακιστος ες' ανηρ. The eliſion of the vowel, after a ſhort ſyllable in the *cæſura*, is liable to no objection. *Vide* p. 24 of Profeſſor Porſon's Supplementary Preface to the Hecuba.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Higham Hill, E. COGAN.
Dec. 6th, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine, page 406, you have inſerted an account of the method employed, under the direction of a Committee of the National Inſtitute of France, for transferring a painting by Raphael from a pannel of wood to canvas. The celebrated Guyton, Berthollet, and others, who compoſed that Committee, and drew up the Report, muſt, I am inclined to think, from their known liberality in acknowledging the inventions of others, have been ignorant at the time, that the proceſs they deſcribe had been invented and ſucceſsfully practiſed in this country in the year 1796, and a full account of the ſame publiſhed in the XVth volume of the Tranſactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. p. 243 to 262; which Society alſo adjudged an honorary reward to Mr. Robert Salmon, the inventor of the ſame. The proceſs for pictures on pannels which Mr. Salmon uſed, differs in nothing material from that detailed in your laſt number, except that he cements by oil-colour the canvas which is in future to bear the picture, immediately after clearing the wood from it, and applying a new priming of oil colour; whereas Meſſrs. Guyton, &c. firſt paſted a canvas on the new priming, then removed the *cartonage*, or ſecuring-canvas, and after leveling by a heated iron the inequalities occaſioned by ſhrinking, applied a new *cartonage*, and then affixed on the priming the canvas intended to bear the picture. This double operation, and the applying of a hot iron, muſt, it is eaſy to conceive, endanger the painting, and, with the precautions Mr. Salmon has preſcribed for preventing ſhrinking, by properly fixing the edges of the ſecuring-canvas, is unneceſſary.

It may not be unentertaining to ſome of your readers to be informed of ſome further particulars of Mr. Salmon's invention and proceſs, which I had an oppor-

tunity of seeing. It is to the liberal establishments and encouragements of the justly-lamented Duke of Bedford that the Public in some degree owe the perfection of Mr. Salmon's process. His Grace having, in exchanging his estate in Houghton Conquest, near Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, with the Earl of Upper Ossory, determined on pulling down the almost ruined mansion of Houghton-house, which stood upon it, charged Mr. Salmon with the execution of the work. There was on the curved plaster-cieling of the great stair-case, a painting consisting of twelve persons, probably the twelve Apostles, represented as looking down over a balustrade, and in the center was a dove, surrounded by a glory; and on removing the wainscoting of the great hall, there was discovered over the chimney-place a picture about 10 feet wide by 6 feet high, of a sportsman shooting with a cross-bow, painted on the plastering of the wall of the chimney.

This picture being in tolerable preservation, and the colours remarkably fine, a wish was expressed to Mr. Salmon that it might, if possible, be preserved. Mr. Salmon, after much consideration, contrived the process which he afterwards communicated to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, and succeeded, by carefully separating and taking down the bricks and stones of the chimney, in detaching this large sheet of plaster, and the painting thereon, without deranging it; and after clearing it of the plaster, he applied it, with very little diminution of its dimensions, or injury to the painting, to a canvas; in which state it now is in the possession of the Earl of Upper Ossory, to whom it was afterwards presented.

Mr. Salmon likewise succeeded in detaching and fixing on a separate canvas, without injury, most of the twelve figures on the *curved* plaster of the cieling, and on a *flat* or stretched canvas. One of these was exhibited to the Society beforementioned, and five of them remain now in Mr. Salmon's possession. Mr. Salmon soon after applied his process to transferring paintings from old pannels of wood; and he transferred a head of Queen Elizabeth from an oak-board, which he met with in four pieces. This he also sent, on the 12th December, 1796, to be exhibited to the Society. After that a head of Christ from a board; the latter picture having been exhibited on the board, and again when transferred to the canvas.

Justice to an individual, and the Society who patronised and first published this invention, has induced me to trouble you herewith, and I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN FAREY.

Crown-street, Westminster,
11th Dec. 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Observe, in the Provincial Occurrences of your last Magazine, an extract from a Descriptive Sketch of Lancashire, which appears to me in several respects so futile and erroneous, that I think it may not be improper to bestow some correction upon it. To begin with the enumeration of its inhabitants.—The writer might easily have known, from the Parliamentary returns, that, instead of 425,000, Lancashire contains upwards of 672,000; yet that it is not (as he affirms) inferior in population to Middlesex alone; Yorkshire possessing a greater number of inhabitants, though not, indeed, in proportion to its magnitude. His praise of the county, as a "delightful and fertile district," will not be received without large abatements by one well acquainted with it. In fact, it is one of those which, in respect to soil and climate, are among the least favoured by Nature; and this circumstance, by making land cheap, and the people industrious, has been a principal cause of its commercial prosperity. The "great extent of coast" is unfortunately mentioned in connection with its populousness, since the sea-coast is the least populous part, the town of Liverpool excepted, and its sea is little favourable either to navigation or fishery. Its rivers are very imperfectly navigable; and its canals have been rather the consequences of its acquired wealth, than the causes of that acquisition. The chief natural advantage it possesses is its inexhaustible plenty of fuel; and this has been, and still is, sufficient to overbalance many disadvantages. With regard to the writer's lamentation over the supposed neglect of agriculture in this county, nothing can be more inconsiderate. The preference of pasturage over tillage is justified by the wetness of the climate, by the present dearness of labour, and by the greater ease of supplying grain from foreign markets, than hay, milk, butter, and butcher's meat. Lancashire, with its modern population, *must* look to distant sources for the greatest part of its provision, and it is wise to import, rather than cultivate, those articles which are most readily procured and conveyed from a distance. It is idle to imagine that where the

the value of every thing is ſo well underſtood, the proprietors or cultivators of land ſhould alone miſtake their intereſts; and upon the general principles of trade, that product is beſt for the country which yields the greateſt profit. It may be added, that one great article of food, peculiarly ſuited to the climate, *is* grown here in great abundance and perfection, viz. *potatoes*, that admirable reſource againſt ſcarcity, and which is now a neceſſary of this iſland.

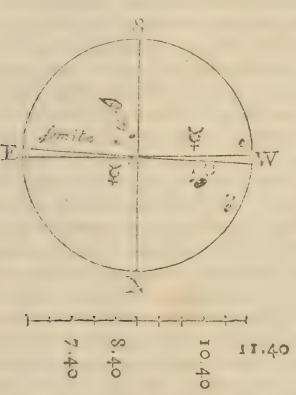
I might extend my remarks to ſome oratorial flouriſhes in this *Deſcriptive Sketch*, which will doubtleſs raiſe a ſmile in the Lancaſhire-men; but they are not of conſequence enough to occupy more of your room. I remain, Sir, your's &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCEPT a diagram, ruder than I could wiſh, of the *Tranſit of Mercury*. I have repreſented the Planet in three places; as firſt appearing, and paſſing the cluſter of *ſpots*, and as diſappearing between two large ones. Underneath is a ſcale of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, marked with correſpondent places of the Planet on the *diſc*.



☿ was not proportionally larger to the ſpots than the dot which repreſents it diſappearing; but it aſſumed then an oblong appearance as a ſpot going off.

Solar eq. for the day, 15° 59′ 8″.

The two ſpots near the weſtern edge were nearly ſimilar to the Planet.

The ſky had been ſo cloudy that the Tranſit was not obſervable here till 8.41.30, by a watch rectified as near as I could to ſolar time the preceding day, by an obſervation of the ☉ on the meridian line.

	h ′ ″
☿ was firſt diſtinctly viſible, in the ſituation marked, round and well defined, -	8.41.30
☿ Was ſeen by me and Mrs. Loft, - -	9.26.
☿ Inviſible on account of clouds,	10.16½.
☿ had nearly come in contact with the loweſt ſpot, -	—.38.30
Internal contact, -	11.38.
☉ on the meridian, -	—.39.
Complete emerſion, -	11.40.

We obſerved with an 18-inch reflector of Short's,

A 2½-foot of Matthew Loft's,

Gilbert's compound ſun-glaſs, which gave a pale yellow image,

Compound ſun-glaſs by Blunt, which gives a pale white.

Powers of the firſt about 50 and 70.—Of the ſecond, about 90.

I had only one of Cavallo's pearl micrometers, extending about $\frac{1}{2}$ the field, and of this I made little uſe.

Teleſcopes of lower powers were uſed; but ☿ was not well viſible with them.—☿ often was inviſible when the clouds did not conceal the ſpots.

Troſton, 8th Dec. 1802. C. LOFFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On ASTEROIDS, *as a* CLASS *of* ASTRONOMICAL BODIES.

IN addition to what I ſaid before, I would remark that the Piazzi Planet is much larger compared with Mercury than Mercury is to Jupiter; indeed more than three times that proportion: and conſequently the Star diſcovered by Dr. Olbers, whether Planet or Comet, is not below the ſcale of *relative* difference already aſcertained in the Planetary Syſtem.

If in *any celeſtial body*, ſhining by *reflected* light, and *revolving* round the Sun as a centre, the *leaſt* axis is *ſhorter*, and the *greateſt longer*, than that of a given planet, is not ſuch body a Comet? And may not this be accepted as an aſtronomical *definition?*"

On the Comet.

Of the Comet obſerved by Mr. Mechain, the furniſher of the article has inadvertently given but *one* place. This is the more to be regretted, as it leaves both the *rate* and the *line* of *motion* unaſcertained. By the account it ſeems to have been *retrograde* at the time of the laſt obſervation; but ſufficient is not ſtated to enable a judgment to be formed, whether its *real* motion in its orbit be *direct* or *retrograde*. Its direction to the North would have facilitated the view of it, had not ſo much

time elapsed since its discovery. It were greatly to be wished, now that military gazettes are happily silent, that all *philosophic* nations had a *Cometary Gazette Extraordinary*. For want of this, I, as an individual, would take it as a particular favour if you would oblige me by such communications, whenever they reach. Comets are often lost for want of this early notice. Your's, &c. C. LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will, perhaps, find a corner at the end of your volume for the following miscellaneous remarks, &c. some of which, no doubt, required an earlier communication.

The Translation of De Sales's interesting Sketch of the Progress of Literature, given in vol. VIII. appears, in many respects, to have been too hastily made, or it would not have been so pregnant with mistakes, which the English reader would be inclined to ascribe to the author:—for example, in p. 706, col. 2, where mention is made of Antonio's *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, (falsely printed *Hispana*,) there is a paragraph absolutely unintelligible; and it should seem as if something had been omitted between the words *Hyginus* and *Augustus*, or perhaps after the word *mythology*. In p. 707, col. 1, l. 37, read *Lycosthenes*. In the same column mention is made of the *Academy of Etienne*; but who had ever before heard of such an academy? The fact is, that Charles Etienne, or Stephens, the printer, published the Geographical, Historical, and Poetical Dictionary referred to, not in 1720, for the first time, as carelessly stated, but about 1550; which was amplified and republished by Nicholas Lloyd, in 1670, *not in* 1760, and several times afterwards. This work seems to have been undeservedly forgotten. Surely these errors are not to be placed to the account of a Member of the National Institute!

Vol. VIII. p. 790. Shakespeare's imitation of Seneca, if it really be one, proves nothing as to his learning, for there was an *English translation* of that author in 1581.

Vol. XIII. p. 9, col. 2. It is an error to suppose that Shakespeare invented the word *just*, for it was used before he was born.

Vol. XIV. p. 335. The bird here called the *nine-killer*, is very well known in this country under the names of the shrike, shreek, butcher-bird, murdering-bird, wierangle or wariangle, and nine-murder. See Tyrwhitt's Chauc. Cant. Tales, IV. 272. Pennant's Brit. Zool. I. 213, and the Monthly Magazine, IX. 472.

Vol. XIV. p. 377. Hannibal will find the work on Carthage, by Hendreich, after which he enquires, in the British Museum, in a better edition, viz. Amst. 1705. 8°.

More relating to the marine-chart mentioned in p. 263, 302, may be found in Pinkerton's Geography, II. 522, which, it is to be hoped, will have been seen by Morelli, before the publication of his intended work. D.

9th Dec. 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have read with pleasure a letter in your last Magazine, signed *Orthophilus*, in which are many just and discriminating remarks, tending to recommend the virtue of candour, a virtue, which, I am sorry to say, is not one the spirit of the times seems particularly disposed to cherish. I perfectly agree with the ingenious author, in reprobating the use of loose, undefined, and opprobrious appellations, but I own it does not appear to me, that those he has specified do fairly come under such a censure. To begin with the term *rebel*. Its etymological sense the writer has shewn to be even short of the meaning to which so much odium is attached, as it rather implies a generous resistance to an insulting conqueror, than opposition to lawful rule. Whence then does the odium arise? Certainly from the nature of things; from the idea, and not the name. The mere appellation conveys no reproach; but the character must necessarily, in a regulated community, be, more or less, branded with opprobrium. To rebel may be defined, acting against the established authority under which we live. It is to start, like a wandering planet from its sphere, out of the order of civil society; to violate the rules by which others hold themselves bound; to oppose, by lawless force, the force which is sanctioned by law; to bring discord and blood where unity and peace ought to reign. All this may be right; it may be even heroic; but it is also right, that the presumption should be against such a conduct. "Success turns rebellion into revolution;" very true; but till it *has* so changed its nature, it is not revolution, but rebellion; and its nature is changed, because, when the revolution is completed, another authority, another order of things, becomes established, which then, in its turn, has on its side the fences of law, and order and public opinion

opinion. It is right the cauſes ſhould be grave and weighty, which lead men into actions ſo perilous. It is right that the odium attached by public feeling to the diſturbers of the public peace, ſhould be ſufficient to balance the natural love of change, and the turbulent working of thoſe ſtirring ſpirits, who are ever watching, through change, to obtain perſonal diſtinction. The man who ſets his will againſt the will of the public, as preſumed from its exiſting inſtitutions, takes upon himſelf an awful reſponſibility; he ought to have obſtacles to overcome, and his firſt movements ſhould be attended with fears and ſcruples, almoſt like the miſgivings of a guilty conſcience. Thus Shakeſpeare has repreſented the conſpirator Brutus, though actuated by the pureſt motives, as diſturbed and anxious, and obſerving that the ugly face of treaſon requires the veil of night to hide its deformity. The writer obſerves, that the American revolution, if unſucceſsful, would have been branded with the name of rebellion; this is moſt true; but perhaps, in that caſe, the preſumption would have been, that it had not deſerved to ſucceed. Succeſs is one criterion, though an imperfect one of a good cauſe. If unſucceſsful, we might have preſumed, that the grievances were not ſufficiently weighty, or that they had not preſſed upon the maſs of the people, or that the inſurgents had not energy and firmneſs enough to ſuſtain the conflict they had provoked; we ſhould ſuſpect they had not the ſpirit of generous ſacrifice, or the bond of virtuous union; or, at leaſt, that prudence, without which, no enterpriſe can ſucceed, was wanting; we ſhould, at leaſt, have inferred, that they were deficient in that diſcernment and ſagacity, which looks into the ſeeds of time, and ſees which grain will grow, and which will not; and that, without conſidering whether circumſtances were ſufficiently ripe, or the ſeaſon favourable, they had fruitleſsly interrupted the peace and harmony of ſociety. Many of theſe cauſes will apply to that late rebellion, which, the writer obſerves, has *retained* its name. With regard to the ſtruggles of independent power, overcome, rather than ſubdued, by a powerful neighbour, I entirely agree, that both the term and the odium would be miſapplied, and therefore I believe no power but their oppreſſors would call by the name of rebels the unfortunate Swiſs, a generous ſympathy with whom ſeems to be at the bottom of the writer's ſtrictures on this head.

Infidel, Unbeliever, are terms apparently of more laxity, yet in fact they convey, though elliptically, a meaning ſufficiently preciſe. An Infidel does not believe—What? It will be readily anſwered, by every reflecting mind, thoſe religious opinions which are generally held in the age and country in which he lives; a Muſſulman, therefore, in Turkey, ſpeaks accurately and properly, when he calls a Chriſtian an Infidel, and the only harm is when he calls him *Infidel-dog*, which, I confeſs, is a cognomen not to be juſtified. To every thing that exiſts there muſt be a name, and, if we had not an appellation, ſignifying a man who ſo differs from his countrymen, it would be neceſſary to invent one. But, here again, the odium reſults not from the terms, but from the feelings of human nature. To the idea of diſbelief muſt neceſſarily be joined that of error, that of deſpiſing and pouring contempt upon what others hold ſacred, of rejecting what they embrace as the moſt ſalutary and important truth, and theſe circumſtances muſt generate an alienation of mind, more or leſs, from thoſe who, in opinion, ſtand thus aloof from the maſs of their fellow-citizens. Nor will theſe feelings be entirely repreſſed by the conſideration, which, however, the common people are hardly capable of making, that the terms are convertible. I well know, that the man who is an alien here may be a native in Turkey, where I, in my turn, ſhould be an alien. Reflections of this nature will prevent my uſing him ill, becauſe he is an alien, but they will not make me feel towards him as towards one of my own country. If Infidel is offenſive, would theſe gentlemen prefer the terms, *Deiſt*, *Atheiſt*, or *Sceptic*, as more ſpecific? I apprehend not. Indeed the term *Deiſt* may ſerve to ſhew that a ſoft name will not prevent an odium attaching to the thing, for it expreſſes only that in which the Deiſt *agrees* with the Chriſtian, and only by implication ſuggeſts that in which he differs, yet Deiſt is become, with moſt, an offenſive appellation. But, it may be ſaid, theſe feelings are natural; but how far are they right? When they lead to any degree of perſecution, they are certainly wrong. When they prejudice us againſt the moral character of ſuch a man, or make us blind to excellence of any kind, they are alſo wrong; and, in general, it muſt be allowed, that no feelings require a ſtronger curb to keep them within the bounds of moderation; but, that ſome grounds of preference, and ſome

lines

lines of separation, should arise out of differences in religious opinions, is an effect so natural, that I do not see how it is to be helped. They will be more or less strongly felt, according to our opinion of the importance of the doctrines in which we differ, to the firmness with which we hold them, to the enlargement of our minds, and the seasoning of humility and candour with which we pursue our researches into truth; but no degree of candour can require us to annihilate in our minds circumstances which are formed to effect it so strongly. The brotherhood of human nature, the charities of domestic life, the interest resulting from a common country, these the unbeliever can share in; but there is also a tie, and a dear one, resulting from a fellowship in the same faith—in this he cannot; and, as it arises from the nature of things, he ought not to take it amiss that he cannot. Nor ought it to be just cause of offence to the unbeliever, that a name is affixed to him, which, in his estimation, is synonymous with superior sagacity, and freedom from vulgar prejudice; his fellow-citizens call him incredulous, he calls them credulous; he would be very sorry, if any man, of whose understanding he has a good opinion, should suspect him of embracing the creed of the majority, why then should he wish to be confounded with them. One word more on the blame which Orthophilus throws on the Dissenters for using these terms, which are said to be so obnoxious: but surely they have a right to include themselves within the large pale of believers in general. They are sensible they differ in many things from the majority, and they know also that a share of the odium we have been speaking of does and must attach itself to them on that account, but that is no reason they should take more than fairly belongs to them, or that they should be confounded with those who deny the whole system. A Scotchman may call himself a Briton, though he cannot call himself an Englishman, and he may join in any measures against those he conceives to be their common enemies, though, as a Scotchman, he may have separate interests to discuss with the sister kingdom. The Dissenters, therefore, do not make their own system of belief the standard, when they call an unbeliever in Christianity an Infidel, but they refer to the general belief of the nation, in the great outlines of which they concur.

I am far from denying, however, that party prejudice, and party rancour often shew themselves, both in the invention and application of names. In the first place, in bringing them in where they have nothing to do: for this reason, it is not necessary officiously to throw upon a man the odium of infidelity, when giving a character of him as a physician or merchant, for with his prescriptions and his warehouse his creed has nothing to do. It is not necessary to stigmatize a man for his want of faith, who writes a book of science or general information; a practice which, I observe with pain, is gaining ground amongst us, and which, if it becomes prevalent, will be the destruction of all sound literature. A perverse misapplication of terms, as when a Socinian is called an Unbeliever, or a Deist an Atheist, is, as the writer has shewn, a strong mark of bigotry, and a most unfair practice. In the next place, all names are the instruments of prejudice, where an offensive idea is slided into the mind by means of some artful association. Of this nature is the term Jacobin, as applied to the friends of liberty in England, because it insidiously and falsely identifies their principles with the principles and practices which we so much reprobate in a neighbouring country. The sentiment, as drawn out into a proposition, stands thus:—The Jacobins were friends of liberty, you are friends of liberty; therefore, all that the Jacobins have done, you would do. *Dissenter* expresses simply the idea it is meant to convey, and if odium is attached to it in the mind of any one it cannot be helped; but *Schismatic* is a term of reproach, for it throws on the person dissenting the guilt of disturbing the unity of the church. Terms of assumption are equally unjustifiable with terms of reproach. Such is the term *orthodox—holding the right opinion*; for you have no right to assume that you do hold the right opinion. *Rational Dissenter* is a term of assumption, which I am afraid cannot be justified, at least, without bestowing upon it a great deal of explanation. The French *Philosophe*, and the English Freethinker, are instances on the other side; for a man is not less a philosopher because he is a Christian; and he may think as freely who embraces a system, as he who rejects it, though not, it must be confessed, if he begins his enquiries with a determination to embrace it. The History of *Party-names* would be a curious and a fruitful subject, nor shall we ever get rid of the rancour and bitterness they excite, till we have charity in our hearts, and simple truth upon our lips. Your's, &c.

A. L. B.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICES *relative to the* FINE ARTS *in* GERMANY:—*Written at the* CONCLUSION *of the* LEIPZIG-FAIR, 1802.

A Great number and variety of paintings, engravings, and other works of art, were exhibited at the laſt Leipzig Eaſter-fair: but the ſale of them was very trifling in proportion. The new faſhionable architectonic decorations of rooms and paper-hangings occupy the places that uſed to be allotted to pictures; and the number of amateurs, who might wiſh to fill their port-folios, decreaſes every year, owing, in a great meaſure, to the political ſituation of a part of Germany. The fine arts themſelves ſeem to be there on the decline; as many of the moſt ingenious artiſts are forced, by the imperious law of neceſſity, to degrade themſelves into mere labourers, to execute the deſigns, and to pleaſe the vitiated taſte, of ignorant men of wealth. Indeed, if a ſtranger happened to ſtep into the auction-room at the Leipzig-fair, and heard the very high prices bid for a middling Flemiſh piece, or for a copy from a copy of ſome celebrated Italian maſter (as, for inſtance, 200 ducats for a pretended production of Andrea del Sarto), he would naturally have concluded, that there was a very great demand for pictures, and that a conſiderable number of rich virtuoſi were preſent. But in Leipzig, as well as in London, many unwarrantable tricks are uſed to deceive the unwary; and theſe ſeemingly high prices were offered only by the puffers employed by the ſellers.

Bartolozzi and Colnaghi, and other Engliſh dealers, had large aſſortments of Engliſh prints, aqua-tinta, plain and coloured impreſſions, battle-pieces, coſtumes, and a variety of ſplendid things in the ſentimental toilette-taſte; which were eagerly bought by the Germans, in preference to many better productions of their own artiſts. Smirke's *Seven Ages*, from Shakeſpeare, were ſold for five guineas: but this price was not well calculated for the pockets of the continental amateurs. So far are the Germans from emulating the Engliſh in honouring their beſt poets, that, while in this country the Shakeſpeare Gallery met with diſtinguiſhed encouragement, Frauenholz is not able to continue his ſeries of plates from Wieland's Oberon, and no publiſher can be found, who would undertake the engraving of Fuger's celebrated drawings to Klopſtock's Meſſiah. Chr. Preſtel, from Frankfort on the Mayne, who had been formerly ſettled in London, and acquired there a perfect knowledge of the Engliſh print and picture-trade, had a conſiderable collection of the productions of Engliſh artiſts, and likewiſe ſome excellent works of his own. His Ruyſdaeles, from the Brabeck Gallery in Söderwerden, cannot fail to give ſatisfaction. Of his newly-invented method of colouring engravings with oil-colours, ſo that they reſemble the original pictures, ſeveral excellent ſpecimens were exhibited at the fair, and completely removed every doubt that had been expreſſed of its anſwering the intended purpoſe. Mr. Preſtel's method is entirely different from that invented by Mr. J. R. Smith, engraver to the Prince of Wales.

Several French dealers had likewiſe come from Paris with the neweſt productions of the French artiſts. The beſt aſſortments were to be ſeen at Olterwald's, ſen. from Paris. The Picturesque Tour through Syria and Dalmatia, by Caſſas, the painter, is executed in a manner that does honour to the French engravers. It would be difficult to find publiſhers and artiſts in Germany to undertake and execute ſuch a *Voyage Pittoreſque*. Of the ſlight ſketches of architectural plans and decorations, which ſeem to be at preſent the favourite ſubjects of the French artiſts, a variety of ſpecimens and pattern-books were ſhewn. The three firſt numbers of the *Grand Prix d'Architecture Couronnés par l'Inſtitute National*, deſervedly attracted moſt notice. From theſe and from Landon's Annals, in which the outlines of the beſt pieces of Ilabey, Guerin, and other eminent painters are given in miniature, we are enabled to form ſome idea of the manner, &c. of the preſent French ſchool. Nor had the Chalcographic Inſtitute of the Piraneſi, which is patroniſed by Bonaparte, neglected to ſend ſome of their productions; the neweſt and beſt of which were the coloured engravings of thirteen freſco paintings in the Villa Altoviti in Rome. But the *chef d'œuvre* of the French ſchool was certainly the Pſyche of Gerard, engraved by Godefroy (the ſame artiſt, whoſe "Girl teaching her Dog to read"—*L'Education de Carlin*), is ſo great a favourite in the faſhionable world in Paris. It is rarely that we find ſo taſteful a union of different ſtyles of engraving.

Agreeably to his promiſe, Mr. L. Variſco came from Italy with an aſſortment of pictures and prints. But that country yielded but little to reward the trouble of the gleaner: the minds of every claſs of men had been ſo occupied with politics,

that, amidſt the din of arms and the uproar of civil conteſts, the pencil and the graver lay idle till the return of peace and tranquillity. The Forum of Bonaparte that was to have been erected at Milan, and the Triumphal Column in honour of General Kray, projected by Lord Briſtol, are merely political ephemeræ. Cunego, the beſt engraver of Italy, is at preſent in Spain, where he is engraving ſome of the pictures in the King's Gallery. According to the lateſt accounts, however, the arts begin to revive, eſpecially in Lower Italy.

Even the North furniſhed ſome artiſtical contributions: for Colonel Miöldebrand's *Voyage Pittoreſque en Cap Nord*, of the firſt number of which the learned Swediſh bookſeller Von Silberſtope brought ſeveral copies to the Leipzig-fair, certainly deſerves to rank high among the moſt diſtinguiſhed productions of the kind, whether we conſider the novelty of the objects, or the ſtriking fidelity with which they are repreſented. On viewing theſe excellent engravings, we almoſt imagine ourſelves tranſported into the antarctic regions of ice and ſnow.—From Peterſburg too, now no longer ſhut up from an intercourſe with the reſt of the literary world, the bookſeller Klaftermann ſent to one of his Leipzig correſpondents large views of the Imperial Pleaſure-houſes Gatſchika, and Paulowſk, and of the Michaelowitz Palace, which had been all engraved under the reign of Paul, but were not permitted to be exported as long as that capricious monarch lived.

A characteriſtic difference was here too obſervable between the French and Engliſh printſellers. The latter, when he does not deem it beneath his dignity to deal in other articles beſides prints, generally provides his cuſtomers with ſtationary wares, pencils, colours, and other things which have ſome connection with writing and drawing. The Frenchman, on the contrary, would be able to furniſh a fair lady, who could neither read nor write, with aſſortments of the neweſt faſhionable ribbands, fans, and a hundred *bonbonniers* and ſweetmeats, which are ſtrangely aſſociated in his ſhop with productions of the pencil and the burin. It has likewiſe been cuſtomary for the French printſellers to bring to the Leipzig-fair aſſortments of China-ware. In Roſti's grand commiſſion-magazine, in the Auerbach-Hof, a coalition, as it were, ſeemed to have been formed between the two rival nations. Here we found Mionet's incomparable imitations of ancient coins and medals, Wedgwood's, Taſſie's, and Merchant's paſtes, and the beautiful Derbyſpar vaſes, the prices of which, however, were ſo high as to deter moſt of the German amateurs from becoming purchaſers.

The two principal branches of the German print-trade, that attend the Leipzig-fair, are the Chalcographical Inſtitute in Deſſau, and the houſe of Frauenholze in Nürnberg. The former of theſe, owing to the high price of the greater part of their productions, and, in many inſtances, the injudicious choice of ſubjects, have been able to ſell ſo few of their prints, that their gains cannot have been ſufficient to cover their expences. For this reaſon they had not at this fair a ſingle new article, but only coloured impreſſions of thoſe publiſhed before: for Matthiſon's excellent portrait, engraved in the dotted manner by Arndt in Deſſau, from a picture by Tiſchbein, was only ſold by commiſſion for the artiſt. The only new undertaking of the Inſtitute is an engraving from a charming picture by Angelica Kaufmann, repreſenting Pſyche fainting on opening of the fatal box, and ſupported by Cupid. This print is to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, and, from the known abilities of the engraver, ſomething very ſatisfactory may be expected. This inſtitution, however, does not meet with the gratitude and ſupport it deſerves from the German public, as its endeavours are directed towards the encouragement of native artiſts, in oppoſition to the prevailing taſte for Engliſh productions, and the gaudy wares of the print-hawkers. Still, however, notwithſtanding the perhaps too expenſive plan of the eſtabliſhment, it is hoped, that it will be able to ſupport itſelf, as Ruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, England, and North America, ſtill preſent a conſiderable market, and the charming aqua-tinta plates of a Haldenwang, Schlotterbeck, and Oſtermeyer, muſt every where meet with approvers and purchaſers. Many circumſtance contribute to give Frauenholz, of Nürnberg, conſiderable advantages over the Chalcographic Inſtitute of Deſſau: he is ſole uncontrouled maſter and director, reſides in Nürnberg, a place excellently ſituated for trade, being one of the principal mediums of commercial intercourſe between the North and South of Germany, and does not confine his dealings to his own publications. From the proportionably ſmall number of articles, which even he brought to the fair, it would appear that ſome unfortunate circumſtances hinder the progreſs of the arts. The only addition to his large ſe-

ries

ries of portraits of literati and ſtateſmen, was that of Dr. Huſeland, painted by Tiſchbein, and engraved by Müller, jun. of Stuttgardt, in a ſtyle worthy of his father. Two excellent pictures by Nahl (one of them the Birth of the Roſe), engraved in the dotted manner, by Durmer and Neidl; and a Parmegiano and Pouſſin, etched by Geiger and Dallinger, were the principal new articles lately publiſhed by Frauenholz, to which we may add, a good drawing-book of horſes, by Rugendas (the celebrated painter of battle-pieces), and engraved by Adam Batſch. Such a publication was very much wanted in Germany, as very few were able to purchaſe the coſtly figures by Pforn, and other ſimilar prints, as, for inſtance, Heſs's Riding-ſchool) are upon too ſmall a ſcale. The Italian houſes of Teſſari and Artaria, in Vienna (a branch of the latter of which is likewiſe ſettled at Mannheim) are diſtinguiſhed among their competitors by the number of articles they ſell, and by their watchful attention to the reigning taſte. They draw large ſums from Germany by means of numerous troops of Piedmonteſe and Milaneſe pedlars, who traverſe the country in every direction, and hawk their wares from door to door. Theſe pedlars are not ſupplied directly from the fountain-head: but, through the medium of agents in the principal towns, who are accountable for whatever they entruſt upon credit to the emiſſaries in their employment. Artaria and Co. are the publiſhers of a number of picturesque tours on the Rhine, Neckar, and Danube, which do not contribute to give foreigners a very high idea of the taſte of the Germans for landſcape painting. In this branch of the art, the Dreſden ſchool continues to produce ſome excellent pieces. In Vienna great expectations are formed from the ſpirited undertakings of M. M. Holex and Sohreyvogel, who have engaged the moſt eminent engravers in that city: Wrenk, Kininger, and Durmer, for figures; Piringer, Haldenwang, Duttenhoſer, &c. for landſcape; Adam Batſch and Dorfmeiſter for animals. Several large ſeries of prints have already been begun, ſuch as views in the Auſtrian dominions, and the coſtumes of Tirol; and, from the ſpirit and large capital of the publiſhers, we may confidently hope, that the whole will be completed without interruption. They likewiſe purpoſe to deſerve well of their country, by engraving the maſter-pieces of a Füger, and other celebrated painters in Vienna.

In the capital of the North of Germany Berlin, the proſpect is not ſo cheering. The principal printſellers in that city are Schiavonetti, who has a good aſſortment of Engliſh prints; Weiſſe, in Leipzig-ſtreet, and a Jew of the name of Leſſer. But very few of the articles they ſell are the productions of Pruſſian artiſts. In the ſcenes from the Hiſtory of Frederic the Great, where they ſeem to have united their forces, there is much to deſiderate both in the deſign and execution. Eighteen plates of this ſeries have already appeared, drawn by Schadow, Wolf, Hampe, Jury, &c. and engraved by Ringk, Meno, Haas, and ſome young artiſts. Berger and a few others of long-eſtabliſhed reputation, ſeem to have retired, content with the laurels they have already acquired. The ſchool, however, formed by Meil and Chodowiecki continues to produce excellent vignettes, and ſmall characteriſtical pictures to decorate novels and romances, and other faſhionable publications: in this department of the art, Bott, Jury, and Catel, have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, the two former as engravers, and the latter as a taſteful deſigner. Bott ſold, at the laſt Leipzig Eaſter fair, ſome etchings, which diſplayed a rich vein of wit and ſatire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE author of an *Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy* ſays (*App. p.* 1.): Though "Thomſon, in the elegant little Preface to his *Sophoniſba*, does not acknowledge any obligations to the *Soponiſba* of Triſſino, yet I am much inclined to think he has many." Theſe he then proceeds to point out. If it had fallen within that gentleman's plan, he might alſo have obſerved, that Thomſon is alſo ſilent in regard to his obligations to Eſchylus and Seneca; yet, in his *Agamemnon*, he is abundantly indebted to both, particularly to the latter, whom he has in many inſtances ſervilely copied. His Egyſthus is as fatiguingly tedious as the Egyſthus of Seneca; but the ravings of his Caſſandra do not exhibit any of thoſe marks of divine inſpiration, which, in the noble tragedy of Eſchylus, occaſionally raiſe the lovely propheteſs above humanity. Inſtead of the fine, but irrelevant, deſcription of a ſtorm in Seneca's tragedy, Thomſon has given us a deſcription equally beautiful, but equally miſplaced, of a deſert iſland. Is it then to be won-

dered at, that this tragedy ſtruggled with difficulty through the firſt night?

I am, &c. Æ.

P. S. I find the Works of Chatterton are announced. May we expect a portrait, obtained in the manner ſuggeſted in a former Number of your Magazine?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following teſtimony of the liberal character of Captain George Clarke, of his Majeſty's ſhip Braakel, now in the Mediterranean, is copied from the *Feuilleton du Journal des Defenſeurs de la Patrie.*—In the 7th year of the republic, Citizen Dubue, a ſuperior officer of the French navy, was in the Iſle of France, and put on board a Daniſh ſhip, bound to India, the ſum of 24,000 livres (about a thouſand pounds ſterling) to be conveyed to his family, which, in his abſence, was deſtitute of every reſource. The ſhip happened to be met and ſtopped by Mr. Clarke, Captain of a ſhip in the Engliſh navy, who found, in the papers of the Danes the moſt inconteſtable proofs of the ſum belonging to Citizen Dubue, and conſequently of its becoming the lawful prize of the conquerors. The gallant and ſpectable Engliſh officer, being informed of the diſtreſs which the events of the war had occaſioned to the family of the C. Dubue, requeſted of his crew their conſent to forward the captured ſum to this unfortunate family. Having obtained their conſent, he actually wrote a very polite letter to Madame Dubue, and deſired her to accept the ſum, as a mark of the eſteem and gratitude, which was due to her huſband for the ſignal ſervices he had, on many occaſions, rendered to the Engliſh priſoners; ſubjoining, that the money belonged to her by too reſpectable a title, not to induce all perſons under his command to convey it to her. General Dubue himſelf has communicated this honourable fact to the French journaliſt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Hiſtory of Academies ſeems to fall within your plan, I ſhall furniſh you with an Account of the Origin and Progreſs of the DRAWING-SCHOOL OF DUBLIN, from a ſcarce little pamphlet aſcribed to Mr. Walker, the hiſtorian of the *Iriſh Bards* and *Italian Tragedy*, intitled *Outlines of a Plan for promoting the Art of Painting in Ireland; with a Liſt of Subjects for Painters, drawn from the romantic and genuine Hiſtories of Ireland.*

"When the Dublin Society was yet in its infancy, and ſupported by private ſubſcription, it befriended the art of deſign. So early as the year 1744, this uſeful body employed Mr. Weſt (father of the preſent ingenious painter of that name) to inſtruct twelve boys in drawing at his houſe, in George's-lane. Soon after, taking a houſe in Shaw's-court, Dame-ſtreet, they built a ſchool-room for Mr. Weſt; to this room he removed his pupils. In 1753, Mr. Mannin came to Ireland, and was immediately engaged by the Society to inſtruct eight boys in ornamental and landſcape drawing. This number was ſoon increaſed to twelve. Previous to this, the Society was incorporated, and their funds augmented by the bounty of Parliament. Annual ſalaries were now ſettled on Meſſrs. Weſt and Mannin, and apartments given them in the Society's houſe, in Shaw's-court; and they engaged, on their part, to receive as many pupils as the Society ſhould recommend. And Mannin, in a conſideration of further allowance, agreed to open a ſchool for the inſtruction of girls in his department of ornamental drawing. On the removal of the Society to their preſent houſe in Grafton-ſtreet, the ſchool for girls was diſcontinued, and the maſters no longer allowed the benefit of apartments; but their ſalaries were continued, and they were appointed to preſide over a ſchool opened in a building adjoining their houſe. To the profeſſors of figure and ornamental drawing was now added a profeſſor of architecture; and out of the annual grant of 5000l. to the Dublin Society, the ſum of 300l. was appropriated to the ſupport of this ſchool."

This ſchool has, I am informed, lately undergone ſeveral alterations, of which ſome of your Correſpondents will perhaps be able to furniſh you with an account.

I am, &c. A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ENQUIRER, No. XXIV.

IS BERKELEY'S DEFENCE OF IDEALISM SATISFACTORY?

METAPHYSICIANS have diſputed much concerning the original ſubſtance or primary material of the univerſe. Some maintain, with Berkeley, that there is but one ſubſtance, and that, ſpirit. Some

Some maintain, with Thomas Cooper, that there is but one ſubſtance, and that, matter. Some maintain, with Price, that there are two ſubſtances, ſpirit and matter.

Among the continental ſpeculators the ſyſtem of Berkeley finds many advocates, and is eſpouſed under the name *Idealiſm* by writers of reputation in Germany. This name is well-choſen; for the characteriſtic tenet of the ſyſtem is that the mind having acceſs only to *ideas*, can have no evidence of the exiſtence of any thing elſe. It is next maintained, that there is no ſubſtratum of thoſe ideas, that nothing exiſts but what is ideal, and even that the very notion of matter, or corporeal ſubſtance, involves a contradiction in it. For the proof of theſe dogmas, it is uſual to appeal to that diſquiſition of Berkeley's, intitled "The Principles of Human Knowledge."

Of this work, the nine firſt paragraphs comprehend all the fundamental propoſitions, and the hundred and forty-ſeven remaining paragraphs contain the application, or illuſtration in detail, of the doctrine. An examination then of theſe nine paragraphs will ſuffice to aſcertain, whether, in the preſent ſtate of metaphyſical dialectic, the idealiſts can claim the rank of a rational and conſiſtent ſect. This may beſt be done by tranſcribing exactly the paragraphs in queſtion, and accompanying each with critical animadverſion.

I. It is evident to any one, who takes a ſurvey of the objects of human knowledge, that they are either ideas actually imprinted on the ſenſes, or elſe ſuch as are perceived by attending to the paſſions and operations of the mind, or, laſtly, ideas formed by help of memory and imagination, either compounding, dividing, or barely repreſenting thoſe originally perceived in the aforeſaid ways.

By ſight I have the ideas of light and colours, with their ſeveral degrees and variations. By touch I perceive, for example, hard and ſoft, heat and cold, motion and reſiſtance, and of all theſe more or leſs, either as to quantity or degree. Smelling furniſhes me with odours; the palate with taſtes; and hearing conveys ſounds to the mind in all their variety of tone and compoſition. And, as ſeveral of theſe are obſerved to accompany each other, they come to be marked by one name, and ſo to be reputed as one thing. Thus, for example, a certain colour, taſte, ſmell, figure, and conſiſtence, having been obſerved to go together, are accounted one diſtinct thing, ſignified by the name *apple*. Other collections of ideas conſtitute a ſtone, a tree, a book, and the like ſenſible things; which, as they are pleaſing or diſagreeable, excite the paſſions of love, hatred, joy, grief, and ſo forth.

I. *The objects of human knowledge are either ideas.*

Human knowledge may be ſaid to conſiſt of ideas; but that the *objects* of human knowledge are ideas, and not things, is the very point in diſpute. It muſt not be ſmuggled into an axiom or a definition.

Ideas actually imprinted on the ſenſes.

How can ideas be imprinted on the ſenſes? I ſhut my eyes, and call up the idea of a ſunſhiny landſcape; but I do not thereby excite the ſenſation of light or verdure. I do not hear the tune I think of. It is a characteriſtic difference between ideas and ſenſations; that, whereas ſenſations can imprint ideas, ideas cannot imprint ſenſations. The perceptions which in dreams we miſtake for ſenſations, are ideas.

Ideas imprinted on the ſenſes, or perceived by attending to the paſſions, or formed by help of memory.

What difference can there be in kind between theſe claſſes? Ideas of ſenſible objects may be aſſociated with paſſionate movements, and diſtant time or place: ſuch ideas, a tyrannicide may ſerve for example, would be of all three claſſes at once. Ideas may differ in vividneſs and in complexity. Terms or words may differ, in that ſome characteriſe objects of ſenſe, ſome characteriſe paſſions and operations of mind, ſome characteriſe the reliques of memory, or the combinations of imagination, and in many other reſpects; but ſuch ſub-diviſion is neither diſcretive nor exhauſtive. The impreciſion of this language ariſes from Berkeley's not having inveſtigated what ideas are. Let us enquire.

The organs of ſenſe appear to conſiſt of bundles of tubulated fibres, of which one extremity communicates with external ſurfaces, and the other with the ſeat of the mind. A ſenſation is a motion at the external extremity, *an idea, a motion at the internal extre-

* The antients, inſtead of conſidering ideas as perceptions of an interior organ, mere ſenſations of the common ſenſorium, ſeem to have ſuppoſed, that, as wind eludes the ſight, warmth the hearing, and light the taſte, ſo there are ſubſtances which elude all the ſenſes; and that among theſe objects *beyond ſenſe*, theſe *metaphyſical* things, were to be ſought the cauſes of all being, the elemental ſhapes of objects, the embryo of the univerſe. Such imaginary germs of things they called *ideas*, and talk of archetypal ideas or *forms*, in correſpondence with, or by the evolution of which, they ſuppoſe the world to have been made, or to have grown forth. To this ſtrange notion of idea Berkeley, from his claſſical reading, was familiariſed; and hence the confuſion of his mind on the ſubject.

ty of these organs. The progress of that motion from without inwards, by means of which a sensation produces the corresponding idea, is usually called perception; and a perception is often employed as a common name for the motions of either extremity of the organ. When the mind is attending to motions of the external extremity, it is said to feel; when to motions of the internal extremity, it is said to think. To feeble or habitual motions, it commonly does not attend at all: with respect to them it sleeps. Sensations differ in kind: the eye measures the intensity and velocity of light; the ear measures the shape and swiftness of the vibrations of air; the nose and palate measure the chemical mixtures in volatile and liquid applications; but ideas translate into one homogeneous character the experience of the different senses, all the diverse sensations being recorded probably by movements of the particles of the brain. As we record in words the phenomena of sight, in words the phenomena of sound, in words the phenomena of taste; so the mind records, in one sort of imagery, in a uniform characteery, the phenomena of all sensation. The organ of idealisation is alike stimulable by each specific class of sensations, whereas the organ of sense is only irritable to its appropriate stimulus. Hence it happens, that, although sensations are nowise linked together, a vivid action on the eye producing none on the ear, and reversely; yet ideas are always linked together, a vivid excitement of any idea bringing out the contiguous, or cotemporarily impressed, ideas, from whatever sense derived.

II. But, beside all that endless variety of ideas or objects of knowledge, there is likewise something which knows or perceives them, and exercises divers operations, as willing, imagining, remembering, about them. This perceiving active being is what I call *mind, spirit, soul*, or *myself*. By which words, I do not denote any one of my ideas, but a thing entirely distinct from them, wherein they exist, or, which is the same thing, whereby they are perceived; for the existence of an idea consists in being perceived.

II. *Wherein they exist.*

Ideas may be compared to a landscape, and the mind to the sun: as ideas are perceived to exist only during the attention of the mind to those ideas: so the mountains, the trees, the lake, are perceived to exist only during the presence of the sun: whether darkness annihilates these objects, is the question in discussion, and must no where be taken for granted. The landscape cannot be said to *exist in the sun*, unless sun be used for sunshine; nor can ideas be said to *exist in the mind*, unless mind be used for the sphere of its own attention, for that extent of space in the brain, which it can at one time stimulate into action.

For the existence of an idea consists in its being perceived.

How bold a stride! how violent an inference! how disconnected with the premises! An idea is the evidence of perception, the trace made on the interior organ, and, like any other human record, it may continue to exist in a latent but produceable form, after the sensation, or transaction, of which it is the record, is gone by. When the mind remembers, it re-produces ideas, which, for an interval, had been latent; by some such process perhaps as the electrician causes flaccid down to bristle up on approaching a rubbed glass. To say that the down, until electrified, was not there, or that the ideas, until attended to, were not in the brain, is again begging the question in dispute, and foisting that into a corollary, which follows not from the proposition.

III. That neither our thoughts, nor passions, nor ideas formed by the imagination, exist without the mind, is what every body will allow. And it seems no less evident, that the various sensations or ideas imprinted on the sense, however blended or combined together (that is, whatever objects they compose) cannot exist otherwise than in a mind perceiving them. I think an intuitive knowledge may be obtained of this, by any one that shall attend to what is meant by the term *exist*, when applied to sensible things. The table I write on, I say, exists, that is, I see and feel it; and, if I were out of my study, I should say it existed, meaning thereby, that, if I was in my study, I might perceive it, or that some other spirit actually does perceive it. There was an odour, that is, it was smelled; there was a sound, that is to say, it was heard; a colour or figure, and it was perceived by sight or touch. This is all that I can understand by these and the like expressions. For, as to what is said of the absolute existence of unthinking things, without any relation to their being perceived, that seems perfectly unintelligible. Their *esse* is *percipi*, nor is it possible they should have any existence out of the minds or thinking things which perceive them.

III. *Neither our thoughts, nor passions, nor ideas, exist without the mind.*

The preposition *without* is here somewhat equivocally used both for the French *sans* and *hors*: and the word *thought* is very dextrously brought forwards. The first step was to confound sensations with ideas, the next is to confound thoughts with ideas, in order to predicate concerning sensations what is only true of thoughts, under the middle name of ideas. By thought is meant the action of mind on ideas; thoughts, therefore, do not exist without the mind. By passion is meant

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the actual excitement of those trains of ideas, which tend to stimulate violent voluntary motions, as of the tongue to chide, or of the arm to strike; passions, therefore, do not exist without more than usual attention of the mind. But ideas may exist in a latent state during sleep or absence of mind, as words may exist in a book while it is shut or in the dark. And they do so exist, or there could be no memory. On the Berkeleyan hypothesis, the past, and the recollection of the past, having precisely equal reality, ought to be indistinguishable. Of thoughts the *esse* is *percipi*; of ideas it is not; for, since voluntary motions are always stimulated by ideas, in the case of voluntary motions become automatic, they are stimulated by unperceived ideas. Yet this constitutes a fundamental proposition of the school, that ideas, while unperceived, do not exist.

IV. It is indeed an opinion strangely prevailing among men, that houses, mountains, rivers, and, in a word, all sensible objects, have an existence natural or real, distinct from their being perceived by the understanding. But, with how great an assurance and acquiescence soever this principle may be entertained in the world, yet whoever shall find in his heart to call it in question, may, if I mistake not, perceive it to involve a manifest contradiction. For what are the fore-mentioned objects but the things we perceive by sense, and what do we perceive besides our own ideas or sensations; and is it not plainly repugnant, that any one of these, or any combination of them, should exist unperceived.

IV. *Involve a manifest contradiction.*

Why so? Because, answers Berkeley, the forementioned objects (houses, mountains, rivers) are the things we perceive by sense; but the things we perceive by sense are our own ideas or sensations; therefore, houses, mountains, rivers, are our own ideas. Is this reasoning? Can it ever have been mistaken for such? The minor, to speak technically, is a most improbable, nearly a self-contradictory, position, and, at any rate, is a petition of principle, or claim of grant. The *things* we perceive by sense are not our own ideas; the *things* we perceive by sense are not our own sensations; nor are our ideas our sensations.

Whether this be irony, or arrogance, or serious dogmatism, is difficult to guess; it forms, however, the second fundamental proposition, that the universe is a train of ideas.

V. If we thoroughly examine this tenet, it will perhaps be found at bottom to depend on the doctrine of *abstract ideas*. For, can there be a nicer strain of abstraction, than to distinguish the existence of sensible objects from their being perceived, so as to conceive them existing unperceived. Light and colours, heat and cold, extension and figures, in a word, the things we see and feel, what are they but so many sensations, notions, ideas, or impressions on the sense; and is it possible to separate, even in thought, any of these from perception? For my part, I might as easily divide a thing from itself. I may indeed divide in my thoughts, or conceive apart from each other those things, which, perhaps, I never perceived by sense so divided. Thus, I imagine the trunk of a human body without the limbs, or conceive the smell of a rose without thinking on the rose itself. So far I will not deny I can abstract, if that may properly be called *abstraction*, which extends only to the conceiving separately such objects as it is possible may really exist, or be actually perceived asunder. But my conceiving or imagining power does not extend beyond the possibility of real existence, or perception. Hence, as it is impossible for me to see or feel any thing without an actual sensation of that thing, so it is impossible for me to conceive in my thoughts any sensible thing or object distinct from the sensation or perception of it.

V. *As it is impossible to see or feel any thing without an actual sensation of that thing, so it is impossible to conceive any thing distinct from the sensation of it.*

To feel any thing, and to have an actual sensation of it, are, no doubt, synonimous; not so, to conceive any thing, and to have a sensation of it. It is, on the contrary, impossible for a *moving* animal to conceive any thing to *be* identical with the sensation occasioned by it: nobody mistakes the moon for a part of his eye, a fiddle for his ear, or a leg of mutton for his mouth; because, by removing his eye, the moon ceases to act upon its surface, and so forth.

VI. Some truths there are so near and obvious to the mind, that a man need only open his eyes to see them. Such I take this important one to be, to wit, that all the choir of heaven, and furniture of the earth, in a word, all those bodies which compose the mighty frame of the world, have not any subsistence without a mind; that their being is to be perceived or known; that consequently so long as they are not actually perceived by me, or do not exist in my mind, or that of any other created spirit, they must either have no existence at all, or else subsist in the mind of some eternal spirit; it being perfectly unintelligible, and involving all the absurdity of abstraction, to attribute to any single part of them an existence independent of

of a ſpirit. To be convinced of which, the reader need only reflect, and try to ſeparate in his own thoughts the being of a ſenſible thing from its being perceived.

VI. *All thoſe bodies which compoſe the mighty frame of the world have not any ſubſiſtence without a mind*; THAT *their being is to be perceived or known.*

Unintelligible, of courſe irrefragable. If, inſtead of the word *that*, the word *whereby* were inſerted, the ſentence would become Engliſh; and the intended poſition of the author would probably be expreſſed. In this caſe Berkeley has aſſumed as a ſelf-evident propoſition the queſtion in diſpute. It involves no contradiction to ſuppoſe, that whole ſolar ſyſtems, whoſe light has not yet reached the peopled earths, are ſtill uninhabited. It involves no contradiction to ſuppoſe, that out of a chaotic maſs of matter, finite in quantity, and eternal in duration, ſuch mute balls ſhould have conglobated, by a gravitation inherent in the matter, and unconnected with perception. In this caſe, a mighty frame of world would have ſubſiſtence without a mind, whereby its being is to be perceived. To call the converſe hypotheſis ſo near and obvious, that a man need only open his eyes to ſee it, is groſs arrogance of aſſertion. Yet on this gratis ſaying is hung the mighty inference — *Conſequently ſo long as they are not actually perceived by me, or do not exiſt in my mind, or that of any other created ſpirit, they muſt either have no exiſtence at all, or elſe ſubſiſt in the mind of ſome eternal ſpirit.*

This is the third fundamental propoſition: —the univerſe, being a train of ideas, cannot exiſt while unperceived; but it always exiſts, therefore it has an eternal perceiver, God. If the firſt poſition de aſſumed, the ſecond cannot be conceded conſiſtently. What proof has the Berkeleyan to offer of the immortality of the univerſe? I open my eyes, it exiſts; I ſhut them, it is annihilated; for I perceive it not. This, in his ſyſtem, is ſound logic: he has nothing to oppoſe to the doctrine of an intermitting univerſe: he may conſequentially, with reſpect to external beings, be a nullibiſt, maintain the ſolitarity of his own exiſtence, and the alternate emanation and abſorption, or creation and annihilation, by the act of his own will, of all that is: he may conſiſtently terminate in autotheiſm.

VII. From what has been ſaid, it follows, there is not any other ſubſtance than ſpirit, or that which perceives. But, for the fuller proof of this point, let it be conſidered, the ſenſible qualities are colour, figure, motion, ſmell, taſte, and ſuch like, that is, the ideas perceived by ſenſe. Now, for an idea to exiſt in an unperceiving thing, is a manifeſt contradiction; for to have an idea is all one as to perceive; that therefore wherein colour, figure, and the like qualities exiſt, muſt perceive them; hence, it is clear, there can be no unthinking ſubſtance or *ſubſtratum* of thoſe ideas.

VII. *It follows, there is not any other ſubſtance than ſpirit.*

How truly ſurpriſing an inference! It is difficult to gueſs from which of the foregoing paragraphs Berkeley expected his reader to come at ſuch a concluſion: if from the ſixth, it is only undeniable, inaſmuch as it is unintelligible.

This, however, is the forth and laſt fundamental propoſition, that all being is ſpirit, or percipient ſubſtance; ſince I am ſo, the univerſe ſo, and God ſo, beſide which nothing is.

Berkeley's fuller proof is almoſt ludicrous. The colour, figure, ſmell, and taſte of this apple are ideas perceived by ſenſe. For an idea to exiſt in an unperceiving thing is a contradiction. This apple, therefore, wherein colour, figure, and the like qualities exiſt, can be no unthinking ſubſtance.

The fallacy of this argument conſiſts in employing indiſcriminately particular and general terms. Colour, ſmell, taſte, are general terms. There are blue, yellow, red, individual ſenſations, whoſe common phenomenon is called *colour*; but this impreſſion, though it can be imaged in idea, is not itſelf capable of being perceived apart by ſenſe. It is obtained by *abſtraction*, by withdrawing, leaving out, or ſtripping off that part of the concrete idea of ſenſation, which conſtitutes blueneſs, yellowneſs, redneſs. This abſtraction made, this omiſſion of individuality in the idea once accompliſhed, it is no longer the repreſentative of any ſenſation, which ever was or can be excited, ſenſation being converſant only with individuals. Such abſtract ideas, therefore, are not perceived by ſenſe; neither, indeed, can they exiſt (unleſs latently, as in a drowned perſon before revival) in unperceiving beings. They reſemble the exes and the wyes of the algebraiſt, which are indefinite repreſentatives of individual numbers employed to think and reaſon with.

For the major or firſt aſſertion of Berkeley's ſyllogiſm to be true, *particular* terms are wanted. The ruddineſs of this apple is perceived by ſenſe. For the minor or ſecond aſſertion to be true, *general* terms are wanted. The idea of colour can only be formed in a perceiving ſpirit. But when the propoſitions are thus reduced to preciſion, and re-ſtated, they are not parallel, commenſurable, or connected. The ſecond, which is general, does not include the firſt, which is particular; and the inference has no relation to the premiſes.

VIII. But ſay you, though the ideas themſelves do not exiſt without the mind, yet there may be things like them, whereof they are copies or reſemblances, which things

things exist without the mind, in an unthinking substance. I answer, an idea can be like nothing but an idea; a colour or figure can be like nothing but another colour or figure. If we look but ever so little into our thoughts, we shall find it impossible for us to conceive a likeness, except only between our ideas. Again, I ask, whether those supposed originals, or external things, of which our ideas are the pictures or representations, be themselves perceivable or no? If they are, then they are ideas, and we have gained our point; but, if you say they are not, I appeal to any one, whether it be sense, to assert a colour is like something which is invisible; hard or soft, like something which is intangible, and so of the rest.

VIII. *An idea can be like nothing but an idea.*

This is not so certain. As a telescope is a copy or externalization of the process of vision; so written language may be a copy or externalization of the process of thinking. Ideas may be so many elemental forms, types, or characters, answering to letters, or shorthand marks, by means of which the mind notes down its experience, and which it pastes up, as it were, in the cells, and on the membranes, of the brain, whence, unless fastened by frequent revision, they seem to detach themselves again. In this case, ideas, like words, would always represent at first sensible objects, and would, in like manner, undergo especially two modifications:—(1) by analogy, the ideas derived from one sense would be employed to define the ideas derived from another; answering to the use of metaphor in language: (2) by abstraction, the ideas originally particular and physical would become general and metaphysical; as the word *man*, which was once the proper name of a hero worshipped by the ancient Germans, is become the name of the whole human species. The progress of knowledge consists in generalization; in abstracting from a fact, a phenomenon, or lesson of experience, that which it has of individual or particular, and expressing in the most comprehensive or general form the truism which it implies, so as to include all parallel facts.

If they are perceivable, then they are ideas.

The main argument of this paragraph reposes on the assumption, that nothing is perceivable but ideas; whereas sensations are also perceivable: the mind has access to both ends of the organs of perception, and can compare the affections of the external and internal extremities. By that comparison it infers most of its knowledge. We know by experience, that sensations can excite ideas; by experience, that the mind can excite ideas: we know by experience, that ideas cannot excite sensations; by experience, that the mind cannot excite sensations. We consequently infer, that what excites sensations (i. e. the external world, the frame of things, the universe matter) is essentially different both from the mind and from ideas. Q. E. D.

IX. Some there are who make a distinction betwixt *primary* and *secondary* qualities: by the former, they mean extension, figure, motion, rest, solidity, or impenetrability and number: by the latter, they denote all other sensible qualities, as colours, sounds, tastes, and so forth. The ideas we have of these they acknowledge not to be the resemblances of any thing existing without the mind or unperceived; but they will have our ideas of the primary qualities to be patterns or images of things, which exist without the mind, in an unthinking substance, which they call *matter*. By matter, therefore, we are to understand an inert, senseless substance, in which extension, figure, and motion, do actually subsist. But, it is evident, from what we have already shewn, that extension, figure, and motion, are only ideas existing in the mind, and that an idea can be like nothing but another idea, and that consequently neither they nor their archetypes can exist in an unperceiving substance. Hence it is plain, that the very notion of what is called *matter* or *corporeal substance* involves a contradiction in it.

IX. *An inert senseless substance, in which extension, figure, and motion.*

Here matter is defined a *senseless*, extended, moving substance: in this case, the calorique of Hippocrates and Okely, which they consider as essentially percipient, and which is certainly perceived by sense, would be immaterial, although corporeal: such spirit would differ from matter, as a gaz from a liquid. Resistiveness, or the capability of becoming an object of sensation, is more commonly considered as the essential attribute of matter.

We are then told, that the very notion of matter involves a contradiction in it; because extension, figure, and motion, do actually subsist in it; but extension, figure, and motion, are only ideas, and can consequently not exist in an unperceiving substance, such as, by the definition, matter is made to be. This is a repetition of the sophism already employed in the seventh paragraph. Those abstract, general, or metaphysical, ideas, expressed by the terms, extension, figure, and motion, subsist only in the mind; but this truism does not preclude the existence elsewhere of a specific extent, of a definite shape, of a given movement. The irreality, which may be predicated of those hypothetical existencies, signified by general terms, cannot be predicated of those sensible existences, signified by particular terms; even when the specific existences belong to the same class with the generic, and

are included in it. Colour, time, ſpace, may be ſaid to have only an ideal reality; but a blood-red, a breathing, a ſpan, which are ſpecific intervals of each, have a ſubſtantial reality. Whiteneſs is an attribute, not a being; an accident, not a ſubſtance; a quality, not a ſubſtratum; it is an abſtract idea, therefore, and exiſts only in the mind: does it follow, that chalk and ſnow and milk, and every thing in which whiteneſs does actually ſubſiſt, can exiſt only in the mind? Yet this is preciſely Berkeley's argument, as to extenſion.

To recapitulate. Senſations differ from ideas, in that ſenſations take place at the external extremity, and ideas at the internal extremity, of the organs of perception.

Senſations, although they can produce ideas, *cannot* produce other ſenſations; ideas, although they can produce other ideas, *cannot* produce ſenſations.

Conſequently, beſide ſenſations and ideas, there exiſts ſomething which *can* produce ſenſations, viz. matter.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICES *relative to the* PRESENT STATE *of* LITERATURE *among the* MODERN GREEKS.

THE learning of ſuch of the Modern Greeks as have never travelled out of Turkey, conſiſts principally of a grammatical knowledge of the Greek language. They explain in their ſchools the Syntax of Theodore Gaza, on which the celebrated Neophytus, formerly Profeſſor in Bucharest, has written a copious Commentary. From this Commentary Athanaſius has formed a Compendium. The leptology and analyſis of the language is very much attended to by the modern Greeks: many of their teachers, however, not only underſtand the ancient Greek authors, but even write the ancient language of Greece both in proſe and verſe. The Conſtantinopolitans pronounce the Greek language with the greateſt delicacy, but interlard it with a great number of Turkiſh words. The Macedonians and Theſſalonians have likewiſe a good pronunciation. The natives of Epirus and the Iſles are inferior in this reſpect. Of late years, many of the Greeks have attended the German and French univerſities, where they ſtudy philoſophy, mathematics and in particular medicine, and have made a very conſiderable progreſs in theſe branches of ſcience. The enlightened zeal of the preſent Biſhop of Lariſſa in Theſſaly deſerves to be celebrated with due praiſe. This worthy prelate has ſent ſeveral young men to Germany and France, and defrays the expences of their education. The modern Greeks are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by a great thirſt of knowledge: it is not an uncommon phenomenon to ſee men nearly fifty years of age engaged in the ſtudy of languages and the ſciences. The unfortunate Riga has publiſhed twelve maps at Vienna, in which the names are engraved in Greek characters. Theſe maps comprehend the country adjoining to the Danube, Greece, and a part of Aſia Minor. They are indeed far from being perfect, but ſtill will be found very uſeful, as both the ancient and modern names are given. Fr. Müller, of Vienna, has reduced theſe maps to a ſmaller ſcale, ſo that they form one large map. Daniel, a learned monk, who ſtudied at the Univerſity of Paris, and now reſides at Jaſſy, has publiſhed a good Geographical Deſcription of Greece. The Greeks begin to tranſlate a great number of books into the modern Greek language. The brothers Zoſima, two very wealthy merchants in Moſcow, have cauſed ſeveral books to be printed and diſtributed at their own expence; as, for inſtance, the Mathematical Work of the celebrated Theotoki, who died lately at Moſcow. Eugenios, who reſides at Peterſburg, having been preceptor to the Arch-duke Conſtantine, has written a Courſe of Logic, and tranſlated Segner's Mathematics. A learned Greek, of the name of Anthimus, in Vienna, has tranſlated a Courſe of Natural Philoſophy, and another De la Caille's Algebra. Several hiſtorical works have likewiſe been tranſlated. Jannaki, who reſides at Jaſſy, has tranſlated *Stephani Theſaurus Linguæ Græcæ* into the modern Greek; but the work is not yet printed. Several grammars and vocabularies have lately been compoſed, to facilitate the acquiſition of foreign languages, eſpecially the German, of which they are very fond. The Greeks have ſeveral ſchools in Turkey: at Jaſſy, Bucharest, Conſtantinople, in the iſland of Patmos, Joannina, &c. In Joannina, Pſalidas, who ſtudied at Vienna, teaches the mathematical and philoſophical ſciences, and is much eſteemed by the Ali Pacha. In ſhort, the dawn of learning begins again to appear on the horizon of Greece.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF reply to your Correſpondent with the Greek ſignature, p. 383 (which, by the way, does not ſeem preciſely applicable

ble to the subject of his inquiries), I beg leave to send you the following particulars:—By the several Acts of Parliament, which have been passed for the purpose of raising a revenue by receipt-stamps, it is provided, that the venders, either in town or country, shall receive 16l. per cent. as an allowance from the stamp-office for prompt payment, for the loss necessarily incurred by keeping a large stock, and for the paper on which they are stamped. On that species of stamp, therefore, the venders, either in town or country, are not justified in making any additional charge for the paper; and in town it is never attempted to be done. With respect to stamps for notes and bills of exchange, the regulation is somewhat different. In obtaining of these stamps, and of all others, the allowance made by the stamp-office is only 10l. per cent. which, as I apprehend, is made also for prompt payment (no credit being ever given), and the loss sustained by the keeping of a large stock. The stationer or other person is obliged to find the paper on which they are impressed; and it seems only fair, that he should therefore be entitled to make a reasonable charge for it to the consumers. It is only to be lamented that this charge is not fixed by the government; for, instead of its being regulated by the real value of the paper, the usual mode is to charge according to the amount of the stamp; so that, if I purchase a stamp in town of the price of 20l. I pay an additional shilling for the paper, and so on in proportion, by which means the profits of the stationer become very large. In the country there is some difference; for there the price of the paper is marked upon it, and of course they cannot demand much for it beyond that sum. It is true, that the stationers in town plead in excuse for this mode of conduct the loss sustained by their stock; but when it is considered, that their allowance is double the common interest of money, that no real labour is employed in obtaining the commodity, and that, at least those who reside in town, can easily regulate their standard quantity by the demand which they have for consumption, the plea will not hold good. On a quick sale, it is obvious that the profit must be great; for the charge for a small piece of parchment, on which the common writs are printed, which cannot be used for any other purpose, and which in reality costs nothing, is never less than two-pence; and for small pieces of paper about the eighth part of a sheet, a penny, which to them does not cost the eighth part of a half-penny. In making these charges, it seems to me, that the question of right is totally unconsidered, and in its stead they resort to a species of force. The discount or rebate allowed by the stamp-office is never given, unless stamps to the amount of ten pounds at least are obtained at one time; and as few private persons choose to lay out so large a sum in this manner, except on very particular occasions, (though, all things being properly considered, it would be much the cheapest plan), they purchase them one by one, or as they want them, of the stationer, who is thus enabled, by the indolence of others, to fix his own price, as avarice or caprice may urge him. The best proof probably of the prosperity of this class of men is the Gazette. In it their names never appear, and, although the concussions and revolutions of late years, have almost razed credit to its foundation, and filled the columns of that fearful publication with such variety of great names, yet, among all these, scarcely one stationer is to be seen. Indeed, it is a business so certain of profit, and so comparatively little liable to loss, that a person with common assiduity and judgment can scarcely fail in it. The law-stationer, too, perhaps of all others, is the least liable to failure.

It seems strange, that the attornies, who have such a constant demand for stamps, should not have devised some method of obtaining them at the least possible expence. Certainly the employment of stationers is not recommended by cheapness. It appears to me, that if a general subscription were entered into in London, and a society formed under the direction of trustees, for the purpose of purchasing and distributing stamps to the subscribers, not only a great expence would be saved, but, with the stamp-office or government allowance, and a small and reasonable charge for paper and parchment, a fund might be raised, which might be employed towards many beneficial purposes. The trade of a stationer (or at least this branch of it) is so perfectly mechanical, and requires so little of animated exertion, that every part of this plan might be executed by boys, except what relates to the care of the money, which should be entrusted to one of the trustees, or to some confidential person under him. The sum subscribed would only be wanted for a certain time; and, as the profits increased, it might be provided, that each subscriber should be at liberty to draw out a certain portion of the sum he originally subscribed; and thus not only would they, in a short time have the benefit of obtaining

ſtamps at a much leſs price, than they can now do, but alſo have an intereſt in the ſavings, which might be employed towards their own emolument, the ſupport of thoſe who have been unfortunate in the profeſſion, or for any other purpoſe which a majority of the parties ſhould judge beſt and fitteſt. It is to be obſerved, that this project requires only a certain unity of ſentiment, which might eaſily be effected; and if the warehouſe were ſituated near to the inns of court, it would be productive of no inconvenience to the parties, inaſmuch as thoſe who live at a diſtance from thence are ſtill in the habit of buying their ſtamps from the ſtationers reſident there. This is, however, obviouſly only a ſlight ſketch of ſuch an undertaking, which it would be eaſy to enlarge and improve, if ever it ſhould become a ſubject of ſerious intention. At preſent I ſhall forbear to ſuggeſt any thing further, fearing that I have already occupied too much of your eſteemed work; but, if occaſion ſhould require it, I ſhall be happy to offer my ſentiments in a more detailed and methodical form. In the mean time, I remain

Your's, &c.

Dec. 3, 1802. S. H.

P. S. I have omitted to mention, that ſcarcely any London ſtationer keeps a ſtock of ſtamps calculated to laſt more than one week, and many of them not for ſo long a time; thus, it will be perceived, that their profits are immenſe. Suppoſe a man to begin buſineſs with 9l. with that ſum he obtains ſtamps to the value of 10l. which he ſells in one week, attaching another charge of about 5l. per cent. for paper and parchment; his profit, therefore, is nearly fifteen per cent. or thirty ſhillings. Conſidering him to purſue this courſe for every week during the year, at the end of it the ſmall ſum of 9l. his original capital, will be increaſed to the comparatively enormous ſum of 87l. Is there then any cauſe for wonder, that ſuch men proſper even in theſe critical times.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

[*Continued from page* 411, *No.* 94.]

No. V.—*The* CONTROVERSY *ſettled by* GREEK PROFESSORS.

SIR THOMAS SMITH had been Fellow of Queen's College, and King's Greek Profeſſor; Sir John Cheke was Fellow of St. John's, and ſucceeded Smith as Profeſſor of Greek. During Mary's reign, as Bp. Gardiner had the power of Chancellor, he could ſettle controverſies. Smith and Cheke were indeed in poſſeſſion of argument; but Gardiner, who was not the firſt man at his pen, could ſay, "Argument, I rebuke thee, Argument." As ſoon as argument had fair play again, it got the better. This memorable controverſy, then, concerning the pronunciation of the Greek language, was finally ſettled by two learned publications, written by Smith and Cheke; the former entitled "*De Linguæ Græc. Pronunciatione: impreſs*: 1568;" the other, "*De Linguæ Græc. Pronunc. Diſput. cum Stephan. Winterton*:" Roger Aſcham called theſe worthy men "The Stars of the Univerſity of Cambridge, who brought Ariſtotle, Plato, Tully, and Demoſthenes to flouriſh as notably as ever they did in Greece and Italy." There is extant, alſo, *A Royal* Elegy for Edward VI. by Sir John Cheke.

VI.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PRECEPTOR.

Roger Aſcham was Fellow of St. John's, and Univerſity-orator, a zealous promoter of literature at Cambridge. He had been pupil to Cheke, and was preceptor to Queen Elizabeth. He uſed therefore to ſay, that he had been pupil to the greateſt ſcholar, and was preceptor to the greateſt pupil, in England.

VII.—A MIRACLE.

In the year 1388, a ſtrange miracle is reported to have happened at Cambridge. When the Auguſtin Friars were carrying the hoſt about the town, it ſuddenly grew ſo heavy, that it made two of the ſtouteſt of them puff and ſweat to ſupport it.—It added to the wonder, continues the writer who records this miracle, that, if any layman put his hands under it, he felt no weight at all. This, ſays he, was a Roman, not a Catholic, miracle. Only the clergy knew it. They firſt feigned it, and then felt it.

VIII.—*A* REASON *why* MEN *ſhould not print every* THING *that they write.*

Thomas Baker, the induſtrious antiquary, was fellow of St. John's College. He enjoyed his fellowſhip till the acceſſion of the preſent royal family, when, on refuſing to take the oaths, he was ejected. He has left behind him forty-two volumes of manuſcripts, all neatly written with his own hand. He, however, never publiſhed more than one book of his own, "Reflections on Learning," and that without a name. His reaſon might be founded on a maxim laid down by himſelf, "that, if we had fewer books, we ſhould have more learning."

IX.

IX.—BAKER'S MANUSCRIPTS.

Baker's manuſcripts relate almoſt entirely to the Univerſity of Cambridge. Nineteen volumes of them are now in the Univerſity-library; twenty-three he left to that great collector, the Earl of Oxford, who died June, 1741. Theſe, making part of the Harleian Collection of Manuſcripts, purchaſed by authority of Parliament for the uſe of the public, are of courſe preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum. The deed of bargain and ſale of manuſcripts to the Earl of Oxford, written in Baker's own hand, was executed Dec. 6, 1716.

X.—A SERIOUS JOKE.

Every body knows how high diſputes were carried between the Epiſcopalians and Puritans, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. James Peirce wrote, in Latin, one of the beſt defences of the Puritan-ſide of the queſtion, in three parts, entitled *Vindiciæ Non-conformiſtarum*. The firſt part, among other articles, contains a full account of the controverſy between Whitgift, Maſter of Trinity College, and Cartwright, Lady Margaret's Profeſſor, and Fellow of Trinity. The following extract from the VINDICIÆ is a quotation from Whitgift's Addreſs to Cartwright:—"What commodities you want that I have, I cannot conjecture. Your meat and drink are provided with leſs trouble and expence to you, and in more dainty and delicate manner, than mine are. You do what you liſt, ſpeak what you liſt: what would you have more? I know not why you complain, except you be of the ſame diſpoſition as the Franciſcan Friars, who, when they have filled their bellies at other people's tables, were wont to cry out, and ſay—How many things do we endure!" This paſſage may be read as a joke; for Whitgift was Maſter of Trinity College at the time, and, being alſo Vice chancellor that year, had deprived Whitgift of his Profeſſorſhip and Fellowſhip. Whitgift afterwards became Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and Cartwright, old and infirm, was then thrown into the Fleet.

Cartwright was a man of great learning, a much admired preacher, and a ſhrewd diſputant. He has been called, *Malleus Epiſcopalium*; as Richard Hooker, the author of the Eccleſiaſtical Polity, was afterwards *Malleus Non-conformiſtarum*. But that is the true *Malleus*, that knocks a man down, exclaiming, at the ſame time, *What commodities, &c.*

This is mentioned merely as anecdote, not as matter of controverſy; for with controverſies this work does not intermeddle.

XI.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LITTLE BLACK HUSBAND.

It is Biſhop Burnet, if I miſtake not, who tells us, that Queen Elizabeth uſed to call Whitgift, *her Little Black Huſband*; and no doubt juſtly; for, without intending any reflection on her Majeſty, if we ſay, Church and King, why not, Church and Queen?

XII.—BOOKS *relating to* CAMBRIDGE.

It has often been mentioned, as a matter of ſurpriſe and regret, that Cambridge has never produced a work ſimilar to the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*. The ſurpriſe may perhaps increaſe, on conſidering what abundance of materials is actually prepared for the work. Among the Engliſh hiſtorical manuſcripts in the public-library, are various documents relative to *the Juriſdiction, the Cuſtoms*, and *the Hiſtory of the Univerſity*, together with *public papers*, and many curious *ſketches*, that would aſſiſt ſuch a deſirable work. There have alſo been publiſhed ſeveral Hiſtories of the Univerſity, with liſts of its eminent men, one of which, at leaſt, is a good one, as far as it goes; and there are ſome Hiſtories of private Colleges, either publiſhed or in manuſcript. The account of the manuſcripts alſo in the Univerſity-library, and in the private colleges, may be traced in catalogues either publiſhed, as *Catal. MSS. Angl.* or in manuſcripts poſſeſſed by individuals. Dr. Richardſon, late Maſter of Emanuel College, had, it ſeems, got together many materials for ſuch a work; and, from his edition of Godwin *De Præſulibus Angliæ-cum Annotationibus*, 1747, and his Liſt of Graduates in the Univerſity, it is probable, that he would have been, at leaſt, an exact compiler. But Thomas Baker, the great collector, already mentioned, was at once induſtrious and ingenious, minute and learned, acute and liberal. He was the man for an *Athenæ Cantabrigienſes*.

XII.—*The* WAY *to initiate* BOYS *into the* LATIN LANGUAGE.

Roger Aſcham's moſt celebrated work is, "the SCHOOLMASTER, *or, a Plain Way* of Teaching Children to underſtand, ſpeak, and write the Latin Tongue." This book, though left unfiniſhed, and now and then ſomewhat too prattling, poſſeſſes great merit. It was printed anno 1579. Aſcham proceeds nearly on the ſame

fame principle as *Poſſelius de Ratione diſcendæ et docendæ Linguæ Latinæ et Græcæ, Impreſs. A.* 1642. Poſſelius, however, was a friend to the Virgula obliqua: *eſt enim metus pœnarum*, ſays Poſſelius, *velut* Εγοδιωκτης. Not ſo Aſcham. Many, I ſuſpect, have ſilently drunk at Aſcham's ſprings, without due acknowledgments to his genius; and it is pity, that many who taſted his learning, did not mend their draught, and grow wiſe by his doctrine.

He was an enemy to reading grammars by themſelves, and labouring at rules without any knowledge of the language. His advice was, that children ſhould firſt learn the eight parts of ſpeech, and the concords, and then proceed immediately to practice; that the maſter ſhould teach, as Aſcham expreſſes it, the *cauſe* and *matter of letter*, and keep conſtruing it, till the child fully underſtood it. After this, the pupil was to ſit by himſelf, and write down in a paper book his tranſlation, without any prompter. This Engliſh was then to be tranſlated back again into Latin. Milton alſo was quite diſſatisfied with the uſual way of initiating children into the Latin language, and, to ſimplify inſtruction, wrote what he calls, Accidence turned Grammar.

XIII.—PRUDENT MEMORIALS.

Dr. Fuller, ſpeaking of Peter-Houſe, obſerves, "I cannot but commend one peculiar practice of this college, in preſerving the pictures of all the principal benefactors in their parlour. For, though the bounty of the judicious is grounded on more ſolid motives than to be flattered by the fancy, that their effigy ſhall be kept, yet ſuch an ingenuous memorial may be an encouragement to a patron's liberality." Beſides, under ſuch pictures, a diſtich commonly is written, and I will inſtance in one of the lateſt date:

Hæredem voluit Sladus conſcribere Petrum,
Clauderet extremum ne ſine prole diem."

Take with it honeſt Fuller's verſion:

Slade Peter choſe, and for his heir aſſign'd him,
Leaſt he ſhould die, and leave no child behind him.

XIV.—BLANK VERSE *in* USE *before* MILTON.

Long before the great Milton wrote PARADISE LOST, Aſcham well underſtood blank-verſe, and laid down, in part, its theory: not that even then it was "a new-fangled ſingularity." It had been practiſed in England, Italy, and Spain. Upton ſuppoſes, that Milton alludes to Aſcham, in the ſhort Account of Blank Verſe, printed before his poem.

In regard to Milton, the fact ſeems to be this:—From the manuſcript of his Paradiſe Loſt, written by himſelf, and now in Trinity-College Library, it is generally ſuppoſed by his commentators, that the Poet intended his Paradiſe Loſt for a tragedy; in imitation of the Italian, *Il Paradiſo Amiſſo*. He might, therefore, ſtill further approve the judgment of ſome who wrote on blank verſe, in Italy, and be confirmed in his approbation by the authority of Roger Aſcham.

XV.—BAKER'S MANUSCRIPT-HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

This is entitled, "A Succinct and Impartial Account of St. John's Houſe and St. John's College, with ſome occaſional and incidental Account of the Affairs of the Univerſity, and of ſuch private Colleges as held Communication or Intercourſe with the old Houſe or College, collected principally by a Member of the College, A. 1707." It gives a complete view of St. John's Houſe or Hoſpital when a priory of canons regular, proceeding to the foundation of the college, A. 1511, Robert Shipton being firſt Maſter, and ending with Peter Gunning, twenty-ſecond Maſter, June 25, 1661. It alſo contains a Catalogue of the Maſters or Priors of the old Houſe or Hoſpital; a Catalogue of the Biſhops who went from the College; a Catalogue of the Fellows, from the Foundation of the College to the Year 1546, taken from the College Archives, the Names of the Maſters, and the Admiſſions, from 1545 to Mar. 1712. It contains further an Account of the old and new Libraries. In ſhort, it is as complete a book, as far as it goes, as can be well conceived; evidently written after much reſearch, and with great judgment, with zeal and attachment to the college, with loyalty to the civil and eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions, with candour and liberality towards all parties. A man who lays down a maxim in his *Reflections on Learning*, as we have noticed, "that we ſhould have more learning if we had fewer books," and who obſerves of that work, "that he has ventured to throw in one into the account, but it is a very ſmall one, and writ with an honeſt deſign of leſſening the number," might eaſily find reaſons for ſuppreſſing this manuſcript, as well as all the reſt. The reaſons

that have prevented some able person from perfecting and publishing this volume since Baker's death, is best known to others. Some person, it seems, had in contemplation to publish it, when Dr. Newcombe was Master of St. John's, but was forbidden, on account of some peculiarities contained in the work. What those are, this is not the place to inquire.

XVI.—BAKER'S REFLECTIONS ON LEARNING.

The only book that Baker ever published of his own, it has been already observed, is, *Reflections on Learning, wherein is shewn its Insufficiency in its several Particulars, in Order to evince the Usefulness and Necessity of Revelation*; a book certainly of great learning, but which savours too much of conceit, and is inconclusive in point of argument. For here is every sort of learning brought forward to shew the vanity of learning, and men's disagreement in particulars, to demonstrate its general insufficiency: as if men, too, were not as much divided in particulars, on the subject, the usefulness and necessity of which Baker proposed to establish by this book. Take only one word, GRACE, and let the celebrated Monsieur Pascal tell us, what subtle, contradictory, and unintelligible distinctions only the Jesuits and Jansenists made, till the dispute ends in *sur je ne scai quoi.*

XVII.—A SHOOL-BOY'S SHORT ELEGY.

From Paul's I went, to Eaton sent,
To learn straightways the Latin phrase,
Where fifty-three stripes given to me
At once I had:
For faults but small, or none at all,
It came to pass, that beat I was:
See, Udal, see the mercy of thee
To me, poor lad.

Tusser, Nic. Udal Discipulus.

Against this sort of school-discipline, Ascham sternly set his honest face, it being his opinion, that punishment belonged rather to the parent than to the schoolmaster.

His observations on this subject are judicious. This discipline, says he, was well known, and diligently practised among the Grecians and old Romans, as appears in Aristophanes, Isocrates, and Plato; and also in the comedies of Plautus, where we see that children were under three persons, *præceptore, pædagogo, parente*: the schoolmaster taught learning with all gentleness; the governor corrected his manners with all sharpness; the father held the stern of his whole obedience; and so he that used to teach did not commonly use to beat."

XVIII.—GREEK *and* LATIN *to be read in* UNION.

Ascham, used to say "That as a hawk flyeth no high with one wing, so a man reacheth not to excellency with one tongue." This saying, however, is not accurate: a hawk, with one wing, cannot fly at all; and the Greeks, with one tongue, excelled all the world. Ascham's remark relates to the union of the Greek and Roman languages.

XIX.—*Why* GREEK *and* ROMAN WRITERS *are to be preferred to all others.*

Ascham's apology for the partiality of our countrymen to the Greek and Latin writers is very judicious. "But, yet (says he) because the providence of God hath left to us in no other tongue, save only in the Greek and Roman tongues, the true precepts and perfect examples of eloquence, therefore must we seek in the authors only of these two tongues the true patterns of eloquence, if in any modern tongue, we look to attain either to perfect utterance of it ourselves, or skilful judgment of it in others."

XX.—BISHOP FISHER.

Among Baker's manuscripts in the British Museum, is a Latin Life of Bishop Fisher, written in Baker's own hand, though he was not the author. On the cover of the volume are written the following lines, which, as Baker's name stands a little above them, were, most probably, composed by himself:

Thomas Baker, Coll. Jo. Cant.
Socius Ejectus.

Tene viri tanti cervicem abscindere posse?
Tene cruore pio commaculare manus?
Si vitâ spolias Roffensem, barbare, quando
Ullum producet terra Britanna parem?
Sed tu, sancte senex, ævo fruiture beato,
Lætus abi in cælum—te vocat ipse Deus.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the late questions between Great Britain and the Northern Maritime Powers, in the opinions of most thinking men, have only been hushed up for a time, to break out at some future period with greater violence than ever; it may not be useless or uninstructive to offer a few observations on a part of the subject re-

lating

lating to *the Dominion of the Sea*, and to detect an evident error in an historian of deserved reputation and undoubted ability, and who may be probably quoted as a decisive authority, whenever the question again occurs. Sir William Temple, in his Memoirs, speaking of the Treaty concluded between Charles II. and the States General of the United Provinces, says—

"The flag was carried to all the height his Majesty could wish, and thereby a claim of the Crown to the acknowledgement of its dominion in the narrow seas, allowed by treaty from the most powerful of our neighbours at sea, which never yet had been yielded to by the weakest of them that I remember, in the whole course of our pretence, and had served hitherto but for an occasion of quarrel, whenever we or they had a mind to it, upon other reasons and conjectures. Nothing, I confess, had ever given me a greater pleasure in the greatest public affairs I had run through than this success; as having been a point I ever had at heart, and in my endeavours to gain upon the first negociators in Holland, but found Mon. de Witt ever inflexible."

I am not informed what share Sir William Temple had in this Treaty, but esteeming it a matter of public and national concern at the present juncture, I shall proceed to examine his assertion under three different heads of enquiry, viz.—

1. Whether the Treaty of 1673 was the first wherein the Dutch had yielded the honour of the flag to the Crown of *England*, or whether it had been covenanted before by preceding *Treaties*, and that in such manner as might equally support the claim of the Crown of England to the dominion of the sea.

2. Whether this article of the flag allows a claim, in the Crown of England, to an acknowledgement on the part of the States General of the United Provinces of the said Crown's dominion in the narrow seas. For if there be such a claim, and this claim allowed by Treaty, and from the most powerful of our neighbours at sea, viz. the Dutch, then it is a case resolved, and no more to be drawn into controversy, at least between them and us.

3. Whether any new point was gained, any new advantages acquired to the Crown of England by this article of the flag in the Treaty of 1673.

In order to the clearer resolution of these queries, it will be necessary, in the first place, to state the articles relative to the flag from the different Treaties betwixt us and the Dutch; the first is the Treaty in 1654, betwixt the Commonwealth of England and the States General, wherein, in the 13th article, it was covenanted as follows:—

Art. 13. "That the ships and vessels of the United Provinces, as well those fitted for war as others, meeting any ships of war of the said Commonwealth, in the British Seas, shall strike their flag, and lower their topsail, in such manner as had been any time before practised under any former government."

It may here be remarked, that this Treaty of 1654 was the first wherein the flag had been covenanted between the Dutch and us, and that it never has been covenanted by any Treaty between England and any other foreign nation, but the United Provinces only. For though the practice of saluting the flag of England was ancient, and long before the year 1654, yet it never was the subject of covenant till then; the reason of which was this—The Government of England had just then been changed from an ancient Monarchy into a Commonwealth; and, though the Dutch had never disputed the honour of the flag with the *Crown* of England, yet with the *Commonwealth* of England they might possibly do it, as being upon the same level, and in parity of degree, with themselves. But the persons then at the head of naval affairs in England, being resolved to keep up the port and dignity of its former station, notwithstanding the change in its form of government; and to obviate all scruples and suggestions of that kind, prevailed upon the Dutch, by covenant, to confirm what was before held by custom and usage.

* The next Treaty was that made at London, in the year 1662, after King Charles's Restoration, when, although the Monarchy was restored, yet it was still thought adviseable to continue to keep up the salutation at sea by the flag and topsail, upon the foundation of a national law, grounded upon *mutual compact*, rather than leave it to the loose uncertainties of custom and usage.

Accordingly the 10th article of the Treaty in 1662 is exactly copied from the 13th in that of 1654, and with no other variation of words than what was absolutely necessary from the Change of the Government to a Monarchy.

Then follows the Treaty made at Breda, in the year 1667, upon the close of the first war between King Charles II. and

* Treaty anno 1662, Art. 10.

the

the Dutch. The 19th article of this Treaty is verbatim the ſame with the 10th of that in 1662, and therefore need not be ſtated.

Next comes the Treaty made at London in 1673, to which Sir William Temple refers; and it was made upon the concluſion of the ſecond war between Charles II. and the Dutch, but of the third betwixt England and Holland. The fourth article is as follows:—

"That the aforeſaid States General of the United Provinces, in due acknowledgement, on their part, of the King of Great Britain's right to have his flag reſpected in the ſeas hereafter mentioned, ſhall and do declare and agree, that whatever ſhips or veſſels of war, or others, or whether ſingle or in fleets, ſhall meet, in any of the ſeas from Cape Finiſterre to the middle point of the land Vanſtaten in Norway, with any ſhips or veſſels belonging to his Majeſty of Great Britain, whether thoſe ſhips be ſingle or in greater numbers, if they carry his Majeſty of Great Britain's flag or jack, the aforeſaid Dutch veſſels or ſhips ſhall ſtrike their flag and lower their topſail in the ſame manner, and with as much reſpect, as has at any time, and in any place, been formerly practiſed towards any ſhip of his Majeſty of Great Britain or his predeceſſors, by any ſhips of the States General, or their predeceſſors."

Theſe form all the Treaties wherein the flag has ever been the ſubject of covenant between us and the Dutch, and there never was any compact between us and any other nation reſpecting it.

I now proceed to inquire whether the Treaty of 1673 was the firſt wherein the Dutch yielded the honour of the flag to the Crown of England, or whether it had been covenanted before by preceding Treaties, in ſuch manner as might equally ſupport the claim of the Crown of England to the *Dominion of the Sea*.

It muſt be obvious to every one, from the before recited articles, that the ſtriking the flag and lowering the topſail had been expreſsly conceded to England by the Dutch in three Treaties antecedent to this in 1673; and if it be ſaid, True, it was covenanted before, but not in words ſo efficacious or ſo operative, or with ſo ſtrong implication and clear acknowledgment from the Dutch of the Crown of England's claim to the *Dominion of the Sea*, the article itſelf will beſt ſatisfy us, where it ſays, "That the ſtriking the flag and lowering the topſail ſhall be done in the ſame manner, and with as much reſpect as has at any time, or in any place, been formerly practiſed. The words are reſtrictive, and transfer nothing new, but only aſſert and maintain what was in former practice; and of this I am ſure, that *the Dominion of the Sea* is neither in this nor in any other articles expreſſed in direct terms, nor in words equivalent. And ſurely if the Dutch and we had been upon agreement in this main point, it ought to have been expreſſed in the plaineſt and moſt binding words that could have been deviſed, and not to have truſted ſo weighty a matter to uncertain inferences and deductions. It is not enough to ſay, The ſea is our's, though others fiſh in it. We have the name whilſt they have the thing. We have a claim to *the Dominion of the Sea*, though our neighbours will not allow it. "But (ſays Sir William Temple) *our claim is now acknowledged*, and that by the moſt powerful of our neighbours." Does the article in the Treaty tell us this, either expreſsly or impliedly? or more ſtrongly in this Treaty than any former? But the examination of this will better fall under the two following heads of enquiry, which I ſhall now proceed to diſcuſs, viz.—

Whether the article of the flag in the Treaty of 1673 allows a claim in the Crown of England to an acknowledgment on the part of the States General of the United Provinces of the ſaid Crown's *Dominion in the Narrow Seas*? for ſo Sir William Temple expreſſes it.

If the Treaty had allowed, or intended to allow, ſuch a claim to the Crown, ſurely it would have ſaid ſo. At all events, not the direct contrary. It was as eaſy to have ſaid, "The Dutch ſhall ſtrike their flag and lower their topſail *in acknowledgment of the Crown of England's right to the Dominion of the Narrow Seas*," as Sir William Temple has it, as it was to ſay, "They ſhall do this in acknowledgment of the King of Great Britain's *right to have his flag reſpected*," as the article expreſſes it. If an act be capable of a double meaning, the one favourable, the other burthenſome, and I, antecedently to my own act, declare I do it in the favourable ſenſe, ſhall you impoſe the burthenſome one upon it, contrary to my own previous declaration? If a mean countryman takes off his hat to a gentleman of rank, and tells him he does it out of reſpect to his quality, ſhall the gentleman tell him again—No, but you do it becauſe you are within my manor, and to acknowledge that you owe me ſuit and ſervice at my court. In this caſe, therefore,

Sir William Temple's Commentary entirely deſtroys the original text of the Treaty. The acknowledgment of *reſpect*, and the acknowledgment of *dominion*, are things of a quite different nature, and as diſtant from one another in their proper worth and value, as a feather in a cap is from the beſt jewel in the crown. It is the latter, viz. an acknowledgment of the Crown of England's Dominion of the Sea, reſpecting which De Witt was ſo inflexible, as before mentioned. But the Dutch are eaſy as to the *former*, viz. an acknowledgment of the King of England's right to have his flag reſpected. But De Witt would no more yield the Dominion of the Sea to the Crown of England, or to any other Crown whatſoever, than he would the Dominion of Amſterdam.—When the Dutch ſtrike their flag to the flag of England, they only, by that act, teſtify their acknowledgment of a preference of order and degree in a Crowned Head before that of their Commonwealth: but to acknowledge the Dominion of the Sea in the Crown of England, is to recognize the King of England, in right of his Crown, to be the Sovereign Lord and Proprietor of that Sea. The Dutch at land, by their Ambaſſadors, will yield the preference and precedence to the Ambaſſadors of Crowned Heads, and conſequently to thoſe who are repreſented in their perſons; and yet by this conceſſion they ſurely do not mean to acknowledge a right of ſovereignty or juriſdiction in any Crown over them. In like manner at ſea by their ſhips, they obſerve a deference and reſpect to the flag and conſequently to the Crown of England, without acknowledging thereby the Dominion of the Sea inherent in that Crown.

I wiſh with all my heart, the author had penned the article in the Treaty with the ſame expreſſions as contained in the Memoirs, and had paſſed it with the word DOMINION, rather than *Reſpect*. No reward could have ſufficiently recompenſed ſuch a ſervice. My fear only is, that if the Marquis de Frezno, who was the Plenipotentiary of the States General in this Treaty, had agreed to it in thoſe terms, the States would have diſowned his admiſſion, alleging that he had exceeded his inſtructions. But the Marquis for the States, or the States for the Marquis, have craftily inſerted the word *Reſpect*, which was never before in any of the articles, *on purpoſe to elude the pretence of Dominion*; and have thereby made the rite or ceremony of the flag bare acknowledgement or expreſſion *of Reſpect*, *not of Dominion*. If the obtaining from the Dutch an acknowledgment of the King of Great Britain's right to have his flag reſpected, *and that in the Seas* ONLY *between Cape Finiſterre and Vanſtaten*, be the "carrying the flag to all the height his Majeſty could wiſh," as expreſſed in Sir William Temple's Memoirs; I will venture to ſay, there were ſome of his Majeſty's loving ſubjects who could have found in their hearts to have wiſhed better for him than at that time *he did for himſelf*.

I now come to the third and laſt inquiry, viz.—

Whether any new point was gained, any new advantages acquired, to the Crown of England, by this article of the flag in the Treaty of 1673, and thoſe of great weight and moment?

Whoever caſts his eye over the articles in the preceding Treaties, will preſently ſee, that the three firſt are one and the ſame in ſubſtance, and there is no other variation of words than what is abſolutely neceſſary to adapt the reſpective articles to different times and perſons: but the fourth and laſt is caſt in a new mould, with material additions and alterations: the former are penned in looſe and general words—That the Dutch ſhall ſtrike their flag and lower their topſails, without declaring for why or for what, and conſequently we were left to put our own conſtruction upon the intention of the Dutch in this conceſſion. This fourth article requires the ſame ceremony, but then ſuperadds an interpretation upon it, and makes it to be "*a due acknowledgment, on the part of the Dutch, of the King of Great Britain's right to have his flag reſpected.*" And whereas all the former Treaties require this ſalutation by the flag in the Britiſh ſeas, the laſt Treaty changes the word "*Britiſh Seas*" into the Seas between Cape Finiſterre, and the middle point of the Land Vanſtaten in Norway, which additions and alterations furniſh the Dutch with two convincing arguments to prove, that the ſalutation was not intended, no, not by us, much leſs by them, to be an acknowledgment on their part of the crown of England's Dominion of the Sea, and that it has no relation whatever to it.

1. The article is its own interpreter, and leaves no liberty to any others to put a conſtruction upon it different from what itſelf declares, and it admits no implied ſenſe or meaning to be ſubſtituted in the room of it. It can never be ſaid, that the

acknowledgment of the King of England's Dominion of the Sea, is included in that of having his flag respected. For *Dominion* is surely a matter of transcendantly greater importance than respect, and the less can never include the greater.

2. We require this salutation from the Dutch in the Seas from Cape Finisterre to Vanstaten, in the Bay of Biscay and Sea of Norway, where the crown of England claims no dominion: and it would be a contradiction to require from the Dutch an acknowledgment of the Crown of England's Dominion in those Seas, where the Crown of England itself acknowledges to have no Dominion.

The *British Seas* sound somewhat like the Seas appertaining to Britain, and the Dutch, by striking their flag, and lowering their topsails, in those Seas, seem, to some at least, to acknowledge as much: but what has England to do with the Bay of Biscay, or Sea of Norway? From Cape Finisterre to Vanstaten is indeed the greater stride, but then it has weakened the ground on which we stand.

The limits fixed between the two Capes are too wide for a dominion, too narrow for a respect. They are too wide for dominion on this account: because we ought not to require an *acknowledgment beyond our claim*. The former articles require the honour of the flag from the Dutch in the British Seas, to support a claim in the crown to the dominion of those Seas; but, to require it where we pretend no dominion, is to defeat our own pretensions. It is so far from being a claim, that it is rather a disclaim: and as, on the one hand, the limits are too large for a dominion, so, on the other, they are too narrow for a respect; for, though the Crown of England can claim no dominion in any Sea but the British only, yet it claims a respect every where, and in all Seas. Why then confine it within the two Capes? Why not require it within the Baltic and the Mediterranean? Why not before the ports of Cadiz, Genoa, and Leghorn, and all the other ports of Europe? The more public and universal an honour is, the greater it is.

Thus, whilst we confound respect with dominion, and extend dominion beyond our claim, we are in danger of losing both. It is evident, that all the advantages of the last-mentioned article lean to Holland, and not to England, and there is one more not yet touched on, which is this—That whereas the Dutch were obliged, by former Treaties, to strike their flag to the ships of England in the *British Seas*, and the boundaries and dimensions of those Seas were never ascertained, this gave occasion to some of our Captains, how justly I do not say, to require from the Dutch the honour of the flag wherever they met them, and all Seas were *British* with them where they were strongest. But the matter now being reduced to certainty, and the measures fixed between Cape and Cape, the Dutch are better secured for the future against causeless molestation.

By what I have said, it is easy to perceive, that the *Dominion of the Seas* runs higher amongst us in printed books, and in ordinary discourse, than it does in practice, or our public Treaties with foreign nations; and yet then is the most proper time to insist upon it, if it will abide the test.

Upon the whole, I think this article in the Treaty of 1673 will only entangle us in new difficulties, if the example of the Dutch is ever to be quoted in support of our claims, or the question as to the Dominion of the Sea ever again agitated. It is hard to untie the knot. Shall we cut it? and either wave the question of the flag on both sides, by mutual agreement, as that which carries more mischief than benefit; or else state it upon an even footing, that the less number on each side strike to the greater. Cardinal Richelieu, in his Political Testament, proposes, with regard to the French, that they should strike to us on our side of the Channel, as far as mid-sea over, and we, in like manner, to them on their side. But there are many amongst us, who would not delay then crying out, Ichabod—the glory is departed from England!

The hasty and inconsiderate belief of some late opinions of a plausible strain, and soothing to the national vanity, fostered and supported by the credit of persons in high reputation for learning, will, in my opinion, be found, in the end, if carried to the extent proposed, to involve the Crown of England in great inconveniences.

These observations were written some months ago, when the subject was more immediately before the public eye. The daily-expected Commercial Treaty may, however, render them useful in guiding an opinion, and occasion me to enter into a further and more extensive discussion of the subject.

Sept. 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a late* EXCURSION *through* FRANCE *to* GENEVA.

(Continued from page 391, *No.* 94.*)*

LETTER VII.—*Nantua, Dec.* 23, 1802.

HERE we are, once again, at our favorite inn, *l'Hôtel d'Angleterre*, and have just concluded an excellent dinner, consisting of trout, quite fresh from the lake, woodcock, hare, chicken, soup, and many other good things. We have travelled this day between fifty and sixty miles on our way home, not a little delighted that every turn of the wheel draws us nearer to the much venerated altars of our domestic gods:

O quid solutis est beatius curis,
Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
Labore fessi venimus Larem ad nostrum,
Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto!

Notwithstanding that I feel this sentiment of the poet, expressed as it is with incomparable elegance and exquisite delicacy, in its fullest force, yet cannot I quit Geneva without regret: we have received so much polite attention, and, I have great reason to add, so many kind offices, during our short stay here, that one cannot but regret the impossibility of cultivating an acquaintance so auspiciously commenced. And the country, surely, has charms of no common attraction: how should I delight, could a certain much-loved friend be the companion of my excursion, to sail round this far-celebrated lake, to visit its shores, and ramble among the lofty hills which surround it! In short, as I have experienced the severity of an Alpine winter, I certainly would have remunerated myself by enjoying the rich scenery of the summer.

But I am impatient to describe to you "*La Perte du Rhône*," a scene of wildness and of seeming ruin, which we have just surveyed, and shall ever contemplate with mingled emotions of astonishment and horror. I should tell you that although we have this day retrodden, without any deviation, our former road, yet the same scenery was now impressed with a very different character: the day was clear and frosty when we travelled from Nantua to Geneva, the sun shone brilliantly, and the long sweep of valley below us, through which the Rhone holds its sinuous course, presented a picture of great cheerfulness and beauty; the native darkness of the rocks was relieved by the splendour of the day, and their asperities were softened in the perspective. A change has taken place in the weather, a thaw has succeeded, and the clouds roll hastily after each other: near Fort de l'Ecluse we were three or four times enveloped in them as they issued from a defile of mountains on the right, and when they escaped from the hills we saw them make a sullen descent beneath our feet, and watched them hovering over the valley, till a succeeding volume of mist interrupted the view. The "Lo's of the Rhone" probably might not have made so solemn and awful an impression, but for the congenial gloom which overspread the scene.

At about half a mile, or less, from Bellegarde, we got out of our carriage and descended from the road, which winds midway up the mountain, down to the *vallée de l'Ecluse*: the descent is steep and slippery, but not dangerous: a little mountain-torrent, now swollen by the melted snows, foams beside the rugged path, which the peasants have formed for the accommodation, as it should seem, of travellers. How am I to give you any tolerable idea of this impressive phenomenon? Can you conceive the bottom of a narrow and deep valley to have been cleft open by some convulsion of nature, and that in consequence of this treachery at their bases, the lofty rock, which formed its precipitous sides, had tumbled into the gulf below, and stopped the river in its course? Such was the idea which presented itself on beholding this confusion and uproar of rock: it struck me that the river had been impeded by the falling in of the sides of the valley, where immense masses of stone lie wildly on each other, and among which it was compelled to steal a subterraneous passage.

As the Los of the Rhone is not above a quarter of a mile from the little village of Coupy, we sent the carriage forward, and proceeded thither on foot: in such a country as this, a man who has any enjoyment in surveying—not the beauties, but—the grandeur, the magnificence, the sublimity of nature, regrets that he is so much at the mercy of a postillion; one cannot stop his horses every ten minutes to examine the scenery. It was fortunate, therefore, that in going to Coupy we passed the bridge of Bellegarde on foot; from this bridge we had a view, of no inferior sublimity to that which we had just left, of the Valscelline, a foaming stream, which thunders through a rocky bed of vast capaciousness and profundity, and which falls into the Rhone a little below its Los.

I did expect to have concluded in my present letter the sketch which I promised at my

my departure to give you of our tour: but the *Voyages dans les Alpes* of M. de Sauſſure are now lying before me; and, as I have an hour to ſpare, it would be unpardonable lazineſs not to tranſlate the chapter which, in his *Eſſai ſur l'Hiſtoire Naturelle des Environs de Genéve*, he has devoted to an inveſtigation of the cauſes which produce the Loſs of the Rhone. Of this phenomenon he gives the following account (Chap. xvii. § 402 et ſeq.)

* "The Rhone, after having forced the narrow paſſage of the Ecluſe, between the extremity of Mont Jura and the Vouache, winds round the foot of the Credo. The foot of this mountain is compoſed of free-ſtone, ſand, argill, and round flints. All theſe ſubſtances having but little adheſion to each other, are worn away by the Rhone, which, inſtead of expanding itſelf, grows narrower, and ſinks conſiderably. This very river, which, near Geneva, below its junction with the Arve, has an average breadth of 213 feet, is not more than fifteen to ſixteen feet wide under the bridge of Grezin, two leagues below l'Ecluſe; but it receives, in atonement, an enormous deepneſs.

"At the diſtance of half a league above this bridge, the Rhone, ſtill running in a deeply hollowed bed of argillaceous earth, meets a bottom of calcareous rocks, whoſe horizontal layers ſpread themſelves under the argill.

"One would imagine that theſe rocks, which appear hard under the hammer, would have reſiſted the eraſions of the river, and have prevented it from ſinking deeper: on the contrary, it has penetrated theſe rocks conſiderably deeper than it did the earths: it has excavated them ſo completely as to conceal itſelf, and entirely to diſappear. This diſappearance is called *The Loſs of the Rhone.*

"There are few travellers, from Lyons to Geneva, who do not alight in order to witneſs this ſingularity. The peaſants of Coupy, a ſmall village, ſituated at a quarter of a league above the poſt of Vanchy, and which immediately overlooks the ſpot where the Rhone loſes itſelf, ſolicit travellers to deſcend and ſee this wonder.

"It is not equally ſtriking at all ſeaſons: in ſummer, when the waters are high, they cannot all enter the excavation of the rock; but in winter, and in ſpring, the Rhone is entirely engulphed and loſt, and the ſcene which it exhibits is truly intereſting.

"The Rhone, before it reaches the place where it loſes itſelf, runs, as we have juſt ſeen, in a deep bed, which is hollowed through argillaceous earth: this bed, in the mean time, grows gradually broader; and as it is very even, and the declivity gentle, the waters, being unagitated, flow with majeſtic tranquillity. But when the Rhone reaches the layer of rock, which paſſes beneath this argill, ſuddenly the rock fails under it—its bed takes the form of a funnel, and the whole ſtream is inſtantaneouſly ſwallowed up with a prodigious noiſe; the waters daſh againſt one another, toſs each other up, and diſſipate themſelves in foam.

"The rocks which form this funnel contract themſelves to ſuch a degree, that there is a ſingle ſpot where the diſtance from one ſide to the other is not two feet, ſo that a man of moderate ſtature may ſtand with one foot in France and the other in Savoy, and behold this noble ſtream fretting, as it were, with anger, and labouring to paſs with all poſſible velocity the little defile which it cannot eſcape. But this poſition would be ſtill more perilous than ſplendid: thoſe overhanging points of rock, kept conſtantly moiſt by the waters which daſh on them, would form too ſlippery a pedeſtal over ſo terrible an abyſs.

"A little below this gulf the two ſhores are further removed aſunder, and the Rhone is ſeen running with tolerable calmneſs at the bottom of a channel which is hollowed in the rock; this channel is about thirty feet wide at the top, and preſerves its dimenſions for the depth of thirty or two-and-thirty feet: there it becomes conſiderably narrowed, and at this depth a layer of rock is found much harder than the other, which throughout the extent of the channel is not eroded by the water. This layer is not above one or two feet thick, ſo that the Rhone has worn away the ſoil almoſt as much under as it has above it. This hard layer, therefore, forms

* "M. Guettard has preſented the Academy of Sciences with a very elaborate memoir on various rivers of Normandy, which enter the earth, and afterwards iſſue from it again, and on ſome others of France: *Mém. de l'Acad. pour* 1758. At the end of this memoir, M. Guettard has given a deſcription and a deſign of the Loſs of the Rhone: but this celebrated naturaliſt did not examine the phenomenon himſelf: the deſign and deſcription even which were tranſmitted to him appear rather to have been made from a confuſed recollection than from an immediate view of the ſcene. I ſhall endeavour to offer more juſt and philoſophic ideas on the ſubject, without ſtooping to animadvert on the inaccuracies of the deſcription which I have juſt referred to."

forms in the interior of the channel a projection, or ſort of cornice, which ſtands out eight or ten feet on both ſides, but which being open in the middle allows one to ſee the ſurface of the water running tranquilly at the bottom. The cornice thus ſeparates the channel into two parts, an upper and a lower one; the former of theſe is ſomewhat wider than the latter: the Rhone, encloſed during winter in the lower diviſion, runs very ſlowly, in conſequence, no doubt, of its inconſiderable declivity.

"Thus far, however, the Rhone is not abſolutely loſt, becauſe the ſurface of the water is every where to be diſtinguiſhed: but at two or three hundred paces below the gulf or funnel, which has been already mentioned, vaſt maſſes of rock, which have been detached from the ſides of the upper diviſion of the channel, have fallen into it, and lodged themſelves on the ſalient ſurface of the cornice which projects over the inferior one. Theſe accumulated fragments thus form an additional covering, and for the ſpace of about ſixty yards conceal the river, which is incloſed in the ſubterranean paſſage. It is here, therefore, that the Rhone is really loſt: it is throughout this ſpace of ſixty yards that one is unable to ſee it, and which is, therefore, called the Loſs of the Rhone.

"By climbing over this confuſion of rocks one may croſs over the Rhone without wetting a foot, But theſe rocks are not of very eaſy acceſs: in order to reach them it is neceſſary to get upon this cornice, which is thirty-one feet deep in the great channel, the ſides of which are perpendicular. The deſcent to it is by means of a large ladder, which the peaſants of Coupy have purpoſely conſtructed: but even this ladder is of difficult approach, for the ground is extremely declivitous to the very brink of the channel.

"We may readily imagine that this bridge, which nature has thrown over the narrow channel in which the Rhone runs, does not afford a very commodious paſſage acroſs it: a ladder of thirty feet to deſcend on one ſide, and to remount on the other, is not very ſtrikingly convenient. The Rhone, moreover, when its waters are high, covers all theſe rocks, fills the great channel, and even riſes over its edges.

"It was highly neceſſary, therefore, that art ſhould come in to the aſſiſtance of nature: a wooden bridge is conſtructed, ſupported on either ſide by ſtone-work, which raiſes it twelve feet above the edges of the ſuperior channel.

"This bridge is called the bridge of Lucey. M. de Luc has found that it is thirty-nine toiſes (234 French feet) below the ſurface of our lake. *Recherches ſur les Modific. de l'Athmoſph.* §755.*

"It is below this bridge, near where the Rhone begins to diſappear, that the ladder is placed by which we deſcend to the cornice which extends over the lower channel.

"Standing on this cornice, a man may examine at his leiſure, and with the advantage of a cloſe view, all the particularities attending the loſs of theſe waters; he may examine the nature of thoſe rocks through which the channel is hollowed; he may clearly ſee that the layer of which the cornice is compoſed is harder and more compact than the reſt; and he may diſcover that it is this ſalient cornice which has cauſed the diſappearance of the Rhone, ſince, without it, the fragments of rock, which now conceal the ſtream, would have

* M. de Sauſſure took an opportunity himſelf of meaſuring the declivity of the Rhone between Geneva and the paſſage of the river under Fort de l'Ecluſe. The following note occurs in a different part of his work: "On the 27th of February, 1778, the barometer, placed four feet above the level of the Rhone, ſtood at 27 inches, 1 line, and $\frac{5}{16}$; at the ſame inſtant it ſtood at Geneva 72 feet above the level of the Rhone, at 26. 9. 7. The common thermometer (Reaumur's), expoſed in open air on the brink of the Rhone, was at 3 degrees; at Geneva, the ſame thermometer ſtood at $2\frac{1}{2}$. It follows, that between Geneva and l'Ecluſe the Rhone, in winter, makes a deſcent of 224 feet.

"As the river, immediately under the fort, is contracted within a narrow channel, its waters riſe higher in the ſpring-time here than they do at Geneva. We have ſeen (§13) that the difference of its elevation in winter and in ſpring does not commonly exceed at Geneva more than from 5 to 6 feet: here the difference is from 15 to 16. The declivity of the Rhone is conſequently leſs in ſpring than in winter by about 10 feet.

"After having noticed the thermometer on the brink of the Rhone, I aſcended immediately to the Fort, and obſerved it on a level with the ground at its entrance, on the ſide of Geneva; I found preciſely four lines difference: below, as we have juſt ſeen, it was 27. 1. 5; here it ſtood at 26. 9. 5. The common thermometer at the brink of the Rhone was +3; at the Fort, at $+1\frac{1}{2}$, which gives an elevation of 304 feet from the bed of the river in winter to the terrace of the Fort; the ſame obſervation gives 73 feet for the elevation of the ſame terrace above the level of the Lake in ſpring-time." Voyages, &c. Chap. vi. §213.

fallen

fallen to the bottom of the channel, and have left the Rhone expoſed.

"In following this cornice, we have alſo a near view of the re-appearance of the Rhone: one might expect, perhaps, to ſee it iſſue again with the ſame impetuoſity with which it had been ingulphed; but the channel which incloſes it, continuing extremely deep, in the firſt place, and having apparently but little declivity, in the next, its waters, where they firſt re-appear, ſeem to be almoſt ſtagnant; a ſlight bubbling only is diſcernible; and it is by degrees, and at a conſiderable diſtance, that the Rhone reſumes the rapidity by which it is characteriſed.

"It is ſaid, that light bodies have been thrown into the Rhone, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining, whether they would be carried through by the current, but they have never made their appearance a ſecond time: it is alſo ſaid, that a live hog has been thrown in, being, among land animals, one of the moſt ſkilful in ſwimming: the poor creature was never ſeen more.

"Indeed, it ought to have been foreſeen, that this ill-ſtarred victim would be daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks among which the Rhone is precipitated, and that its ſkilfulneſs in ſwimming could not poſſibly avail in preſerving it from deſtruction, or in raiſing it to the ſurface of the water. As to the other bodies, whoſe levity alone would have made them float, it ſhould be conſidered, that the Rhone does not make its appearance entire, in any ſingle place, but that, contracted as it is within a narrow cleft, its waters acquire an aſtoniſhing impetuoſity, and riſe through oblique avenues, many of which are widely diſtant from the ſpot where its re-appearance is firſt detected.

"If you ſhould aſk the reaſon of the deep excavation which the Rhone makes in theſe rocks, I ſhould imagine it is to be found in the very nature of the ſtone which compoſes them. It is a calcareous ſtone which grows ſoft in water, and conſequently ſuffers itſelf to be worn away with conſiderable facility. This diſpoſition of the ſtone manifeſts itſelf in a thouſand different ways.

"If you deſcend to the cornice, and keep cloſe to the interior walls of the great channel, the rocks which compoſe theſe walls, ſoftened by the waters that diſtill from the ſuperincumbent earths, exfoliate of themſelves, and the exfoliated particles crumble between the fingers.

"It is the want of ſolidity in this ſtone, which is the reaſon why thoſe vaſt fragments are detached, under which the Rhone loſes itſelf. The bridge, which was thought to have been conſtructed with ſufficient ſtability, upon large courſes of rock which border the channel, fell down ſome years ſince, together with the rocks which ſupported it, and it became neceſſary to rebuild it with a greater elevation, and to eſtabliſh it on a broad baſe of ſtone-work.

"The facility with which theſe rocks ſuffer themſelves to be eaten away by the water, is manifeſted alſo by the number of holes, or round pits, many feet wide, and of great depth, which one meets with in various places near the borders of the great channel.

"It is not the Rhone only which has ſo deeply hollowed theſe rocks: the Valſeelline, which paſſes under the bridge of Belle-garde, and falls into the Rhone, at two or three hundred paces below the ſpot where it loſes itſelf, has excavated in theſe ſame rocks a bed of aſtoniſhing depth The confluence of the river with this torrent preſents a very extraordinary appearance, well worthy the attention of travellers. It is an immenſe abyſs, whoſe ſides are compoſed of calcareous rocks, perpendicularly peaked, among which are to be diſtinguiſhed ſome horizontal layers. At the bottom of this abyſs a mill is conſtructed, which ſeems to be inacceſſible on every ſide, and which muſt be the moſt ſingular habitation, ſurely, in the world.

"The channel, at the bottom of which runs the Rhone after its re-appearance, merits alſo to be viewed in a fine ſeaſon: its ragged precipitous ſides, at the depth of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet, are fringed with trees, whoſe branches overhang from one ſide to the other, and, intermingling, form an almoſt uninterrupted arbour over the depths below, and ſhed an obſcurity which renders them more ſtriking and more terrible.

"In winter, this ſame ſituation preſents a ſingularity of a different ſort: all the ſalient points of theſe rocks are charged with a number of large ſtalactites of ice, which ſeem like chryſtal luſtres deſtined to illuminate the deep defile.

"All theſe excavations grow deeper and deeper every day: of this fact we have the unanimous teſtimony of the neighbourhood. One cannot be ſurpriſed at this, if we conſider the action of the Rhone againſt the bottom, particularly when its waters are high. In the ſummer of 1777, it was raiſed within half a foot of the bridge of Lucey, and conſequently fifty-four and a half above the point to which the

the surface of the water reached on the 28th of February, in the following year. But it was, even then, fifteen feet deep, so that the total depth is about seventy feet.

"Nor is it the particles of water only which exercise a corrosive influence against the bed of the river: the Rhone, higher up than its Loss, passes at the foot of the Credo: this mountain is continually crumbling, and throws into its bed a quantity of sand and gravel, which is carried away with it. One may easily conceive, therefore, that these hard substances, impelled with the utmost force, and driven with all the velocity which a body of water seventy feet deep can give, must corrode the rocks with the greatest effect.

"The upper layer of the calcareous rocks, among which the Rhone loses itself, is filled with petrified shells: those most frequently found are *Turbinites* and *Cornua Ammonis*. Messrs. De Luc have preserved in their cabinet, a *Cornua Ammonis* three feet in diameter, which was extracted from this shelf of rock. M. Geissler found a very beautiful oyster, whose form was almost circular, the diameter of which was six inches

"But, it is very remarkable, that whilst this layer contains so large a quantity of marine bodies, the inferior layers, which are of the same calcareous nature, should contain none, or at least so very few, that the neighbouring peasants, well accustomed to searching for these petrifactions, for the purpose of offering them to strangers, have never been able to discover any. Nor have my own researches been in any degree more profitable.

"These peasants offer to the curious also specimens of sulphuric pyrites, which they find inclosed within a thin layer of argill, situated below the layer of shelly stone just mentioned.

"The hills, which overlook the Loss of the Rhone, inclose, moreover, many fossil-shells: these hills are, as we have already seen, composed of horizontal beds of sand and argill. I have here collected *Cornua Ammonis* of different kinds; several of them remarkable for the regularity and prominence of the spiral relievo; some striated *gryphites*, some small *echinites*, and broken pieces of *orthocératites*.

"These marine bodies are usually found in a greenish argill: they are even themselves converted into a calcareous stone mixed with argil. This material grows hard by exposure to the air, though in the earth it is very brittle: the shells oftentimes break between the fingers as they are taken out of the earth. It is for this reason, no doubt, that we never find the *orthocératites* complete—I have never been able to procure them but in pieces.

"The petrified shells at the Loss of the Rhone are not therefore, as it has been imagined, brought thither by the river, and stopped in their progress by the rocks which surround it. These shells absolately belong to the very spot wherein they are found: to the layer of rock, which existed, doubtless, before the Rhone had excavated its bed, and to those hills which, though of subsequent formation, were nevertheless anterior in existence to the Rhone.

"Towards the summit of one of the hills on the side of Savoy, I have seen beds of sand impregnated with petroleum; this mineral oil holds the grains together, and renders them black and shining. If this sand is thrown on live coals, the latent oil is volatised, and inflames. Attempts have probably been made to extract the oil from this sand; for the peasants of Coupy say, that, about forty years ago, they sent several cart-loads of it to Geneva: but the speculation, it should seem, was not very successful, for since that time there has been no demand for it whatever.

"I have thought, that perhaps one might discover pit-coal in these hills, of which the presence of petroleum is often indicative; but I have never perceived any, and the peasants of the place have told me, that they have found none."

This chapter of Saussure has taken up so much room, that I feel very indisposed to lengthen my letter: in my next, which I do really intend should be the last, you shall have a sketch of the route we are pursuing.

(To be continued)

ERRATA—In the last Letter, the River *Arve* is uniformly misprinted *Arne*; p. 385, col. 2, line 6, for *the* (in two places) read *in*; p. 391, col. 1, line 12, for *Bourges* read *Bourge*; p. 391, col. 1, line 24, for *Fat* de l'Ecluse read *Fort*, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE *concerning the* WRITINGS *of* LOKMAN, *surnamed the* WISE, *the celebrated* ARABIAN FABULIST, *prefixed to an* EDITION *of his* FABLES *in the original* LANGUAGE, *accompanied with a* FRENCH TRANSLATION, *by* CIT. J. J. MARCEL.

THE Fables of Lokman have long enjoyed the highest celebrity among all the Oriental nations, and, as their origin is traced to the earliest antiquity, this celebrity

celebrity is the more valuable, since they must have furnished materials, and a model for imitation, to all succeeding fabulists.

It has been judged, therefore, that the public will not receive with indifference an edition of these Fables, which (with those of Pilpay) may be considered as the only original pieces of composition of this species, and of which the Fables of Esop, most of those of Phædrus, and even many of La Fontaine, are only translations and copies.

It was among the Oriental nations that apologues took their rise: in countries in which princes were accustomed, from their earliest infancy, to the grossest adulation, and where every throne was the seat of the most despotic authority, no one would have ventured to have declared the naked truth, and to have given undisguised counsel to the power whose sword, suspended over all, would have instantly claimed the forfeit head of any rash adviser, who might wound the pride of the diadem.

The sages and philosophers of the East, therefore, had recourse to the veil of allegory to involve their lessons of wisdom, and thus the apologue was invented. Besides, the genius of the Oriental languages readily adapted itself to these fictions; for nothing could better accord with the style of allegory, than a language highly figurative, and replete with metaphors, such as were employed, under different idioms, by all the people of the East.

Thus, too, we find the apologue used by the Hebrews, from the earliest antiquity, and in one their writings is preserved the Fable *of the Trees and the Bramble*, the most ancient of any with which we are acquainted.

The name of Solomon is revered among the Eastern nations, who have given him the title of "the Father of True Wisdom," and regard him as a philosopher from whom nothing in nature was concealed, "from the lofty cedar of Lebanon to the humble hyssop on the wall." The writings of this Royal Sage are full of allegories, parables, and similies, which, if they were more uniformly supported, would form genuine apologues.

A love for the allegorical style is still retained in the East, and the language in common and daily use admits of metaphorical phrases, and figurative emblematical expressions, which the severity of our European idioms would not venture to employ.

If it is true, that Esop is not a mere fictitious personage, at least he must have existed long after Lokman. Plutarch, Suidas, and Pausanias agree in placing Esop about the time of Crœsus, King of Lydia, and Solon, Legislator of the Athenians, that is to say, some time between the forty-sixth and fifty-fifth Olympiad. Now all the Oriental writers, both the Arabian and Persian, unanimously agree in placing the life of Lokman 500 years prior to that of Esop, at the same period in which they also place the reign of Dawud or David over the Hebrews, and Kaykaus and Kaykhosru over the Persians. In this case, Lokman would be the original from whom Esop borrowed his apologues, as the latter might easily have come to the knowledge of the works of the Arabian Fabulist during the residence which he is said to have made in the courts of different princes of Asia.

But the opinion the most generally received, and which indeed is much more probable than the former, is, that Lokman is the same person, whom the Greeks, not knowing his real name, have called, in their own tongue, Αισωπος or *Esop*, a term derived from that of Αιθιωπς or *Ethiopian*, by a slight change, which often occurs in a word whilst passing from one dialect to another. Now Lokman was a *Habeshy*, an Abyssinian or Ethiopian slave; and the Oriental writers relate of him almost all the peculiar circumstances which have since been attributed to Esop, and which may be found in the various Lives of this Fabulist. The following few particulars concerning Lokman, taken from the Oriental writers, will serve to establish his identity with Esop.

Lokman was, as has been seen, of the race of those thick-lipped and curled-haired Ethiopians, who were brought from the interior of Africa as slaves, and transported to different countries by way of merchandise. It was his lot to be sold in Palestine, under the reigns of David and Solomon. His common occupation was to tend his master's flocks, and in this indolent employment, which left him ample time for meditation, he improved the gift of wisdom, which, the Oriental writers assure us, he received from God, and composed his apologues, parables, and proverbial maxims, the number of which is said to amount to ten thousand.

Out of this prodigious number of instructive works, which, if united, would make a code of morality, tradition has preserved to us only a few fables, which the destructive hand of Time has spared, and those

thoſe ſcanty relics make us the more regret the reſt, which have periſhed in the wreck of ages.

The anecdotes which we poſſeſs concerning the Life of Lokman, are found ſcattered in the works of ſeveral Oriental writers, who have introduced them as an ornament and acquiſition to their poems and other works. I ſhall here add a few extracts from ſome of theſe authors, which may aſſiſt in furniſhing a biographical account of this eminent man.

The celebrated Perſian Poet, Gelal-eddyn, ſurnamed *El Balkhy*, relates, in his moral poem, intitled *Methnawy*, an anecdote of Lokman, which is alſo attributed to Eſop; and Gelal ed-dyn makes uſe of this anecdote to introduce a truly ſingular moral application.

"Lokman (ſays he) was accuſed before his maſter, by his fellow-ſlaves, of having eaten ſome forbidden fruits, when they themſelves had been the offenders; but the ſage juſtified himſelf by drinking warm water, and making his accuſers do the ſame: they ſoon vomited the fruits, and the innocence of Lokman was eſtabliſhed.

"O ye (adds the poet) who here below cloak yourſelves with the veſtments of the upright man, and conceal within your hearts every kind of vice, when, in the great day of judgment you will be compelled to drink of its hot and ſcalding water, all that you have hid from the world with ſo much care will appear in open view to all, and the reputation which you have gained through your hypocriſy, will then be changed into ſhame and confuſion."

Waheb, in a Turkiſh Commentary on the thirty-firſt Sourate of the Koran, relates ſome of the ſententious maxims of our Fabuliſt:

"Lokman (ſays he) being aſked from whom he had learned that wiſdom and diſcernment, which made him ſhine ſo conſpicuouſly on every ſubject, anſwered—It is from the blind, who will believe nothing but what they touch with their own hands."

Waheb alſo adds, "It was Lokman who firſt ſaid that the tongue and the heart were both the beſt and the worſt parts of man."

This ſaying has alſo been attributed to Eſop, by the writers of his Life.

Saady, the moſt illuſtrious of the Perſian poets, relates, in his *Boſtan* and his *Guliſtan*, ſeveral traits and maxims of Lokman, of which I ſhall only give the two following:

"A caravan, in which Lokman was preſent, having been pillaged by robbers, who could not be moved to pity by the tears and lamentations of the ſufferers, one of the plundered merchants ſaid to Lokman, 'Thou ſhouldeſt have given to theſe robbers leſſons of wiſdom and good conduct; perhaps they might then have been diverted from their purpoſe by thy advice and remonſtrances, and would have reſtored to us our goods, or, at leaſt, in part repaired the heavy loſs which they have occaſioned us.'

'It would have been a much greater loſs (replied Lokman) to have thrown away leſſons of wiſdom on villains incapable of underſtanding or appreciating them. No file can poliſh the iron when the ruſt has entirely conſumed it."

"Lokman being aſked, whence he had drawn that treaſure of virtue and wiſdom, which he poſſeſſed in ſo eminent a degree, anſwered—'It is from the fooliſh and wicked: by obſerving their actions, and comparing them with the dictates of my own conſcience, I have learned what to perform, and what to ſhun; the wiſe and prudent man can extract benefit from poiſon itſelf, whilſt the moſt excellent precepts are of no advantage to the fool."

Another remarkable trait is related in a Perſian poem, intitled *Niganiſtan*:

"Lokman's maſter having one day given him a bitter melon or coloquintida to eat: he immediately ate it, without ſhewing the leaſt repugnance. Aſtoniſhed at this act of obedience, his maſter aſked him how he had been able to take a fruit ſo diſagreeable to the taſte—'I have received ſo many ſweets from you (replied Lokman) that it is not ſurpriſing I ſhould have eaten the only bitter fruit which you have ever given me."

His maſter, touched with his wiſe and excellent ſentiments, gave him his liberty; a circumſtance which is alſo related of Eſop.

I ſhall conclude this collection of anecdotes concerning Lokman, extracted from the Oriental writers, by the following ſtory:

Lokman was one day ſeated in the midſt of a circle of auditors, who were eagerly crowding round to profit by his leſſons of wiſdom, when a man, who pretended to the character of a philoſopher, jealous of ſeeing him ſurrounded with a throng of diſciples, aſked him, if he was not that ſlave, who was formerly ſeen attending his maſter's flocks? "It is true (ſaid Lokman modeſtly) I am he." The envious man then aſked him, how he had been

able to raise himself from the station of a shepherd to the rank of a sage and philosopher? "It is (said Lokman) by following exactly these three precepts, the advantage of which cannot be too much inculcated—Always speak the truth, without disguise, whatever be the danger to which it may expose you; keep inviolable the promises which you have made; and never meddle with what does not concern you."

The author of the *Tarykeh Mountekheb* assures us, that in his time the tomb of Lokman was still to be seen at Ramleh, a small town in Syria, not far from Jerusalem.

Abu Leyth gives Lokman the surname of Abu Anam, that is to say, the Father of Anam; however, some writers assert, that his son bore the name of Mathan.

But the surname by which Lokman is the best known among the Oriental nations, and that which they generally give him, is *El-hakym* (or the wise), and this term includes the idea both of wisdom and science; so that the proverb, "to teach any thing to Lokman," is commonly employed in the East to express something absolutely impossible.

Moreover, the wisdom of Lokman is regarded by the Mussulmans as an incontestable truth, since it has the testimony even of the book whence they derive their religious creed. The thirty-first chapter of the Koran is intitled *Surat Lokman* (the Chapter of Lokman), and, in the eleventh verse of this chapter, Mohammed makes the Almighty speak in these terms:

Oua lekad ateina Lokmana l'hikmeta.

"And we also have given wisdom to Lokman."

In the following verse, the Prophet puts in the mouth of Lokman these maxims concerning the unity of God, which are repeated in almost every page of the Koran:

"And Lokman gave this instruction to his son—O my son, associate no name with that of God, for it is a very culpable error to suppose an equal to the Almighty."

In this passage Mohammed uses the authority of Lokman as a support for his own opinions, which shews the high degree of esteem in which this Fabulist was held by the Arabs, at the time when the Koran was made public. This esteem is not in the least diminished at the present day, and several of the Mussulman Doctors even give him the title of Saint and Prophet.

In the French translation, which I have given of the Arabian text of the Fables, I have adhered to the most scrupulous accuracy in rendering the sense of the original, often at the expence of elegance of phraseology; and, in so doing, I trust I shall render a service to students in the Arabian tongue, who have hitherto been much in want of books accompanied with a literal translation.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* BORDA.

IT is not one of the least memorable occurrences of the present times, that the naval power of France has been nearly annihilated; and that, too, at a period when her marine had attained the greatest degree of perfection. The number, the expertness, and the bravery of our sailors—the knowledge, experience, and gallantry of our officers—the nature and position of our island—the commercial spirit and the enterprising genius of its inhabitants, have all contributed to produce a navy hitherto unequalled by any nation, either ancient or modern.

It must be allowed, however, that in respect to the *theory of shipping* we have been excelled by our rivals, who have introduced science into their dock-yards, and built their men-of-war according to geometrical principles, carefully establishing a *ratio* of proportion not only between the timbers and scantling of the same vessel, but also throughout the whole of their fleets.

It was by the encouragement of men of talents, and the assistance of their Learned Societies, that this great object was attained; and no one had a claim to a greater share of praise than the subject of this memoir.

Charles Borda, a Member of the *late* French Academy, of the National Institute, the Board of Longitude, &c. was born in 1735, and, after the necessary preliminary studies, entered into the royal navy.* In respect to his descent, it was

* It has been asserted, without the least probability, that Borda was desirous to enter into the artillery, but that he was rejected by his future colleague, Camus, who pronounced him utterly destitute of the requisite attainments.

probably noble; for an edict of Louis XIV. had, in some measure, proscribed plebeians from this service, and by opening the road to preferment to a privileged class alone, prepared in some measure the reverses and humiliation which we have all witnessed.

The reputation of Borda was soon spread abroad, but his advance does not seem to have been very rapid; for we find him, at the age of thirty-six, enjoying no higher a rank than that of lieutenant, although he had been employed under Bougainville, the famous circumnavigator, who is still alive. It was in that capacity that he embarked on board the Flora, in 1771. On this occasion he was accompanied by Verdune de la Crenne, and Pingré, who had undertaken, by order of the King, to examine the coasts of Europe, Africa, and America, with a view of improving the sciences of navigation and geography.—They were furnished with all the nautical instruments, provided with the best marine time-pieces that could be procured either in England or in France, and they put in practice all the new and improved methods of finding the longitude. Two volumes in 4to*, the result of the joint labours of these scientific travellers, conveyed to the public the fruits of this expedition, in which Borda added not a little to his former reputation.

No sooner had the war taken place between Great Britain and France, in consequence of the unhappy dispute with America, than he was once more snatched from his studies, and employed in the service of his country. We accordingly find him serving under D'Estaing, with the rank of rear-admiral, in which capacity he proved eminently useful to the fleet, the economy of which seems in some measure to have been confided to his direction.

Previously to this, he had introduced an uniformity into the architecture of the French vessels of war, on the principles of Euler, by which a sameness of sailing was effected in all the ships of the royal navy. This is attended with prodigious advantage to any naval force acting in squadrons or fleets; for, according to our system, the best sailer is obliged to *lie-to* for the dullest, and the whole line of battle is regulated by perhaps the worst ship in the navy. The indisputable advantages arising from this improved system were soon evident to all Europe; and the profound knowledge and patriotic exertions of the Chevalier Borda did not fail to be acknowledged not only by France, but by the best-informed men in England. The reputation which he had now acquired, enabled him to be further serviceable to his country, by drawing up a plan for the schools of naval architecture, of which he may justly be termed the founder, as he not only suggested the idea, but formed the scheme for regulating these seminaries, and laid down the rules for the instruction of the pupils admitted into them.

Borda may be truly said to have possessed a *taste* for mathematics, and he had the good sense to apply this branch of knowledge in such a manner as to render it eminently useful. The Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences afford undoubted proofs of this, as they contain a great variety of papers on hydraulics, on the resistance of fluids, applied to ships at sea, on water-wheels, pumps, the projection of bombs, &c.

In 1787 he published his much admired "Description and Use of the Circle of Reflection," in which he revived and recommended the use of the specular-circles, that had been already proposed by Tobias Mayer, in 1756. He also employed Mayer's neglected method of measuring terrestrial angles, which he applied to astronomical observations, and with that view invented a new construction of circles, with double moveable telescopes:—this instrument has been lately recurred to in the admeasurement of a degree.

To him France is also indebted for the invention of the mensuration-rod, with which the new station-lines were lately ascertained. He was also a zealous promoter of the reform in weights and measures; and in order to assist in this, he published *Tables of Sines in the decimal System*, at his own expence. One of his last labours was, the accurate determination of the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris.

Such were the acknowledged reputation and patriotism of Borda, that the highest offices in the State were not deemed too great for merit such as his; and we accordingly find the name of a man who had been decorated with the Civic of Merit during the Monarchy, entered in the list of candidates for the office of Director under the Republic. This occurred in 1797, and on the 20th of February, 1799, the National Institute lost one of its greatest ornaments and most assiduous supporters, in consequence of his death, which

* See "*Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi, en* 1771 & 1772," Paris, 1778. This was preceded by an abridged account in the "*Mémoires de l'Acad. Roy.* 1773."

which was occasioned by a dropsy, that cut him off in the 64th year of his age.

At the interment of his corpse, nearly the whole of his colleagues attended.—Notwithstanding a heavy rain, upwards of one hundred Members of the National Institute walked on foot to Montmartre, two a breast, with a black crape round their arms, and with the eyes of nearly all suffused in tears.

On their arrival at the place of interment, Bougainville, a man no less distinguished in arms than in letters, spoke an oration in honour of the deceased.

SCRAPS OF BIOGRAPHY.

DR. JOSEPH NICOL SCOTT was (it is apprehended, the eldest) son of the Rev. Tho. Scott, many years the Pastor of the Congregational or Independent Church in Norwich; and, having been educated for the ministry, was, at the beginning of his public life, for some time assistant, in the service of the society, to his worthy father. But an unhappy misunderstanding arising between the father and the son, on a doctrinal point, somewhat similar to what occasioned contests in the Church of Alexandria in the former part of the fourth century, the latter was dismissed from his assistantship, in the year 1737 or 1738. Numbers withdrew from the congregation on this account, and a Lord's Day Evening Lecture was set up by the friends of the young gentleman, at the French Church, which was countenanced, if not supported, by many of different denominations, and, in particular, by several of the establishment. Mr. J. N. Scott, after some time, discouraged by the non-attendance of several, who were at first zealous, and who continued their pecuniary support to the last, gave up his lecture, and went to Edinburgh to study physic. He commenced Doctor of Physic in Scotland, and, returning to Norwich, practised there for some years, and then removed to London, but met not with much encouragement in the medical line. At length, a gentleman, who was no relation, merely out of regard to his talents and sentiments, left him a very pretty estate and seat at Felford, in Suffolk, where he spent the latter years of his life. He was a gentleman naturally of a most excellent temper, but so soured by the controversy, &c. which we have mentioned, that he did not recover his former sweetness of disposition to the last. Deep also was the impression made by that affair on the father, who was equally of a sweet and amiable natural disposition.

Dr. Scott published, in 1743, "Sermons preached in Defence of all Religion, whether Natural or Revealed, at the French Church in Norwich," in two volumes, octavo. The subjects were, in the first volume, 1. The Introductory Discourse; or, the great Duty of Inquiry after TRUTH, Prov. ii. 3, 4, 5. 2. The Unreasonableness of suffering the Will and Passions to influence the Judgment, 2 Peter iii. 5. 3. God the Fountain of all Good, whether Natural or Revealed, James i. 17. 4. and 5. The Sufficiency of Natural Religion pre-supposed by the first Defenders of Christianity, Acts xvii. 28. with Rom. ii. 14. 6. The Sufficiency of Natural Religion not contradicted by Scripture, Ps. li. 5. 7. The virtuous Practice alike inculcated under all Religions, whether Natural or Revealed, 1. Tim. vi. 8. A Preliminary Discourse to the Defence of Revelation, Acts ii. 36. 9. A General Defence of Revelation, Acts, xv. 18. 10. and 11. The Revelation of NOAH examined, Heb. xi. 7. 12. 13. and 14. The Case of ABRAHAM offering up his Son examined, Gen. xxii. 12. 15.—18. And second, 15. The MAHOMETAN Revelation considered. 16. and 17. The Extirpation of the CANAANITES considered. 18. The Jewish Prophets, 1. Thess. v. 10. 19. Some Directions for the study of the Prophetic Writings, 2. Peter i. 20. 21. 20. and 21. Against Hypotheses in Religion.

The second volume offers, 1. A Preliminary to the Defence of Christianity, John xiv. 1. 2. A Friendly Caution to Theists, John vi. 29. 3. The true State of the Controversy, with respect to the External Evidence of Christianity, John x. 24. 25. 4. The External Evidence of Christianity, 1. Peter i. 11. 12. 5. The Christian Revelation conducive to the Cause of Virtue, 1. Cor. i. 30. 6. and 7. The Scripture Doctrine of Christ's Divinity not inconsistent with the Unity of God, Isaiah xliii. 10. 11. with 2 Chron. vi. 30. 8. The Scripture Doctrine of the *Incarnation*, 1. John iv. 3. 9. and 10. The Excellency of Christ's Example illustrated in several Instances, 1. Peter ii. 21. with Prov. xvi. 32. 11. and 12. The Sacrifice of Christ considered, Heb. x. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 13. Concerning the Praying in the Name of Christ, John xvi. 23. 14. The Scripture Doctrine of Election and Reprobation examined, Rom. xi. 19.

19. 20. 15. The great Duty of acting under the Belief of the Divine Promiſes, 2. Peter i. 4. 16. The Hope of a future Reward not inconſiſtent with the Love of Virtue, 2. Tim. iv. 7. 8. 17. and 18. The Vulgar Opinion concerning the Duration of the Future Miſery examined, Rom. xiii. 13. 19. A Caution to the preſent Age, Rom. xiv. 16. 20. The Valedictory Diſcourſe, Philip ii. 15.

This detail of the ſubjects, handled in theſe diſcourſes, will give the reader an idea of the entertainment and inſtruction, which he may expect from the diſcuſſion of ſuch intereſting topics by a writer of ingenuity, ability, and liberality. Theſe Sermons had great weight with the late Dr. Stiles, Preſident of Yale College, in America, when, in his younger years, his mind was, for ſome time, in a ſceptical ſtate. They came the neareſt of any writer to his own caſe, and ſtruck him as proceeding, with a few exceptions, in the moſt fair and generous manner, and on concluſive reaſonings. The author's ſolutions, on the queſtions relative to the caſes of the extirpation of the Canaanites, and the offering of Iſaac, were particularly ſatisfactory to him.

Dr. Scott was, I apprehend, the firſt writer, who examined and controverted, in Engliſh, the Doctrine of the Eternity of Hell Torments; for the learned Dr. Thomas Burnet's Treatiſe was written in Latin; and Mr. Whiſton's Tract on that Subject was not publiſhed till the year 1751: and Archbiſhop Tillotſon and Dr. Whitby, though they treated the ſubjects, and entered into the difficulties with which it is clogged, preſumed it to be the doctrine of the New Teſtament, and did not venture to examine the foundations on which it was ſuppoſed to ſtand.

Dr. Scott was well-known in his day, by the hand he had in ſeveral ingenious and uſeful publications. It indicated a benevolence of mind, that he was fond of children, and ſtudious to pleaſe and ingratiate himſelf with them; though, to whatever cauſe it was owing, he did not ſucceed in his endeavours to conciliate their attachment. It was a peculiar trait of his character, the writer of this has been informed, that he carried into all companies a diſputatious turn of mind, the conſequence, probably, of the polemical debates in which he was engaged in early life, but which had the unhappy effect of rendering his company and manners leſs pleaſing and acceptable, and was a bar to ſucceſs in his profeſſional walk.

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, brother of the former gentleman, was the ſecond ſon of their father. He began his miniſtry about 1733, at Loweſtoffe, in Suffolk, where he had the honour of preſenting an Addreſs from the inhabitants of the town, to his Majeſty, King George II. when, on account of diſtreſs of weather, he was obliged to land at that place, on his return from Hanover. In 1737, Mr. Scott removed to Ipſwich, and was ordained Copaſtor of the Preſbyterian Congregation, with Mr. Samuel Baxter, for whom he preached and printed a Funeral Sermon. Mr. Baxter died in 1739, and Mr. Scott continued alone till 1761. After this, ſeveral gentlemen were, in ſucceſſion, connected with him, as aſſiſtants, till July, 1774. Being very much broken in health he then removed to Hapton, in Norfolk, a place conſidered almoſt as a ſinecure, though endowed with an eſtate of 80l. per annum, and a parſonage-houſe: here he finiſhed his worthy courſe.

He publiſhed ſeveral ſingle Sermons, delivered on particular occaſions, and a ſmall volume of "Lyric Poems, Devotional and Moral." But his chief work, which remains a monument of his genius and learning, was "The Book of Job in Engliſh Verſe, tranſlated from the original Hebrew, with Remarks, Hiſtorical, Critical, and Explanatory." This work came to a ſecond edition in 1774.

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, ſen. the father of the preceding gentlemen, was the ſon of a worthy man, and an eminent merchant, in London. He was firſt ſettled as Miniſter of a Diſſenting Congregation at Hitchin, in Hertfordſhire, and thence removed to Norwich, where he was ſolemnly ſettled as the Paſtor of the Independent Congregation, October 13, 1709. He publiſhed ſeveral occaſional Sermons, particularly one preached at Norwich, February 27, 1725-6, intitled, "An Attempt to prove the Godhead of Chriſt, by ſettling the Senſe of a ſingle Text, viz. John xx. 28." This diſcourſe was accompanied with a recommendatory Preface by Dr. Watts. Mr. Scott finiſhed his miniſtry and his life at Norwich, and was buried in the meeting-place of the ſociety, at the foot of the pulpit-ſtairs. A neat marble monument was erected to his memory, with this inſcription

* Life of Preſident Stiles, p. 45, 46.

tion, supposed to be drawn up by his second son :—

To the Memory of the Rev. Mr. T. Scott,
Pastor of this church 37 years.
Ob. 15 Nov. 1746, Ætat 66.

Wise, without art; and learned, without pride;
Not vain of knowledge, nor morose to hide.
He liv'd for others; and his god-like mind
Knew no ambition, but to bless mankind.
His life was virtue, and his heart was zeal:
Sinners his patients, and his feast to heal.
Sweet as his nature, from his gentle tongue,
Persuasion flow'd, and powerful was the song.
Much of his praise this temple can attest,
And Heaven hereafter will proclaim the rest.

Dr. DANIEL SCOTT, brother in the half-blood of the Rev. Thomas Scott, sen. was educated for the ministry. He was a fellow-student with Mr. Butler and Mr. Secker, afterwards eminent prelates in the Church of England, under the learned Mr. Jones, at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, from whose seminary, he removed to Utrecht, in Holland, where he pursued his studies with indefatigable zeal, and took his degree of *Doctor of Laws*. While he was in this city, he saw reason to change his opinion concerning the subject and mode of baptism, and, from a sense of duty, joined himself to a church of the Mennonites or Baptists. But he always preserved and exercised a liberal Catholic spirit, which he expressed by joining in Communion, as opportunity offered, with Christians of other denominations. Though eminently qualified for the Christian ministry, he was prevented from engaging in it by an invincible diffidence and excessive modesty. On his return to England, he settled in London or Colchester, and devoted his time and abilities to publish various learned and useful treatises.

In 1725 appeared his "Essay towards a Demonstration of the Scripture Trinity," without his name, dedicated to Dr. Waterland. It was generally ascribed to the learned Mr. James Pierce, of Exeter. The impression of this piece which could not but be obnoxious to the advocates for established formularies, was so speedily disposed of as to raise the author's surprise. But sufficient evidence soon offered to convince him, that the edition, with a view to suppress, rather than confute, the piece, had been bought up by a distinguished prelate, the Rev. Dr. Edmund Gibson. In 1738, a second edition, with some enlargements, was sent out from the press. It was soon difficult to be procured, and there were strong grounds for suspicion, if not strong evidence, that dishonourable methods were taken to prevent the spread of it. The method, in this tract, is clear and simple. The terms peculiar to the questions discussed are defined with accuracy and precision. The conclusions advance by slow steps: a spirit of candour, humility, and integrity, is diffused through it. There is a great, though modest, display of learning. But it may be thought by some, that the worthy author was not so attentive to the idioms and peculiarities of the Scripture language, as he had been conversant with the early writers of the Christian Church. A new edition of this Essay, freed from the learned quotations with which it abounded, was printed, some years back, in 12mo.* In 1741, Dr. Scott published "A New Version of St. Matthew's Gospel, with Critical Notes; and an Examination of Dr. Mill's Various Readings;" a very learned and accurate performance. At the persuasion of his dignified friends, Secker and Butler, to whom he dedicated his work, he published, in 1745, in two volumes, folio, an "Appendix to H. Stephen's Greek Lexicon;" a monument of his amazing diligence, critical skill, and precision. He lost several hundred pounds by this publication, and, by his close application to it for many years, broke his health and spirits. He was never married, and died suddenly, in a retirement near London, March 29, 1759. He was a gentleman of the greatest learning, critical acumen, and exactness, of signal gentleness and tenderness of spirit, of a most gentle obliging behaviour, and, which was still more to his honour, of the most eminent piety and devotion, integrity, and benevolence. An ill state of health, the effect of too close application to study, obliged him for the last years of his life to spend some months in travelling, and residing in different parts of the kingdom, where he could meet with agreeable friends and acquaintance. He had a particular esteem and affection for Dr. Doddridge, whose "Rise and Progress of Religion," was his constant travelling-companion. "Dr. Scott's great piety and benevolence led him to take peculiar notice of young men. He laboured to form them to a taste for reading and knowledge; and, above all, to cherish in them a serious, devout, humble, and candid spirit: he never conversed with them upon any of his particular sentiments, or appeared so-

* From the Preface to which this Account of Dr. Daniel Scott is formed.

licitous

licitous to make proſelytes to theſe, but directed his friendly endeavours to promote wiſdom and piety in their hearts, and his labours of love were not in vain. They reverenced and loved him as a father, attracted by that ſweetneſs of temper and paternal condeſcenſion, freedom and affection, with which he treated them."

The family of the *Scotts*, beſides theſe gentlemen, was remarkable for a ſweet and agreeable temper, and for a poetical vein. Some branches and deſcendants from it are ſtill living, and, ſhould theſe ſketches be ſeen by them, it is hoped, that it will ſtimulate them to ſupply fuller memoirs of their worthy anceſtors.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

OLIVER CROMWELL *and the* FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

THE Protector received the Duke de Crequi in the Banqueting houſe, in great ſtate and pomp, on the occaſion; after which, the Ambaſſador having made his ſpeech and compliments, delivered a letter into his hands, ſuperſcribed, "To his Moſt Serene Highneſs, Oliver, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland." The Protector looked haſtily upon the letter, and then, putting it in his pocket, turned away, without ſpeaking a word, or reading it. The Ambaſſador was highly vexed at this, and as ſoon as he could meet with Secretary Thurloe, expoſtulated with him for the great affront and indignity offered to his maſter, ſo great a Prince, and aſked him what he thought the cauſe might be. Thurloe anſwered, he thought the Protector might be diſpleaſed with the ſuperſcription of the letter. The Ambaſſador ſaid, he thought it was according to form, and in terms as agreeable as could be. But, ſaid Thurloe, the Protector expected it would have been addreſſed, "To our Dear Brother, Oliver, Lord Protector." The Ambaſſador wrote this over to France; when the King replied, "Shall I call ſuch a fellow my brother?" to which Cardinal Mazarine anſwered, "Aye, call him your father, if need be, if you would get of him what you deſire;" and ſo a letter was procured, having the ſuperſcription deſired.

This account was had from Judge Rookby, who was preſent at the delivery of the letter.—*From Dr. Henry Sampſon's Manuſcript Day-book.*

SMART REPARTEE.

In the long Parliament of King Charles II. one of the Penſioners who was a very dull man, though able enough to take money and vote, was impoſed upon by a wag that ſat next him:—"Mr. *Z.* (ſaid he) I hear you ſay our *Saviour* was a *Jew!*"—"Damn them (replied he) that ſaid ſo: I never ſaid or thought ſo." But the gentleman preſſing upon him, made him very uneaſy and noiſy; which when the Houſe took notice of, he ſtood up and ſaid, "Mr. Speaker, here's a gentleman abuſeth me groſsly, and tells me I called our Saviour a Jew. I ſwear, that I never thought ſo diſgracefully of him." Not long after this was told to the King, who, meeting Mr. Z ſaid, "I hear you hold that our Saviour was a Jew."—"Not I (ſaid he) but Mr. ——— would impoſe it on me."—"But (ſaid the King further) I hear you were for the Oath of Abjuration of me and my family."—"Yes, (ſaid he) God forgive me! for it *was in the ſame ſenſe that your Majeſty took the Covenant!*"—which made the King go ſhooting out his lips, and ſay he was never ſo abuſed by a fool in his life.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

He was a rich merchant in London, and of an overgrown eſtate, purchaſed much, and his way was to pay one half down fairly and fully, but the ſecond half by a bill in Chancery, as he would always find ſome flaw, ſome incumbrance or other, to balk the ſecond payment; and, having got poſſeſſion of the eſtate by the firſt payment, would keep the matter tied up in Chancery as long as poſſible. Some time before his death, Sir Arthur built an alms-houſe, and carrying Mr. Garbut, of Leeds, to ſee it, would needs have his opinion of it; which though he at firſt declined giving, yet being urged, he told him it was too little. "Why, (ſaid Sir Arthur) the rooms are big enough, and its in every man's choice what number he will admit."—"However (ſaid Mr. G.) they are at all events too little to hold half thoſe whom you have undone."

A COUNTRYMAN AND A WATCH.

Lord Brooke (about the year 1630) had occaſion to light off his horſe, and laid down his watch on the graſs by him. It was a watch of great value—the caſe ſet with diamonds. He left it where he laid it, entirely forgetting it, until, after having

having overtaken his company, one of them asked what o'clock it was. This made him feel for his watch, which he immediately remembered having left; they all rode back with him, and near the place met a countryman, and asked him whether he had seen a watch?—"What's that?" said he, having never seen one before. They told him it was a thing that clicked and stirred "O! ho! (says he) I'll shew it you—I have mauled it, and made it give over clicking, with my stick. You may come near it, it will not hurt you now, I warrant you." He had battered the watch to pieces, thinking it some poisonous animal in the grass.

This reminds me of the Highlander, who, having found a watch, took it home with great care and caution, imagining it some curious non-descript animal. When the clicking had ceased, from the chain being down, he called in his neighbours to see it, telling them that it had died, notwithstanding all his care, at two o'clock that morning.

LOUVOIS, AQUA-TOFANA, *and the* CHAMBRE ARDENTE.

Francis Michel Tellier was born at Paris in 1641, and was regularly trained to the office of War-minister, of which he obtained the survivorship in 1664, and executed the duties in 1667, when Louis XIV. undertook the invasion of Flanders. Through the influence of his father and predecessor, who had projected the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was created, early in life, Marquis of Louvois. He instituted military schools for cadets, and military hospitals for veterans, and was supposed, until the death of Colbert, to have liberal views and ministerial ability. It was then perceived that the loftiness of his manners, and the rigor of his temper, accompanied a vindictive pride and a trampling cruelty: and that his ungracious reserve concealed the indecision of conscious incapacity. He was an intolerant disciplinarian, and so unkind of soul, that, in his dispatches to Marshal Boufflers, he wrote:—*If the enemy burns one village of your government, burn ten of theirs.* Mere retaliation was too mild a revenge for his heart: he seemed to think that an enemy's land was to be entered as a country of assassins:—that a truce should be put to modified hostility: and that all war which is not battle ought to be military execution. His instructions prepared the detestable ravage of the Palatinate.

With Louvois every consideration was subservient to the care of his personal power: his zeal for regal despotism was employed to procure the keys of the Bastille; his solicitude for ecclesiastical privileges, to direct clerical animosity against the enemies of his influence. Among the most remarkable engines of his tyranny was the *Chambre Ardente*. In alliance with the Marchioness of Montespan, and with the Jesuit Tellier, his relation, who both assisted him to govern the King, he obtained the establishment of this political inquisition. It consisted of a sort of committee of the private council, and signalized the short years of its duration (1679 and 1680) by persecutions in those times unparalleled. The incident which supplied a pretext for its institution was this.

The Marchioness of Brinvilliers, was attached to a captain of cavalry, named Godin de Sainte Croix. Her father, Dreux d'Aubray, the lieutenant of police, in order to interrupt this intrigue, committed the captain to the Bastille, where he met with one Exili, an Italian apothecary, of whom he learnt to prepare poisons. On his enlargement, in concert, it is said, with his mistress, he gave a dose to her father and brother, which occasioned their deaths. Sainte-Croix was arrested, with his valet and accomplice, Lachaussée: the master swallowed poison, the servant was broke on the wheel. Wonderful stories were circulated of the mortal boxes he left behind, of the glass-mask in which he manufactured the means of extinction, and of the adjurations with which he bequeathed to his mistress the produce of his wicked alchemy. The Marchioness had retired, it was rumoured, into England; but Degrais, an active officer of police, tracked her to a convent at Liege, obtained access, in the disguise of an Abbé, prevailed on her by his address to quit the inviolable asylum, and betrayed her, in the moment of dalliance, to the spirs of the government. She was brought to Paris, and accused of having assumed the dress of a Nun to try experiments as to the strength of her poisons in the various hospitals attended by the Sisters of Mercy. She was condemned, induced to confess the most horrible charges, led to execution under a hope of pardon, beheaded, and then burned.

Empoisonment immediately became the universal topic. Nothing but leperous distilments was poured into the porches of the ear. Tellier, and the other enemies of that sort of literature which, during the minority of Louis XIV. had revived,

with the principles of the Fronde, a ſpirit of civil liberty, and of reſiſtance to oppreſſion, thought of turning to party-purpoſes the epidemic rage. They began by re-publiſhing thoſe paſſages of Livy, of Tacitus, and of Plutarch, which aſcribe to certain periods of the ancient world a contagious faſhion for poiſoning. A ſuperſtitious opinion was ſoon generated among the multitude, that druggiſts and philoſophers can compoſe venoms, which operate, not at the ſeaſon of adminiſtration, but at definite remote periods: that they can draw drafts upon Death payable at one, two, or three uſances, or even at one, two, or three years after acceptance of the order; and that theſe drafts are unfailingly diſcharged at their elapſe, without a proteſt, or a day of grace. Not only Quintilian and Theophraſtus were ranſacked for corroborations of this miſchievous credulity; but the annals, or rather the libels, of the modern Italians were preſſed into the ſervice of theſe calumniators of human nature. To Alexander VI. and Cæſar Borgia, more than the poſſible was imputed, in order to come at a ſund of baleful anecdotes. Cataſtrophes of tragedies tranſlated into proſe were made to paſs for hiſtory: entomology, mineralogy, botany, were employed only to catalogue their banes.

The name of the Sicilian quack-doctreſs Tofana was peculiarly efficient in exciting public attention. She was ſaid to have reſided firſt at Palermo, afterwards at Naples, and to be ſtill living in impenetrable privacy at ſome forſaken hermitage. She was ſtated, for a time to have ſold thoſe drops which from her acquired the name *Aqua Tofania, Acqua della Tofana*, and *Acquetta di Napoli*; and, at length, with a truly diſintereſted love of crime, to have charitably diſtributed the preparation among ſuch wives as wiſhed to have other huſbands. From four to ſix drops of this water of Tofana's, it was aſſerted, were ſufficient to deſtroy a man; and the doſe could be ſo proportioned as to operate in any limited time. Watched by the ſtate, but never detected in malpractices, ſhe had wandered from one eccleſiaſtical aſylum to another, and thence diſtributed, under the ſuperſcription, *Manna of Saint Nicolas of Bari*, her little bottles, ornamented with the picture of the Saint. Dozens, groſſes, of theſe vials of wrath were pretended to have been ſent to Paris. The regular phyſicians willingly compared the pious, but perhaps dram-vending, Tofana with Hieronyma Spara, who had been hanged at Rome in 1659, for ſelling venomous philtres to young married women. A mortality of huſbands was inferred from the purchaſe of cordials by their wives, and a well-meant "My dear, it will do you good!" was miſconſtrued as an aſſignation in the church-yard.

The jealouſies of domeſtic life once inflamed, women thought their innocence, and men their ſecurity concerned, in inveighing with bitterneſs indiſcriminate againſt the buyers of this Daffy's elixir. Every ſudden, every lingering, every conſpicuous, every critical diſeaſe was aſcribed to the *Aqua Tofania*. The chief diſtributors were ſoon rumoured to be the Italian apothecary Exili, who adminiſtered for ſecret diſorders; one Lavoiſin, an accommodating midwife; one Glaſer, a German who printed chemical pamphlets, and pretended to raiſe ghoſts; and one Lavigoureux, a ſhe-fortune-teller, who profeſſed to diſcover ſtolen goods. Leſage, a prieſt and aſtrologer, was employed to detect, or hired to betray, the combination. Viſits, ſometimes ſocial, ſometimes ſolitary, but always myſterious, from an apprehenſion of ſneer, were found to have been made by women of rank and men of intrigue to theſe botchers of flaws. Some alleged the pretext of having a nativity caſt, ſome had ventured into the crypts of ſorcery, where were evoked with magic lanterns a phantaſmagoria of the conſpicuous dead. Diſeaſe and vice had convened their thouſands—curioſity her ten thouſands: it was eaſy to find out, or to decoy, among audiences ſo mixed, the perſons moſt obnoxious to the public, and the perſons moſt obnoxious to the Miniſter. The *Chambre Ardente* well knew that the art of oppreſſing was to ſacrifice them conjointly; and its proceedings were conducted accordingly.

It was evulgated that the Archbiſhop had been informed, from different pariſhes, that the crime of poiſoning was frequently confeſſed, and that traces of it were remarked both in high and low families. Tellier and his brother Jeſuits corroborated the alarm by hair-briſtling inſtances of enormity and villainy, which wanted, indeed, the definition of time, and place, and perſon; but of theſe the ſolemn oaths of the confeſſional were ſuppoſed to prohibit the revelation. The public mind became the dupe of an honourable indignation, and out of horror to cruelty called aloud for victims. Arreſts were now begun. In the poſſeſſion of the midwife, Lavoiſin, was found or placed a liſt of thoſe who had dealings with

with her. All these, above forty persons, were dragged before the tribunal of the *Burning Chamber*, which, without following the usual course of justice, detected secret crimes by means of spies, whose tattle, to escape the reproach of frivolity, must always be exaggerated. The trials were private, and in every thing the example of the Inquisition was imitated. Acquittal, suspicion, conviction, were measured out, at the discretion of this secret tribunal. In the midwife's list appeared the names, the distinguished names, of the Countess of Soissons, of her sister, the Dutchess of Bouillon, and of Marshal Luxembourg, all three personal enemies of the Minister. At the perfidious hint of the King, the Countess voluntarily banished herself to Brussels. The Dutchess fled to England, fearing (she said) to be interrogated, though unconscious of guilt. The Marshal went calmly to the Bastille. Exorcisms, or rather the reverse, sale of himself to the Devil, were forged around his signature, and other tricks employed to render him the object of vulgar suspicion and abhorrence.—While in confinement, proposals were made to him, through a priest, named D'Avaux, to agree on a marriage between his son and the daughter of Louvois, which the Marshal had already treated as a disparagement. Like a true Nobleman, he repeated in prison all the haughtiness of his answer; and was kept five weeks in a narrow dungeon, until disease threatened his life, and awoke in Louvois the apprehension of passing himself for a drug-mixer. The culprits of ordinary rank were punished by the common hangman: those of an elevated class, after a confinement, more or less rigid, were suffered to retire into obscurity, loaded with dark unanswerable suspicions. Glaser was acquitted. Exili, after being in durance, was suffered, for unknown reasons, to escape. The two women, who were supposed chiefly to have vended the *Aqua Tofania*, Lavigoureux and Lavoisin, were both burnt alive.

Thus ended an alarm and an inquisition, which still furnish calumny with charges, and injustice with precedents.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TRIBUTE *of* RESPECT *to the* MEMORY *of that esteemed* POET, *the late* WM. COWPER, ESQ.

SAY, fainted Bard!—inspired Cowper, say,
Dost thou to kindred spirits pour thy lay?
In happier regions charms thy holy song
The gladden'd hearts of heaven's immortal throng?
HasTime at last, whom thou, bepain'd below,
Didst charge with tardiness and flight too slow,
With iron pen recorded as he flew,
That thy chaste Muse has bid the world adieu?
Has Death's pale Angel grasp'd thy tuneful lyre,
Cool'd thy heart's ardour—quench'd its sun-like fire?
Has the Great Power that sets the prisoner free
Loosen'd the bands of thy captivity;
The boon by thee invok'd in mercy giv'n,
And pass'd thy "unbound spirit" back to heav'n?
He has—and thou, delightful Bard! afar,
Borne, like Elijah in his fiery car,
Thro' op'ning clouds hast wing'd thy eagle flight
To peaceful climes, and mansions of delight!

O could some mortal bard, yet left behind,
Thy lyre re-string—thy cast-off mantle find;
Or catch some spark that shot its brilliant ray
From forth thy chariot bound thro' heaven's high way;
O could some poet rise in wisdom bold,
And half thy beauties to the world unfold;
Roving on Fancy's wing, thy fire impart,
And feel thy genius beaming on his heart!
I'd humbly wish, though vain the wish would be,
That some small portion might alight on me.

Yet though, inchanting Bard! of thee bereft,
Thy Muse still lives—her power to please is left;
And long as mortal minstrelsy may charm,
And sacred poesy the breast can warm;
Long as her lasting sceptre Memory sways
O'er Time's laps'd reign, and works of former days,
Recalling visions to the raptur'd mind
That fancy rais'd, or genius left behind,
Rekindling holy ardours in the breast
Of shrouded bards, and poets now at rest;
So long, beloved Minstrel! shall thy lays
Delight the world, and merit all its praise.

Pilgrim forlorn! oft scar'd by giant Fear,
'Tis thine no more life's darkling course to steer;

To hymn the moon's pale light—to watch and pray
In lonelieſt walks thy cheerleſs hours away;
To walk, and weep, and, all the dark night long,
Like Philomel, pour forth thy plaintive ſong:
Ne'er ſhalt thou, ſon of ſorrow, weep again,
Or to thy mother's ſemblance more complain;
Lamenting thus, by frenzied grief depreſs'd—
"Always from port withheld, always diſtreſs'd,
Me howling winds drive devious, tempeſt-toſs'd,
Sails ript, ſeams op'ning wide, and compaſs loſt;
And day by day ſome current's thwarting force
Sets me more diſtant from a proſp'rous courſe."*
Now thou haſt bid begone thy cares and fears,
And Love's ſoft hand has wip'd away thy tears;
Now, toil-worn mariner, thy veſſel rides
Buoyant and ſafe on heaven's tranſlucent tides;
Thy anchors bite ſecure the golden ſand,
Whilſt angel-ſpirits wait on Canaan's land
To bid thee welcome to the peaceful ſhore,
Where adverſe winds ſhall thwart thy courſe no more:
Maternal fondneſs ſpeaking in her eye,
With gladden'd heart that long forgot to ſigh,
Thy Mother ſees thy toil and labour done,
And thus in love's kind language greets her ſon:

"Soul of my faithful William, come and prove
Thy mother's fondneſs, and unalter'd love;
I ſaw thee croſs the troubled ſea of life,
Thwarted by ſtorms of elemental ſtrife,
I ſaw thy ſkiff unequal fight maintain
With fearful tempeſts on the raging main;
I ſaw the whirlwind's breath with dreadful ſweep
Heave up the mighty billows of the deep,
Drive wave on wave, like Carmel's ſummit high—
I ſaw my ſon toſs'd upward to the ſky,
On ridges ſteep of liquid mountains ride,
Whilſt down below far yawn'd the threat'ning tide;
Nor wonder'd much, when Nature look'd ſo wild,
Frenzy ſhould ſeize thee, Melancholy's child!
Oft have I ſeen thee watchful ſtation keep
On the wild confines of the outſpread deep,
Where lurks the latent death, or breakers roar,
And daſh white foam upon the leeward ſhore;
But ſtill I knew that Providence, thy guide,
Would ſteer thee ſafe o'er life's tempeſtuous tide;
And oft, my Son, when dangers preſs'd thee round,
Thy Muſe would charm me, and thy lyre's ſweet ſound;
But when rough ſtorms to calmer ſcenes gave place,
And ſun-beams gay ſaluted Ocean's face,
With ſails all ſet, as fair the ſoft winds blew,
And on her courſe ſtright thy veſſel flew;
When ſmiling proſpects and a ſummer ſky,
Bid pleaſure ſparkle in the Poet's eye;
Then, pious Bard! would dulcet ſtrains of thine
Fire with new raptures ſeraph-breaſts like mine.
But now accompliſh'd all thy heart's deſires,
And thy ſkiff anchor'd near thy laid-up fire's,
Where lies my ſhelter'd bark, whoſe ſails much rent
By ſtormy winds, were long ago unbent;
Gladly I greet thee on this happy ſhore,
Where friends and kindred meet—to part no more.
Come then, releaſed ſpirit, come with me,
Immortal groves and vernal walks to ſee;
The ſilver ſtreamlets that meandering flow,
The trees fruit-bearing on their banks that grow,
Where playful ſun-beams ſhoot with dazzling ſheen
Thro' the ſoft foliage of perpetual green:
Here rove, my ſon, thro' regions ever fair,
To ſpicy vales, and myrrh crown'd hills repair,
Where incenſe-winged gales o'er holy ground
Delightful fragrance conſtant fling around,
Bruſhing each ſcented ſhrub, and every tree
Yielding fair flowers of immortality;
Bearing perfumes from whence the lily grows,
Sweet breath of ſpikenard, and of Sharon's roſe;
Odours that Gilead's balſam-plants diſpenſe,
Or ſoul-reviving ſmell of frankincenſe;
Strike thou the lyre by heavenly fingers ſtrung,
Bid love's delightful theme employ thy tongue;
Inraptur'd Seraphim ſhall liſt to thee,
Smit with thy ſtrains of holy melody."

S. WHITCHURCH.

Bath, 8th October, 1802.

* See Mr. Cowper's beautiful lines on ſeeing his Mother's picture.

A PICTURE *and a* PROPHECY.

——— "The wrongs that are,
The rights that ſhall be, the futurity
Miraculous in good that is begun." *Goethe.*

WHEN ſanguine youth, in fond Utopian dreams,
Firſt launches on the troubled ſea of life,
He truſts to ſail on pleaſure's ſmoothest ſtreams;
Alas! he wakes to woe, and ſcenes of ſtrife!

The

The fair illuſion fades before his ſight;
Around he ſees a war of fraud and force,
Where every finer feeling meets a blight,
And every act betrays a ſelfiſh ſource.

With generous purpoſe fraught, and glowing heart,
He ſeeks to heal the wounds which man inflicts;
But Falſehood ſpeeds, and flings her poiſon'd dart:
His quivering heart the ſhaft of Slander hits!

Yes! 'tis a ſcene where Man "erect and tall"
Bows his baſe neck at each uſurper's nod!
And while he vaunts, the would-be lord of all,
Kiſſes the tyrant's ſoul-ſubjecting rod!

There reaſoning Man purſues a phantom-form
That ſtill eludes his graſp, and brings him woe;
He looks for bright ſereneneſs in the ſtorm,
He ſeeks for bliſs in toys and ſenſeleſs ſhow!

There Cunning, veil'd in Wiſdom's borrow'd dreſs,
Shared the reſpect which Wiſdom fails to find;
There Pride and Power unbending Worth oppreſs,
And Prejudice ſtill clips the wings of Mind.

There icy Caution chills the ſoul that glows
With ſweet Enthuſiaſm's generous fire!
Blaſts all the joys Benevolence beſtows,
And ſnaps the thrilling ſtrings of Tranſport's lyre!

There black Suſpicion, "green-ey'd monſter," reigns,
Quick to conceive a word—a look, amiſs;
Broods, gloomy, o'er his ſelf-created pains,
And poiſons at its ſource the ſtream of bliſs!

And there Injuſtice, fiend gigantic! ſtalks,
With Want, and Woe, and Havoc in his rear!
There Ignorance, with twin-born Evil, walks,
And deems the ſource of virtue, idiot fear!

There, oh, what ſcenes to wound th' unpractis'd ſight!
Pale Virtue droops, a perſecuted gueſt;
And millions toil, condemned to mindleſs night,
That one may riot in unhallow'd waſte!

'Tis objects ſuch as theſe that ſteel the heart,
And make ſhort-ſighted Man his race's foe;
Too ſoon quick Youth feels Diſappointment's dart;
He ſinks; or, world-ſchool'd, feeds on others' woe!

Yet, let not ſcenes like theſe, ſoft-boſom'd youth!
Thy all-ſuſceptive ſoul 'gainſt feeling ſteel:
Hope ſmiling comes! and ſoon ſhall mighty Truth
Humanity's unnumber'd ſorrows heal!

And the dark clouds, that blur the beauteous face
Of Nature, all ſhall vaniſh into air!
Nor long ſhall man, ſtriving in error's chace,
Be doom'd to diſappointment and deſpair!

Then worſhip Truth, and ſcorn baſe Falſehood's wrongs,
And leave foul Calumny to feaſt and gorge!
Nor join the ſelfiſh woe-inflicting throngs,
Nor ſink beneath the World's life-with'ring ſcourge!

Lo! Truth appears! and brighter ſcenes ariſe!
The claſh of arms and intereſts ſhall ceaſe!
The paſt alone ſhall claim ſoft Pity's ſighs,
And renovated Earth ſhall reſt in peace!

W——r, Northumberland. A. R.

EVENING.

NOW in the kindling weſt, the ſun
His headlong courſe has almoſt run;
Thro' the long ſhades that gath'ring grow,
Dimly the diſtant mountains ſhow;
Soft riſing now, the eaſtern breeze
Plays ruſtling thro' the quiv'ring trees;
Sweeps with ſoft wing the rippling ſtream
That glitters to the ſetting beam.
We live, we breathe, no more we fly
The torrid air, the blazing ſky;
Refreſhing breeze, thy ſmiles we bleſs,
Thy power our languid limbs confeſs.

Sweet at this twilight hour to rove
The tangled thickets of the grove;
How ſoft the air! how ſtill the ſhade!
What fluttering hopes the breaſt invade!
'Tis Love that rules this balmy hour,
The thrilling ſenſes own his pow'r;
Then come, my Fair, why this delay,
My gentle Delia, haſte away!
O Maid belov'd! how canſt thou tear
Thy Lover's heart with anxious fear?
Can the pale cheek and waſted form,
And pining cares, that youth deform—
The languid look, the tears that break
Unſeemly down fair manhood's cheek—
Can theſe delight thy tender breaſt,
Can ſights of ſorrow make thee bleſt?
Think, in a year, a month, a day,
Our ſcanty life may fade away;
Relentleſs Time ſhall quick conſume
The ripen'd fruit, the vernal bloom;
Or wint'ry Age ſhall quench our fire,
Each genial hope, each fond deſire:
Enjoy to-day! tis all we have
Between the cradle and the grave;
Enjoy to-day! tis not for man
The dim futurity to ſcan.

And does the conſcious bluſh ariſe?
And read I right thoſe ſpeaking eyes?
I feel thy heaving boſom beat;
How throb my veins with tranſports ſweet!
That thrilling touch—I feel it dart
Reſiſtleſs thro' my panting heart!
Come, friendly Night! our raptures hide,
And fold us in thy curtain wide.

COWLEY's

COWLEY'S ODE *to* CROMWELL, *abridged.*

CURST be the man who thinks it brave
And great his country to enslave;
Who of his people loves to be the first,
Tho' at the rate of being worst.
At fallen Freedom's call
Perish the foe of all,
Who seeks alone to overpoise
A nation's might—a nation's voice!

Blood and ruin may obtain
A short, a miserable reign;
But close-drawn curtains cannot keep
Away the dreams that haunt his sleep:
No guards can hush each whispering fear;
No priests wipe off the undermining tear:
Conscience shall here his early hell begin,
He sees his slaves without, his tyrant reets within.

Let, gracious God! let never more thy hand
Lift up this scourge against our land.
A tyrant is a rod and serpent too,
And brings worse plagues than Egypt knew.
He tears our flocks and herds away;
He makes our blooming sons his prey;
Whom eloquence and courage raise,
Whom worth and wisdom join to praise,
Before his envious frown must fly
Far from their native land, on feverish shores to die.

Let, gracious God! let never more thy hand
Lift up this scourge against our land.
Rather may Roman come again,
Or Saxon, Norman, or the Dane:
In all the bonds we ever bore,
We griev'd, we wept, we never blush'd before.
Come, rather, Pestilence! and reap us down,
The sword of Heaven is nobler than our own;
Come, deluge, rather than this woe remain,
And whelm our island in the stifling main.

FANCY.

OH! is there not, when dewy eve
Spreads her light texture o'er the vale,
A gentle Fay, that loves to leave
Her moonlight pastime in the dale;

And where the raptur'd poet sits
To view the blue mists spread around,
Across his mental vision flits,
And wraps his thought in peace profound?

Oh yes, there is! when first I sung,
(Poor simple boy! I knew not then
The carol prankt by artful tongue;
I nature knew, but knew not men:)

She clasp'd me round the neck, and smil'd,
And o'er the daisied meadows led;
While frolic sport the way beguil'd,
To where uprose the green hill's head.

Upon the grassy turf reclin'd,
My rustic lays I'd murmuring read;
While she in wanton sport would bind
My brows with many a simple weed.

Or if I chose, she rais'd for me
Deep in the dale a dark alcove;
And round it planted many a tree,
And choicest flow'rets that I'd love;

And thither she the woodbine brought,
And there the lady-smock she twin'd;
A daisied seat she deftly wrought,
And near it taught a rill to wind.

Oh happy days! with her I'd rove,
With her I'd chaunt my rustic strain;
Or, sleeping in my fav'rite grove,
She rais'd gay visions in my brain.

Illusive Sprite! where art thou gone?
Oh fool! to wander far from thee!
I left with thee those joys alone
I prize, of sweet simplicity.

Oh hither, gentle Fancy, look!
Forgetful my repentance see;
No more I'll gild my maple crook,
My verse shall be inspir'd by thee.

She comes!—the misty veil she clears!
She ope's my eyes to cloudless day;
Oh thank thee!—Sprite, nor doubts nor fears
Shall force me from thy arms away.

Nov. 1, 1802. J. H——H.

COMPARISON *of* ENGRAVING *with* PAINTING.—*An Extract.*

HAIL, glorious Art! where light and shade combine,
True light and shade, and just proportions thine:
No beauties false thy labour'd pictures fill,
Nor gaudy tints betray a want of skill;
The eye, charm'd with no meretricious art,
Beholds, and learns to criticise each part:
By thee refin'd, the painting is divine,
More strength, more beauty, and more sweetness thine.
As some fair maid, born in Circassia's plain,
Decreed to deck the mighty Sultan's train,
Assists her charms with all the aid of dress,
Nor thinks by aid she makes those beauties less;
In brightest gems, and robes of purple dye,
She lures the heart, and captivates the eye:—
Compar'd to her, behold the Grecian maid
In one loose robe of simple white array'd,
Which the fine shape and modest step reveals,
And but displays those beauties it conceals;
Her downcast eyes, where bashful glances roll,
Shew the pure heart, and speak the spotless soul:—
Circassia's beauty triumphs for an hour,
She charms the senses, but she does no more;
The Grecian nymph, wins slow but just applause,
And admiration, approbation draws.

Nov. 1, 1802. J. H——H.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Continued from Page 253, No. 92.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE *of* DOCTOR JOHN WALLIS, PROFESSOR *of* GEOMETRY *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* OXFORD, MEMBER *of the* ROYAL SOCIETY, *and* CHAPLAIN *in ordinary to* KING CHARLES II. *Extracted from a manuscript Volume in the Poſſeſſion of his Family, containing a great Number of intercepted Letters, decyphered by the Doctor for the Britiſh Government, and ſome too for their Allies, and other Letters relating, for the moſt Part, to that Subject.*

The Earl of Nottingham
To Dr. Wallis.

Whitehall, January 14, 1691-2.

I Deſire you will decypher the encloſed letter, if you can, and ſend it to me. There is not much of it in cypher, which may make it the more difficult to find out the meaning; but if that could be diſcovered, I believe it may contain ſomething of importance for their Majtys ſervice. I am your moſt humble ſervant,

NOTTINGHAM.

For Miſtreſs Jones.

MY DEAREST LIFE,

I had yours of the 8th of December, and the note of the 12th, (which is the firſt and only one I have as yet received,) two days agoe. I was extremely glad to hear you got ſafe home; but you ſhould have writ en more particularly concerning your own condition, which pray do by next, and our babes. I am not ſurprized yt my buſineſs goes wrong, but you are to be the more careful; all I deſire is, yt my annual rents may be paid punctually, and what is reſting to me may be legally ſecured without much noiſe. Pray take advice of lawyers about this, yt what is owing me may not be utterly loſt, and let the rent of our eſtate be managed to the beſt advantage. I nce ſooner received yours, but I went immediately to the Queen King ******* the ****** not being yet returned, and ſpoke fully concerning ***** marige ******; ſhe is very well ſatisfied, and wiſhes all proſperity to the deſign; bids me aſſure him yt he will do ſome extraordinary thing before ſhe ſhall have the leaſt ill thought of him, he being one ſo entirely truſted, and having given ſuch proofs of his being intirely concerned in affairs; this he may relye upon as truth. For my own part, I am extremely glad to hear of it, and wiſh him all the happineſs in the world: he takes the wiſeſt courſe, and let him be concerned in that affaire ſolely for ſome time, as I wrote formerly; for here we are at a ſtand admireng what will follow upon new ways and managers: little good is expected; a little time will ſhew yt we are not yet fully as we ought to be. For my own part, I am not in the leaſt concerned; and if you have got my two laſt, you will know my reſolutions: but this onely to yourſelf, yt Mrs. Blecklie will ſee Mr. Leſley ſooner than ſhe thought, if matters do not King change. When the ***** returns, I Aran ſhall ſpeak about ********, of which you ſhall have one account; but I will not anſwer for managing it as it ſhould be, others having it alſo in their hands, and perhaps more authentickly than I. For my own part, I will never alter in my hearty duty to him, and will obey and anſwer for the manageing of any thing ſolely truſted to me, being more concerned in him then in any other whomsoever. You need not fear my ********** medleing Melfort with *******, for I will ever keep by the ſinkreap, and what is true intereſt. Aran I hope ********** will doe ſoe, and not give into the deſign layd for yt effort; he will find it not his true intereſt; and let not idle fancies and ſtories have weight, Arol or take place with him. ******* is not there, and ſees that two and three makes five, which ſome would I have to be otherways. ******** King depend entirely upon ***** and Queen me *******, who are juſt to *******, and to Aran and will not upon any other but ******* as to my principle of trade, which is as when I left him; and I only deſire he may put me to a triall, and I have a quarrell at him for not doing it longe before this; but he may uſe me as he pleaſes. Arol You may be aſſured ****** and Largo ******** are very good friends; I am obliged to both extreamly, of which pray

take notice in your first to Largo *******. My kind service to your sister; I thank her for staying with you, and pray write me word particularly how it is with you and the babies. Be busy in planting of trees this season, and have a care of yourself, and what you have of mine; so my dearest life adieu.

Hamburgh, 20 January, 1691-2.

[Here follows a description of the keys by which the letter was decyphered.]

For the Right Honorable the Earl of Nottingham.

Oxford, January 19, 1691-2.

MY LORD,

I RETURN with this, what I transcribed with your Lordship's letter of January 14, by the last post save one. I find it is written by a Scotchman, but who hath, I suppose, spent much of his time in England. It is pretended to be written from Hamburgh, but is, indeed, from Paris, or some place in France. There is not much of it in cipher, but that little which is in cipher, is in three several ciphers, if not four; or, if you please, so many several keys, which are used promiscuously, (some for one word, some for another,) with a private mark, which is to be used in each word, whereby the same letters do in different places, signify differently, and with many nulls. I did not think it necessary to send a transcript of the whole (because there is so little of it in cipher;) nor have I interlined the deciphering, (because I would not deface the original;) but the words in cipher are to be read, and in such order as is underwritten, by, my Lord, your honour's very humble servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

Queen	I
King	King
Aran's marige	Queen
King	Me
Aran	Aran
Medleing (with) Melfort	Arol
Aran	Largo
Arol	Largo.

In the foregoing extracts we have specimens of the wonderful powers of imagination and judgment, and the unwearied and undivided attention with which Dr. Wallis, for a course of many years, contributed his talents to the service of Government. Those that we subjoin display the character of courtiers—the same in all ages; and the manner in which they were treated by a man of genius, sensible of his own merit, and of their usual artifices, but urging his claim with temper and dignity, and never exceeding the bounds of delicacy, good-manners, and even what may justly be termed in him very great modesty:—to claim some recompence for his hard labour, was evidently a duty which the Doctor owed to his family, and such he himself considered it to be.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

EXTRACT *of a* MEMOIR *of* CIT. VASTEL, *on* GERMINATION, *and of the* REPORT *made to the* INSTITUTE *on this* MEMOIR *by* CITIZENS THOUIN, DESFONTAINE, *and* LABILLARDIERE.

THE object of this labour is to determine to what point the cotyledons, the radicule, and the plumula, are necessary or useful the one to the other, at the time of germination.

1. Citizen Vastel has observed, that certain haricots (French or kidney beans) from which he had taken one of the cotyledons, grew and spread nearly as well as those which had retained them both. The commissaries have repeated this experiment with success on common beans and haricots, and without success on lupines. They have, moreover, sown seeds of beans, from which they had cut out a cotelydon, and whose radicule and plumula they had cut in two; these seeds have sprouted, the stalk reached six decimetres in height, and in the bottom was remarked a cicatrice of fifteen millimetres in length. The same experiment has not succeeded on maize or Indian wheat.

2. Citizen Vastel has been enabled to rear, on moist moss, some pease, from which he took away the cotyledons as soon as the plumula began to blow; and, what is more remarkable, some embryos of haricots, deprived, from their origin, of their cotyledons. These plants were smaller than usual, and have vegetated many months. The first of these experiments had been already made by BON-

NET

NET; the second has been repeated by the commissaries. The embryos, sown without cotyledons, have, it is true, grown bigger; an embryo of a haricot has likewise reached twelve millimetres, but then perished.

3. The author has sown haricots, the radicule of which he had cut; he saw young plants arise from it, which, according to his expressions, succeeded wonderfully. This experiment, repeated by the commissaries on the dolichos lablab, did not succeed.

4. Citizen Vastel has sown haricots, so as to be able to cut the radicle in proportion to its growth; the plumula shot out, and attained four decimetres in length, which proves that the young stalk may grow independently of the roots. This experiment, repeated by the commissaries on grains of pease, of haricots, and of pompions, succeeded very well. A young pompion was supported, for more than twenty days, by its cotelydons, which touched the earth by their upper extremity only.

5. Cotelydons of haricots, to which some radicles adhered, and whose plumula had been cut off, attained their perfect growth, and produced stalks.

6. Radicles of haricots, separated from the plumula and from the cotyledons, and placed in wet moss, have germinated rapidly; one of them attained eight centimetres. The commissaries had no success in the repetition of this experiment.

7. Plumules of haricots, separated from the radicle and from the cotyledons, and placed on wet moss, were not long in augmenting, in respect of volume; their small leaves were somewhat blown, but quickly perished. This experiment was repeated without success by the commissaries.

8. And lastly, Citizen Vastel maintains, that cotyledons, separated from the plumula and radicle, have sometimes produced young plants, and sometimes only roots. The commissaries have repeated this experiment without success.

REFLECTIONS *on certain* ROCKY SUBSTANCES, *which, it is pretended, have fallen on the* EARTH.

When an extraordinary fact is reported by men worthy of credit, who avow their having been witnesses of it, it becomes the part of sound philosophy to explore and examine such a fact.

If it is supernatural, that is to say, if it is contrary to the known and immutable laws of nature, we may reject it without hesitation,; popular assent gives no weight to it, because the people are disposed to believe every thing.

But if the fact affirmed, include not in itself any physical impossibility, even admitting that there should not be found any satisfactory mode of explaining it, we ought not to reject it as absurd, but should rather doubt, and wait for new proofs.

If the writings of the ancients report similar phenomena, accompanied with the same circumstances—if modern witnesses multiply, and are generally persons of intelligence and discernment—if they join to their recitals particulars, and furnish proofs of the same—and, lastly, if the fact announced militates so slightly against the laws of nature, that it may be represented and explained by a plausible hypothesis—the concurrence of all these circumstances gives it a very high degree of probability.

These considerations apply, in all their extent, to a fact of which much has been spoken for some time past.

It is asserted, that certain rocky and metallic substances have fallen from the air upon the earth, at different periods, and in different places. We shall relate the principal testimonies on which this opinion is founded.

And first, in a letter written from Benares, in the East Indies, by Mr. John Williams, and addressed to the President of the Royal Society of London, it is related, that on the 19th of December, 1798, towards eight o'clock in the evening, the weather being perfectly calm, the inhabitants of Benares and the circumjacent places perceived a meteor of a dazzling brightness, and which resembled a large ball of fire. It was accompanied with a great noise, like that of thunder. A great number of stones fell soon after on the ground, near the village of Krakut, to the north-east of the River Goanity, about eleven miles distant from Benares. Authentic documents in reference to this fact were taken on the spot, by order of the magistrate; they perfectly accord. Several specimens of these stones have been sent to Europe; they have been described and analysed by Messrs. BOURNON and HOWARD. Here follows the result of their chemical labours:

The stones are covered, through the whole extent of their surface, by a very thin crust, of a dark black, strewed with little asperities, which produce, when touched, an impression like that of a skin lightly shagreened.

The interior is of a grey colour, of a coarse texture, pretty much resembling freestone. We can easily distinguish in it iron in the metallic state. The analysis gives likewise silex, magnesia, oxyde of iron, and oxyde of nickel.

The second example is taken from a letter, dated at Sienna, in Italy, by Sir William Hamilton. It announces, that on the 12th of July, 1794, in the height of a very violent storm, there fell at Sienna stones of different magnitude. Their fall took place about eighteen hours after a fierce eruption of mount Vesuvius, distant 250 miles. This letter was accompanied with a specimen of one of those stones. It exhibited the same exterior characters as those of Benares, and the analysis traced in it the same substances, although in proportions somewhat different.

The third example is that of a similar fall, which took place in Yorkshire. On the 13th of December, 1795: a stone weighing fifty-six pounds, fell with a great number of explosions, like discharges of artillery. The stone, when taken from the earth, was hot and smoking. It presented the same exterior and interior characters as the two preceding.

A fourth example is that of a stone which fell in Bohemia, on the 3d of July, 1753. It yielded the same results. Its specific weight was 4281.

We shall confine ourselves to these facts, because they are announced in such a manner as to acquire much probability. "We have seen (says the reporter to the Institute) specimens of these stones; they all present the characters included in the preceding description.

We could find, in the writings of the ancients, a great number of recitals, which agree perfectly well with the foregoing, but, without going so far back, we shall quote a remarkable passage found in some Observations of FRERET on the Prodigies reported by the Ancients."

"The famous GASSENDI, whose accuracy and knowledge are both well-known, relates, that on the 27th of November, 1617, the sky being very clear, he saw fall, about ten o'clock in the morning, on Mount Vaisien, between the towns of Guillaume and Pesne, in Provence, an inflamed stone, which appeared about four feet in diameter. It was bordered with a luminous circle of different colours, pretty much like the rainbow. Its fall was accompanied with a noise like that of many cannons firing at once. This stone weighed fifty-nine pounds; it was of a dark and metallic colour, and extremely hard."

This description of Gassendi is perfectly conformable to that of Mr. Howard, and gives a great probability to the fact we are examining.

But, what confirms it in a still stronger manner, is that all these stones, composed of the same principles, include nickel, a substance which is rarely found on the surface of the earth; and likewise iron in the metallic state, which is never seen in the products of volcanoes.

We cannot, therefore, attribute the fall of these stones to volcanic eruptions, and we have seen that there also exists moral proofs which are repugnant to this mode of explication.

Natural History.—The Professors of the National Museum of Natural History of Paris propose shortly to publish regular series of Annals of that Establishment. It is only as an academical society, consisting of members labouring in common, that this public body can be considered as a novelty. It is from its very antiquity that it draws the greatest advantages in the new relation that it is about to enter into with the friends of the sciences. Founded under Louis XIII. constantly enriched by the protection of all the governments which have succeeded, and by the indefatigable labours of the celebrated men who have been employed in it, the National Museum of Natural History is arrived to such a degree of extent and plenitude, that the public lectures which are continually delivered there, no longer suffice to give to it all the utility which it ought to expect. The numerous pupils who frequent them require to have the elements of the science unfolded, as likewise the principal facts of which it is composed; the generality of them have neither time nor sufficient knowledge to enter into the immense details relative to the new species, which correspondents are addressing to them from all parts, to the new facts that are observed in the living species preserved in the Garden and in the Menagerie, and to those that are discovered when animals are consigned to the anatomist, or when chemistry is operating on minerals. It is only for men of consummate knowledge to speak of these observations as they occur, and to supply the facilities necessary to make the pupils understand them. For this purpose the professors of this establishment have agreed to meet once a-week, to communicate reciprocally such interesting observations as shall be made by each in the department

that

that is assigned to him, to submit these observations to the judgment of their associates, and to publish them periodically, when they shall have been approved of by the Society. The proceedings of these Memoirs will be confined to Natural History, but it is to Natural History considered in its *ensemble* :—anatomy, chemistry, culture, and all other means whereby a knowledge of the productions of nature may be promoted, will be admitted into the journal, as well as into the establishment; such as zoology, botany, and mineralogy, properly so called. The Memoirs of foreign naturalists will be received on the same conditions as those of the Members of the Society. No particular form of composition is prescribed, nor any particular system of nomenclature or terminology; perspicuous descriptions, and an accurate synonymy, will be rigorously expected; other matters will depend on the taste and the views of the authors. It is likewise intended to publish engravings of the immense collection of miniatures on vellum, that was first begun for Gaston, brother of Louis XIII. and which has been augmenting ever since, and which is deposited in the Museum. Professor VAN SPAENDONCK has undertaken to superintend the whole department of designs and engravings. Citizen DAUDIN, naturalist, is appointed to collect the Memoirs, and to superintend their publication. And, lastly, a History of the Establishment will be given, to serve as an Introduction to the Journal, together with a Topographical Description of its present state, of its gradual Augmentations, Embellishments, and Ameliorations, both in the Buildings, in the Collections, and the Order of the Lectures, and of the Labours. A general Plan of the Garden will accompany the Topographical Descriptions; and every important alteration will be represented by particular plans, and, if it is necessary, by elevations and views in perspective. The Annals of the Museum will appear regularly on the 15th of every month. The first number will appear in Vendemiaire, year 11. Each number will contain ten printed leaves, and four or five plates. Size, quarto. The type will be the new Cicero of Didot. The figures to be designed by the Citizens REDOUTE, brothers, by MARECHAL and OUDINOT; and engraved by Citizen BOUQUET, Professor at the Prytanæum of Paris; and those of anatomy by Citizen CLOQUET. The price to subscribers, twenty-seven francs for six months, or forty-eight francs for the year. Memoirs to be addressed to Citizen Daudin.

The ROYAL SOCIETY *of* EDINBURGH.

(Concluded from page 429.)

WE have already given some account of the philosophical tracts in this work. Two essays remain now to be noticed: the first is intitled "Remarks on a mixed Species of Evidence in Matters of History; with an Examination of a new Historical Hypothesis in the *Memoires pour la Vie de Petrarque*, by the Abbé de Sade; by A. F. Tytler, Esq."

Mr. Tytler observes, that in matters of historical research there is a kind of circumstantial evidence, which arises from the combination of known or authenticated facts, with critical argument on the import of doubtful passages of authors, which the reasoner endeavours to interpret, by bringing together, comparing, and making the one illustrate the other; so as to draw from the whole a degree of positive and certain information, which those authenticated facts are not of themselves sufficient to convey, and which those passages, taken separately, are incapable of furnishing. He then lays down certain rules, which he conceives may with propriety be applied to all investigations, where the evidence is of this mixed and circumstantial nature, and where belief is the consequence, not of authority, but of argument. Such is the hypothesis of the Abbé de Sade respecting the celebrated Petrach.

Although the works of Petrach bear testimony to his great abilities as a politician, theologian, and philosopher, and by these he was chiefly distinguished by his contemporaries; yet it is not on these foundations that the lasting structure of his fame has been reared. It is to those incomparable verses, in which he has celebrated the accomplishments, and bewailed the fate, of the beautiful Laura, that Petrach has been indebted for a permanent reputation. The history of the poet's passion for his lovely mistress must ever be regarded as forming the most interesting portion of his annals: his character, in fact, took its tone from that predominant affection, which influenced his studies, his habits of life, and all his pursuits and occupations. A love so pure, so ardent, and so lasting, is difficult to be paralleled in the history of human nature.

By the various biographers, to the number of at least 15, besides a still more numerous

rous claſs of writers, who have incidentally treated of his life and literary character, in critical diſſertation; and memoirs of the ſtate of literature of his age and country, the paſſion of Petrarch, ſo remarkable both for its fervency and duration, was eſteemed an honourable and virtuous flame. Petrarch aſpired to the happineſs of being united to Laura in marriage; and the heart of Laura was not inſenſible to the paſſion; ſuch, at leaſt, are the ideas conveyed by the poet, in his writings, of the nature and object of his paſſion; and ſuch has been the uniform belief of the world with regard to it, from his days to the time of the Abbé de Sade. This biographer, with a ſpirit very oppoſite to that of the heroes of chivalry, blaſts at once the fair fame of the virtuous Laura, and the hitherto unſullied honour of her lover; and maintains that Laura was a married woman, the mother of a numerous family; that Petrarch, with all his profeſſions of a pure and honourable flame, had no other end, in his unexampled aſſiduity of purſuit, than what every libertine propoſes to himſelf in the poſſeſſion of a miſtreſs. Such is the hypotheſis of De Sade, which Mr. Tytler undertakes to controvert and deſtroy.

The Abbé's hypotheſis, it is well-known, depends very much on a marginal note, alleged to have been in the hand-writing of the poet, on a manuſcript copy of Virgil, which is ſaid to have been the property of Petrarch. According to this note, Laura was born at Avignon, and died in the ſame place. But Mr. Tytler contends that the evidence taken from the works of Petrarch, is, that, though ſhe died in the ſame place where ſhe was born, and had ſpent the greateſt part of her life, yet that place was not Avignon, but ſome ſmall village or country-ſeat in the territory of Avignon, near the ſource of the Sorga, or the fountain of Vaucluſe. The facts adduced, the paſſages quoted from the writings of Petrarch, and the arguments brought forward by our author, appear to carry conviction on this point.

The Abbé de Sade endeavours to prove that the miſtreſs of Petrarch was Laura de Noves; that ſhe was born at Avignon, and was married to Hugh de Sade, to whom ſhe bore eleven children; that ſhe died at Avignon, and was interred in the burial place belonging to the houſe of Sade, in the church of the Cordeliers. Mr. Tytler admits, that the Abbé, who is a branch of that family, has eſtabliſhed the certainty of theſe facts, viz. "That this Laura, the wife of Hugh de Sade, was born, died, and was buried at Avignon;" but, having before proved, by what he conceives to be irrefragable arguments, that the Laura of Petrarch was neither born, nor died, nor was buried at Avignon, he concludes ſhe was a different perſon from Laura de Noves. He admits that the current, though unfounded, report was, that Laura belonged to the family of Sade; but that it never was aſſerted till the time of the Abbé ſhe was connected with it by marriage, but that ſhe herſelf was a deſcendant of that houſe.

Mr. Tytler next ſhews the futility of the Abbé's arguments to prove that Laura muſt have been a married woman: and having, in this part of the work, ſhewn himſelf an able critic, by applying, in a forcible manner, the rules which he laid down as applicable to the examination of hiſtorical queſtions of this kind; he brings forward a variety of cogent arguments to prove, that Petrarch's Laura was never married, and thus he has endeavoured to reſcue the fair fame of theſe virtuous and honourable lovers.

Such is a very brief outline of the method adopted in this ingenious and elaborate eſſay, which extends to the length of ſeventy quarto pages, and which is concluded in the following words:—"It is ſufficient to our purpoſe, if while, on the one hand, we have ſhewn, that there is not the ſmalleſt ſolidity in all that elaborate fabric of argument, which has been brought to prove, that Laura was a married woman, we have proved, on the other, from the whole tenor of the writings of Petrarch, the only evidence that applies to the matter, that his affection was an honourable and a virtuous flame." On this ſubject, the reflection of Mr. Bastie (one of Petrarch's biographers) is equally beautiful, as a ſentiment of morality, and juſt, as an obſervation on human nature; —"*Il n'y a que la vertu ſeule qui ſoit capable de faire des impreſſions que la mort n'efface pas.*"

The other paper, in this part of the Tranſactions, is a Deſcription of ſome Improvements in the Arms and Accoutrements of Light Cavalry, propoſed by the Earl of Ancram to the Marquis Cornwallis.

The *carabine* recommended by his Lordſhip is particularly deſcribed, and the advantages which it poſſeſſes over thoſe of common conſtruction are, that it is ſtronger becauſe it is fortified all round with iron; it is upwards of two pounds lighter, and

and, although seven inches shorter in the barrel, it carries as far as the other.

This carabine primes itself, consequently it can be loaded on horseback at speed, or in the dark, or in tempestuous weather. It never misses priming; can be easily fired five times in a minute with the assistance of a second ram-rod, which, when the dragoon is mounted, hangs to his carabine-belt, or to a button placed below the right shoulder. His Lordship also recommends an alteration in the dragoon-saddle, which possesses every useful property of the common dragoon-saddle, is much stronger, and weighs five pounds less.

The ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

BOTANY.

IN Mr. TEMPLETON's paper on the *Naturalization of Plants*, we meet with a great variety of curious observations: some of the more important of these may claim the attention of every reader interested in such subjects.

Heat being found to increase or decrease nearly in a regular progression, according to the degrees of latitude: if the latitude of the place where a plant is found be known, we may find whether the temperature nearly corresponds with our own. Or, supposing the mean annual temperature of a place, as Dublin, lat. 52° equal 50° of temperature; by adding one for every degree of latitude southward, and subtracting one for every degree of latitude northward, the temperature is obtained accurately enough for practical purposes. Great nicety is not required, as it is known that plants in general have a considerable range of latitude; those which cannot bear the frost being found to extend from the northern to the southern verge of the torrid zone; and many of those which grow on the southern limits of the temperature, to approach the borders of the frozen zone. Thus three hundred Lapland plants are found in the environs of Paris, and many of them much farther south.

In lat. 44° on the European, and 34° on the American, continent, it is not unusual for water to be frozen in January, and, as some seasons are much more severe than others, plants growing considerably farther to the southward would be liable to suffer by cold in such seasons, if nature had not provided a remedy by their manner of growing, which enables them to resist the cold of such rigorous seasons, and, on this account, many of them will be found to thrive when transplanted nine or ten degrees further north than their native stations.

In conducting such an experiment as the naturalization of plants from a southern to a northern climate, great attention must be paid to the characters which the plants themselves present. By the appearance of the roots and leaves, we may nearly determine in what kind of soil the plant is most likely to thrive. Robust roots and fleshy leaves require a dry soil; slender, hard, and wiry roots require dry, sandy, and gravelly soils; and extremely fine and hair-like roots must have a soil whose particles will not impede the shooting of their tender fibres. Plants in a warm climate perspire more than in a cold one; so, in the former, they require much, in the latter little, moisture. Therefore, when transplanted from a warm to a cold climate, they should have a dryer soil; and, from a colder to a warmer, a moister one than their native station.

After having determined the most suitable soil, we must strive to give each plant a proper situation: plants from a shady will not thrive in an open, nor plants from an open in a shady, situation. Some plants, as the common myrtle, can only be naturalized in situations contiguous to the sea. Plants which have the least sap in winter, or whose sap is of a resinous or oily nature, suffer least from cold; and, it is known, that the principal cause of destruction is the vessels being burst by the freezing of the sap.

Few deciduous shrubs thrive in the shade; their natural place is the sunny outskirts of the forest; and when otherwise situated, long and slender branches, with large thin leaves, shew their unhealthy state. The shade is the natural situation for young plants: by the parental shade, they are protected from the drought of summer, and the cold of winter.

To protect herbaceous plants from frost, moss is the most proper covering; by remaining alive through the winter, even after it is pulled up, it is not liable to heating and putrefaction, as all dead substances are, by which they impart to the plant heat and moisture, and thereby put the vegetating powers in action, and fill the plant with sap at an improper season.

In the culture of annuals, care is only necessary to place them in proper soils and expositures; for, that no region of the earth might remain uninhabited, annual plants have been distributed with a liberal hand: from these, men and animals derive

rive their principal ſupport, and of all the vegetable kingdom, they are beſt adapted for naturalization.

The ſea-air has generally been reckoned a powerful obſtacle to having plantations on its ſhores; but Mr. Templeton, from many obſervations, is convinced, that it is the wind alone which prevents the growth of trees on the ſhores of the ſea; and that on a large plain, where the winds are not impeded in their courſe, the ſame difficulty of raiſing plantations as on the margin of the ocean will be experienced. In order, therefore, to plant near the ſea on a low ſhore, it is neceſſary to commence the plantations a conſiderable way inland, and to allow young trees to have others ſeveral feet taller than themſelves behind them. The firſt plantations in an expoſed place ought always to be of ſuch trees as are natives of mountains; for theſe are fitted by nature to bear the rude blaſts of winter, and, by the ſtiffneſs of their leaves, or flexibility of their foot-ſtalks, to remain uninjured by a ſummer ſtorm.

"Thus (ſays Mr. Templeton) by a careful inſpection of the operations of nature, is the hand of man enabled to collect the productions of diſtant countries around his home, cover the arid heath with waving green, and make the lonely wilderneſs aſſume a pleaſing gloom."

(To be continued.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THIS learned body has beſtowed on Count RUMFORD the firſt medal awarded from a fund provided by the Count himſelf for diſcoveries on the nature and properties of heat.

The Copley-medal has been adjudged to Dr. WOOLASTON, by whom the Bakerian Lecture for the preſent year was delivered on the 11th of November; the ſubject was Horizontal Refraction.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS MARTIN'S (CLERKENWELL) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* ART *of* TANNING *and* DRESSING HIDES.

THIS invention conſiſts in placing a boiler of convenient ſize, near a reſervoir of water, with a pipe near the edge of the boiler to convey hot water into a vat intended to regulate the warmth of the water, and which is placed rather higher than the vats which contain the raw-goods, and thoſe working out the limes; ſo that the firſt may empty itſelf into a ſecond and third vat, or into as many as may be deemed neceſſary. Theſe vats are made with falſe bottoms, for the reception of the ſand, blood, filth, &c. collected by the pelts in the ſlaughter-houſes and markets, and which will, by the application of water rather warmer than blood-heat, be more readily ſeparated from the ſkins, and will ſink under the falſe bottoms, whence it may be conveyed into a ſewer by pulling out a plug from the real bottom.

The application of warm water will revive dried hides, and expedite the proceſs of tanning or dreſſing, by expanding the pores for the reception of the ooze, alum-liquor, &c. When the hides are perfectly clean, they are to be limed; and, when the hair is taken off, they muſt be cleaned from the lime with warm water.

Mr. Martin gives a very particular and accurate deſcription of his method of conſtructing his vats; of what materials they are made; and of the nature of the ground on which they are to reſt. He then deſcribes the nature of the planks to be uſed in paſſing from one vat to another; the neceſſity of frequently removing and handling the goods, without impeding the circulation of the ooze; and how the ooze is to be removed from one vat to another, by means of pumps or jets. The neceſſary pumps may be wrought by men, or by a bark-mill commonly turned by horſes, or by a boiler, the ſteam of which may be employed to grind the bark and work the pumps; and the fire for this purpoſe will prove of great utility in drying the new bark, and making it grind well, and in drying the old exhauſted bark for burning; alſo, for drying the leather, hair, wool, glue pieces, &c.

Obſervations.—The great and leading principle of this invention ſeems to conſiſt in the accurate cleanſing the ſkins; and, on that account the hides of cattle which die a natural death, are, by this method, ſaid to be nearly as good as thoſe which are manufactured from ſlaughtered animals, while thoſe which are dreſſed in the common way are denominated caſualty-hides, from their very great inferiority.

From many experiments made by the Patentee

Patentee, he finds, that as good leather may be made by this mode of tanning from ſhavings, ſaw-duſt, and chips, containing the tanning principle, particularly of oak, as from bark.—See an account of another Patent, in which ſaw-duſt is uſed inſtead of bark, page 70 of this volume of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. JOSEPH WEEKES's (PLYMTON) *for a* MACHINE *to* GRIND BARK *and other* SUBSTANCES.

This machine is, we are informed, calculated to produce the article of bark in the beſt poſſible ſtate for tanners, ſufficiently ſoft and ſmall, with none of that fine duſt cauſed by friction, ſo prejudicial to the proceſs of tanning; and the whole expence of a machine, which will laſt for a great number of years, may be ſaved by the grinding of about one hundred tons of bark, without taking into conſideration the riſque and expence of drying bark by fire, which is never recurred to by thoſe who make uſe of this machine.

The mills may be made of any ſize, and grind any quantity of bark, by applying an adequate power: and they may be worked by water, wind, ſteam, horſes, or even by manual labour.

This patent extends to grinding any other ſubſtance beſides bark, and to an apparatus for raiſing liquors, and conveying them from one place, veſſel, or vat, to another; ſo that no man is obliged to dip or pump the liquor, or handle the leather, as has hitherto been done.

It may be applied to any tan-yard already planted; to breweries; and to many other uſeful purpoſes.

MR. WYATT's (NEW BRIDGE-STREET) *for his* INVENTION *of certain* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* APPARATUS *for, and mode of* DISTILLERY, DRYING COFFEE, *and* SUGAR.

The improvements in diſtilling conſiſt, firſt, in applying ſteam to produce the heat required for diſtillation, and adapting an apparatus for that ſpecific purpoſe; and, ſecondly, in varying the conſtruction and diſpoſition of common ſtills, when fire alone is to be employed.

In the proceſs of diſtillation, ſteam is conveyed through proper tubes, either into the matter intended for diſtillation, or through it, or wholly or partially round, or beneath it, and in contact with the external ſubſtance of the ſtill or veſſel in which the matter is contained, or in any of thoſe methods combined: that of introducing the ſteam wholly and totally into the body of the liquid to be diſtilled, ſo as to be mingled therewith, being the moſt effectual and advantageous.

The liquid being thus heated by the action or contact of ſteam, the ſubſequent parts of the proceſs proceed in the ſame way as a common diſtillation over a fire.

The parts eſſential to the ſyſtem of diſtillation by ſteam may be omitted, and then the apparatus will be applicable to the common mode of diſtillery by fire alone, which conſtitutes the ſecond part of the improvement, and conſiſts in making the roof of the ſtill a medium of condenſation, and applying a channel beneath that roof to conduct the liquid ariſing from the condenſation into the ultimate condenſer.

The mode of drying coffee and ſugar conſiſts in expoſing thoſe ſubſtances to the action of air, raiſed to a neceſſary degree of heat, by paſſing over, or in contact with, a body of heated ſteam. If, therefore, any receptacle, admitting and diſcharging occaſionally the external air, be allotted for drying coffee and ſugar, and that receptacle heated by the acceſs of ſteam, ſo that none of the ſteam ſhall come in contact with either of thoſe ſubſtances; that conſtruction of an apparatus will produce the effect deſcribed, and is claimed by Mr. Wyatt as his invention.

This apparatus may be applied to the drying of other ſubſtances, ſuch as grain, gunpowder, &c.

MR. ROBERT FRYER's (HALIFAX) *for a* METHOD *of* MANUFACTURING, CUTTING, DRESSING, DYING, *and* FINISHING *of* CLOTH, *the* WARP *whereof is compoſed of* SILK, COTTON, WOOLLEN, WORSTED, *or* LINEN-YARN, *and the* WEFT *of* SHEEP's *or* LAMB's WOOL.

This new method of manufacturing cloth, &c. conſiſts, firſt, in carding, rowing, and ſpinning in the common method. Secondly, after the weft is manufactured, it is wove into a warp or warps, by cauſing the weft or woof to float or paſs over two or three or more threads of the warp, for going under, or being attached to the cloth only by one or more threads of the warp, which cauſes it to form a roll or figure on the face of the cloth. Thirdly, the cloth ſo manufactured is then to be cut with a knife, or other inſtrument, by introducing it under the roll or figure, and running it along with the hand, or by a machine, which cuts that part of the weft which is left above ſuch roll or figure, or aſloat in the figure, and thereby produces a fine rich cover upon the face of the

the cloth. Fourthly, the cloth is then to singed by means of a red hot cylinder, instead of being cropped or sheered; which method of finishing woollen cloth so manufactured, the Patentee claims as a new invention, and never practised before by any other person.

The cloth is then to be scoured in soapsuds or lye, or any other alkaline solution fit for the purpose, and afterwards boiled a few hours in clean water, when it is fit for dying and finishing according to the discretion of the manufacturer.

MR. JAMES TATE'S (TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD) *for* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* CONSTRUCTION *of* WHEEL-CARRIAGES.

Mr. Tate's invention appears to be an admirable method of diminishing the the effects of friction. The whole weight of the carriage is made to rest on two or more new-invented friction-wheels; by the action of which the whole axletree is made to turn round, as well as the wheels on the axle. The friction-wheels are made something in the form of inverted cones; they are fitted up with cups to contain a certain quantity of oil; turn upon centers; and revolve only once during three revolutions of the carriage-wheels; by which means the friction, which encreases with the velocity, will be always kept to a very moderate degree.

Mr. Tate, from various experiments, is confident, that, by his plan, one horse will be able to do as much work as four in the common mode.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

The Lord of the Vineyard—The Death of Sapphira. Painted by R. Opie, R A The Adoration of the Shepherds. Painted by R. Westall, R.A.

THESE are three copies from pictures that were in Macklin's Gallery, engraved in mezzotinto by H. Gilbank. That from Westall is the largest, and is an admirable copy of the original picture. From the size it is evidently intended for a centre to the other two, in which Opie's manner is admirably transferred to the copper.

Benjamin Count of Rumford. Painted, engraved, and published, by J. R. Smith.

This, like most of Mr. Smith's portraits, bears a very striking resemblance to the original, and is a very fine and forcible print.

The Nursery, with Britannia reposing in Peace. Gilray del. et sculp.

The artist, with that broad humour which he in so eminent a degree possesses, has here represented Britannia asleep in a cradle, covered with her shield and spear—Mr. Addington rocking the cradle, and Mr. Fox making pap—but, of the spirit which pervades the designs and etchings of Mr. Gilray, description gives a very inadequate idea. To feel their force, it is necessary to see them.

Citizen Volpone's first Introduction at Paris. Gilray.

This, also, is a very spirited and whimsical burlesque. The figure he has given of Mrs. Fox making a profound curtesy bears a strong resemblance to the outlines of a pigeon-pye, if the pigeon's head, instead of its feet, were stuck out at the top. It is irresistibly laughable.

Mr. Ackermann, of the Strand, has just published two pair of elegant medallions, engraved in a highly finished style, by Agar, from designs made by Burney. The first piece represents

Sophonisba receiving her Nuptial Present from Massinissa, and Scipio restoring to Allucius the Celtiberian Princess, to whom he was betrothed. Price 6s. plain, and 14s. coloured.

The Second, The Sybylline Oracles brought to Tarquin, and Brutus offering the Staff to Apollo, when consulting the Oracle with the Tarquins. Price 10s. plain, and 21s. coloured.

It is not more than half a century since the ornaments upon our chimney-pieces consisted of a cross-legged, bloated, and dropsical, Chinese *jos*, supported by two mandarin figures, who, to look more *naturally*, were represented shaking with the palsy, and generally attended by a little troop of *hydras*, *monsters*, and *chimeras dire*, the whole calculated to engender nauseous ideas, and excite horrible emotions. The hangings of our rooms, and engraved ornaments for our fire-screens or other furniture, were in the same delectable taste, and made up of bridges without water, pagodas and temples without ground to support them, floating islands

islands peopled by flying fiery dragons, and birds with tails forty times as long as their bodies. This tasteless grotesque creation of a crazed imagination was universally admitted and admired, until the introduction of the elegant forms brought from Herculaneum by Sir William Hamilton, which, being copied by Mr. Wedgewood, gave a Grecian turn to our ornaments, and a new form to our furniture. Upon this model Mr. Burney has formed the above designs; and they are elegant, classical, and correct compositions, engraved in a delicate and pleasing style.

It is not very long since Sir William Beechey painted a very characteristic and spirited portrait of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, which is thought a remarkably strong likeness. The picture was painted for Lord Wodehouse, and is now engraving in stroke, in a very capital style, by Mr. James Parker, for Messrs. Boydell, and will be published in about four or five weeks. The publishers take the names of such gentlemen as wish to ensure good impressions of the plates, but they do not take any deposit-money.

Naval Architecture—A Representation of the Transit, (a Vessel constructed by Richard Hull Gower, Esq.) in Two Points of View, from a Picture painted by T. Whitcombe, engraved by J. Peakes.

The many points in which this vessel is superior to those built on the common construction render it extremely interesting to the amateurs of ship-building. The gentleman who invented it, being impressed with the idea, that the weight and involved nature of a ship's rigging was incompatible with ease, velocity, and economy, has here endeavoured to construct a vessel on a system which removes these inconveniences, and combines many material advantages. Among others, it sails fast with a less proportion of canvass; requires less weight of cordage and lighter masts, which materially reduces the labour of working her. She is under great command of her helm, less subject to sternway, and performs every necessary manœuvre in a superior manner. The sails are easily reduced, and seldom require going aloft, and, being generally small, are not so liable to be split and torn by the force of the wind. The masts do not depend upon each other or upon the bowsprit for support, which renders the vessel less liable to be dismasted, for one mast may fall without doing any particular injury to the rest. We have not room to enumerate many more advantages, and shall only add, that the design gives a very good idea of the vessel, and is also picturesque, and extremely well engraved.

The Transit is now in the merchant-service, on a voyage to Constantinople, and the ports in the Mediterranean Sea, commanded by Captain Muirhead.

Psyche and Love. F. Gerard pinxt. J. Godefroy sculpt.

A large French modern print, and a good enough specimen of the present *gusto* of the French artists; it is of course two naked figures, but conceived in a style so local, vapid, and cold blooded, that from a subject which to an elegant imagination would afford the finest scope for beauty and luxuriance, it has been laboured into a dry, meagre, high-finished performance. If the delineator copied his Cupid from nature, we should suppose, from the proportions of the figure, he had a Dutch model. The engraving is in chalk, and seems a fair and correct copy of the original.

Raphael. C. C. Schultze, Dresden, sculp.

This is a Madonna in Heaven, surrounded by saints and angels; it is large, and may, on the whole, be denominated a fine print. It is engraved in the line manner; and the principal fault is, that the lines are too polished and steely, which to a print gives a glare similar to that which we sometimes see in modern pictures, that are gaudy without being splendid.

A small Copy from the last Supper, painted by Leonardo da Vinci, engraved by Franciscus Rainaldi.

We have denominated this a small print, as compared with the celebrated engraving by Raphael Morghen, which has been noticed in more than one of our preceding retrospects. From that very fine print this must be considered as a copy, and it is a laborious, correct, and good copy. As the original picture, in the refectory at Milan, has been some years since painted over, we are gratified to see another good engraving from so admirable a performance, at a moderate price.

Sculpture.—The monument dedicated to the memory of Captain Richard Rundle Burgess, who so nobly lost his life in the service of his country, was opened to public inspection, in St. Paul's Cathedral, the middle of last October.

Mr. Banks was the architect; and the monument, which is allegorical, exhibits the Captain receiving a sword from Vic-

tory, who appears deſcending to diſtinguiſh the hero. Around the ſarcophagus are the ſymbols of Captivity and Defeat, the former bending in ſubmiſſion, the latter retiring with ſhame. The allegory is as well conceived as ſuch ſubjects uſually are. The trophies and decorations are appropriate, and the whole is in a good ſtyle. The following is the inſcription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of RICHARD RUNDLE BURGESS, Eſq.
Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Ardent,
who fell in the 41ſt Year of Age, while bravely ſupporting the Honour of the Britiſh Flag, in a daring and ſucceſsful Attempt to break the Enemy's Line, near Camperdown, on the 11th of October, 1797."

MISS LINWOOD's matchleſs Exhibition of her own Pictures in Worſted, will be cloſed in the enſuing month. Thoſe perſons who have not ſeen it will of courſe avail themſelves of the ſhort remaining period to viſit it, and by doing honour to their own taſte contribute ſtill further to the liberal patronage with which this highly ingenious lady has been favoured. Such an Exhibition will rarely grace again the Britiſh metropolis.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. GODWIN's Life and Times of Chaucer will not make its appearance till the end of February.

Dr. CURRIE has in the preſs a third edition of his Medical Reports, with additions.

A LAW JOURNAL, to be continued *Monthly*, on the ſame active and practical plan as the Medical and Phyſical Journal, will be ſtarted on the Firſt of March, under the direction of JOHN MORGAN, Eſq. a veteran at the Bar, and Recorder of Maidſtone, and of THOMAS WALTER WILLIAMS, Eſq. author of the Juſtice of the Peace, and of other valuable works.—It is to conſiſt, 1. Of *Reports*; 2. Of *Valuable Tracts and Communications*; 3. Of *Reviews of Law Books*; and 4. of *Commentaries upon all new Statutes*. Such materials, put together with the ability that may be expected from the editors, will render the projected Journal indiſpenſable to the office and library of every profeſſor of the law in the united kingdom.

A work, in two volumes, upon the ſame plan, and in the ſame ſpirit, as *the Walpoliana*, will ſpeedily make its appearance, under the title of ADDISONIANA. It will conſiſt of curious anecdotes and facts connected with the literary life of Addiſon, with his times and contemporaries; and, like its companion, the *Walpoliana*, will contain much original matter. *Addiſoniana* will be followed by *Miltoniana*, *Swiftiana* and *Wilkeſiana* on the ſame plan.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of Rotherham, and the Rev. Mr. PARSONS, of Leeds, are now printing, on a new and beautiful type, in ten volumes, royal octavo, the whole works of the celebrated and excellent Dr. Doddridge.

Mr. BURDEN, a literary gentleman of Northumberland, has now in the preſs, and will ſpeedily publiſh, an octavo volume of eſſays, entitled "*Materials for Thinking.*"

On the laſt day of this month Mr. MACARTNEY will commence a Courſe of Lectures in the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, on the Anatomy of Animals and Vegetables; from which will be deduced the general doctrines of Phyſiology, or the laws of organized Matter.

A ſmall volume of Poems will ſhortly appear, containing an Eſſay on War, in blank verſe, and Hanington Green, &c. in rhyme, written by Mr. NATHANIEL BLOOMFIELD, brother to the author of the Farmer's Boy.

Mr. BISSETT, of the Muſeum at Birmingham, proceeds in his novel deſign of a General Directory, with great ſpirit and taſte. The ſixth number has juſt made its appearance, and it is rather ſuperior in execution to the preceding.

Mr. WRANGHAM's Charity Sermon, preached laſt ſummer at Scarbro', will ſhortly make its appearance.

A LADY, whoſe mind has been particularly devoted to the ſtudy of education, and whoſe labours on that ſubject have been favourably received by the public, has it in contemplation to aſſume the ſole care and education of four or five female children

of

of very *early* age, who have been bereft of *both* parents, and whose guardians are unable to afford them a more eligible asylum. The proposer of this plan, being possessed of a competent independence, is influenced by no view of profit, *however trivial*, but merely by a desire to indulge her taste for the society and instruction of children, in the selection of pupils whose natural circumstances afford her the fairest prospect of reward by their intellectual improvement, and by a friendship little inferior, either in kind, degree, or duration, to filial affection. The mode of education would be founded neither on the principles of that species of philosophy, which, whilst it professes to strengthen the mind, may justly be suspected of a tendency to harden the heart; nor on the fashionable refinements of female education, which substitutes sentiment for reason, and delicacy for purity. At the same time the accomplishments so often requisite to supply the want of female employments, such as music, drawing, &c. would not be neglected, and might for some years be pursued without the additional expence of masters.—Until a sufficient number of applications (addressed to Mr. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-yard) shall have been received, it will be impossible to answer any of them; as the rank and fortune of the proposed pupils must determine the mode, and consequently the expence, of the intended establishment, the situation of which will be in an airy and pleasant situation in the country.

Mr. GOODACRE, master of a seminary in Nottingham, will publish, in a few weeks, a System of Arithmetic, particularly adapted to large schools; containing a numerous selection of examples in the most useful rules, on subjects calculated to amuse young persons, and impart some knowledge of the affairs of active life. The whole is arranged in a new manner, according to the nature of the subjects, and with a design to establish a regular climax from rule to rule.

The Rev. Mr. GREATHEED, of Newport Pagnel, has, in considerable forwardness a General History of Missions, in which he is assisted by Mr. BURDER, of Coventry. The work is expected to make three or four volumes in octavo; and the first will be ready for delivery early in the spring.

The Rev. JOHN SIMPSON has in the press a small Tract upon the Impropriety of the present Method of Teaching Christian Theology.

A new edition, with additions, of the "Picture of Christian Philosophy" will speedily appear.

Mr. KNIGHT, in an Essay on the destructive Effects of the Aphis and Blights on Fruit-trees, observes, that he has frequently found, that trees newly transplanted have totally escaped its attacks, when every other tree of the same kind of fruit, grown in the same situation, have been nearly destroyed. He strongly recommends digging up peach and nectarine-trees once in every five or six years, which are then to be re-planted with fresh mould: by this method, a larger quantity of fruit of a superior kind will be obtained. The aphis is readily destroyed on wall-trees, by covering them with a sheet of canvas, and introducing under it the smoke of tobacco. This must be repeated twice or thrice, at the intervals of four or five days. Those effects which are usually denominated blights, are ascribed, by Mr. Knight, to an excess of heat or cold. "The careful gardener (says he) often covers his trees with mats, and, by almost totally depriving the tree of light, creates that blight which he is anxious to exclude."

Mr. EZEKIEL WALKER's cheap method of producing light, noticed in our last (p. 434.), consists in using candles of ten to the pound, which are to be set in a candlestick so placed, as to form an angle of 30°, with the perpendicular. The advantages are, that candles so placed—1. Require no snuffing—2. They give light of an uniform intensity, without the least smoke—and, 3. The steadiness of the light is supposed to be of great advantage to the eyes.

Dr. YOUNG has invented a new apparatus for exhibiting the colours of thin plates, by means of the solar microscope.

M. ALDINI, Professor at the Institute of Bologna, and nephew of the celebrated Galvani, has visited this metropolis, and given an accurate account of his experiments and discoveries to the Royal Society, before whom the same was read on the 25th ult. By the various experiments exhibited by this gentleman, both at London and Oxford, he has established the fact, that Galvanism is animal electricity, not merely passive, but probably performing the most important functions in the animal economy. A series of experiments made by this learned Professor shews the eminent and superior power of Galvanism, beyond that of any other stimulant in nature; and it is hoped that it may be ap-

plied for the benefit of mankind in disorders of the head, and in apoplexies. Galvanism has been successfully applied in melancholic insanity. Two persons have been cured by it at Bologna.

Dr. Bostock, of Liverpool, has analyzed saline substance which is frequently found on the inside of walls of new houses, and finds it to be the sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salt, in a moist perfectly pure state.

The Rev. T. D. Foserbrooke is said to have invented a method, without altering the present form or construction of vessels, of saving the whole, or the greatest part, of the lives of the crew, in case of shipwreck.

The Planet of Olbers, on the 4th of February, 1803, at midnight, will have 267° 41′ right ascension, and 5° 38′ north declination.

The vaccine-inoculation has been successfully introduced at Bassora, Bagdad, and several other places in the East. At Bassora, the British Consul set the first example, by causing his own son to be inoculated by Dr. Milne, physician to the factory: in the course of a few weeks, the operation had been successfully performed on upwards of forty subjects.

The wretched state of literature, and the contemptible support which it receives in America, is strikingly exemplified by the following advertisement, which we insert at length, as a literary curiosity. Our own intelligent country would have warranted a London bookseller in the publication of as many folios as this American offers of octavos, and without any parade or previous subscription; and we can state as a fact within our own knowledge, that a publisher in London offered two thousand pounds for these very papers, with an intention to print the work in London, and bring it before the public in a regular and respectable manner, in two handsome quartos, and in a way worthy of the great man who is the subject of it:—

"LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

The subscriber, having purchased of the Honourable Bushrod Washington the copy-right of the History of the late Gen. George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Armies of North America, during the war which effected the independence of our country, and first President of the United States, has it now in his power to offer to the public the following proposals for publishing it by subscription.

The work will be faithfully composed under the inspection of Judge Washington himself, principally from the original papers bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On its correctness the most entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illustrious Citizen necessarily comprises so large and interesting a portion of the History of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the people who were conducted, under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the Life of General Washington, of the settlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the British Colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press. Bond, with security, has been given that it shall be published.

Conditions.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country, from an original painting by the celebrated Stuart.

The price to subscribers will be three dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing: this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the war; these to be published in a volume by themselves, and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

*** The names of subscribers to be published.

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages, an union can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and inclosing the requisite advance money.

The publisher, intending to visit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpose

purpose of obtaining subscribers, declines, at present, employing agents for that purpose. Subscriptions will be received by himself alone, at No. 36, Market-street, Philadelphia.

Orders from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

*** All letters must have the postage paid.

C. P. WAYNE."

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1802.

We understand an arrangement has been made, by means of which the volumes will be re-published in London, at half a guinea each, as fast as they appear in America.

FABRE, an eminent French engineer, has proposed a plan for employing the water of the River Vernon to form some canals, the principal of which will serve to facilitate the conveyance of timber and military and naval stores to Toulon, and the others to irrigate the western part of the Department of the Var.

From an enumeration made towards the close of last year, it appeared that Cadiz then contained 57,837 inhabitants, of whom 2823 were foreigners. Of the foreigners, 1600 were Italians, 700 Frenchmen, and 120 Germans. Among the whole number of inhabitants, there were 256 of from eighty to ninety, and twenty-eight of from ninety to 100 years of age. In 1786, Cadiz contained 72,000 inhabitants.

The celebrated KOTZEBUE resides, during the present winter, at Berlin, where he is much esteemed and honoured, and frequently is the guest of the princes. His last heroical drama, the *Siege of Naumburg by the Hussites*, attracts such crowds every week to the large new theatre at Berlin, that many hundreds are obliged to return without getting admission. It is founded on an interesting historical fact:—When in 1432, Naumburg was besieged by the Hussites, the young children of the citizens were sent into the enemy's camp to implore their mercy; and the deliverance of the town, in consequence, is commemorated there, and in the neighbourhood, by an annual cherry-feast; at the last return of which, the inhabitants testified their thanks to the poet in a most friendly and appropriate manner. There are a number of most affecting scenes in this drama, which drew tears from every eye, in particular, in the struggle between patriotism and maternal affection, when the mothers are taking leave of their children; their appearance in the enemy's camp; and their safe return to their parents. The effect is heightened by the happy effect of choruses, composed by REICHARD and SHUTZ. Kotzebue has likewise published a *Dramatical Almanack*, containing six small dramatical pieces, for the most part in verse, and well adapted for exhibition in private theatres, or by family-circles: coloured prints are prefixed, representing the principal character of every one of these little plays. In a few days after its appearance in Berlin, 4000 copies were sold. One was presented to the Royal Family at Potsdam, and they immediately resolved to act one of the pieces themselves, viz. *Octavia*, which was accordingly done the same evening. To M. DE MASSON'S pasquinade against him, intitled *Lettres sur M. de Kotzebue*, he has published a spirited reply, in German and French: the title of the French work is, *Reponse courte et honnête à un gros Libelle malhonnête de M. de Masson*, Berlin, 1802.

The learned Baron DALBERG has published a German Translation of Sir William Jones's Discourse on the Music of the Indians, in the third volume of the Asiatic Researches, with a number of illustrative notes and additions, so that the whole now forms a work, which will be highly interesting, not only to the musician, but likewise to every investigator of the history of man. Besides the fifty-one Indian and Oriental airs published at Calcutta in 1789, by Mr. Bird, and others taken from Sir William Ouseley's Oriental Collections, Baron Dalberg has given us twenty-six engravings from a series of mythological paintings, relative to Music, mentioned by Sir William Jones, and copied, some years ago at London, with the permission of the proprietor, R. Johnson, Esq. formerly one of the judges in Bengal.

Citizen DARGELAS has lately presented to the Society of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts, of Bourdeaux, the description of two insects not mentioned in Fabricius, and the other entomologists, and which he has found in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux. He calls the one *Carabus Cancellatus*, and the other *Scarabæus Burdigalensis*. Here follows the technical description which Citizen Dargelas gives of these two insects:—*Carabus Cancellatus*: *Carabus alatus, ater, nitidus, thorace planiusculo, elytris striatis punctatis, spatio interjecto punctis impressis.* Length seven lines, breadth three lines. *Scarabæus Burdigalensis. Scutellatus, ater, thorace inermi, capite*

pite tuberculato, elytris teſtaceis, faſcia media nigra. Length five lines, breadth four.

Citizen CLAVIER will ſhortly publiſh a French Tranſlation of Herodotus. BARBIE DU BOCAGE, who drew the Maps for Barthelemy's Anacharſis, has undertaken the geographical part of the work. He has already collected excellent materials for the plans and maps that are to accompany the text.

In the third number of *Deſcription des Raretés Typographiques*, &c. or, Deſcription of Typographical Rarities, &c. Citizen FISCHER, of Mentz, continues to publiſh the reſults of the Bibliographical Reſearches, on which he has been ſucceſſively employed for ſome years paſt, and of which ſome notice has been already taken in this journal. In the firſt Memoir he endeavours to reſolve the grand queſtion relative to the firſt Latin Bible of Mentz, on which ſo much already has been written, and which ſo many amateurs have pretended to have in their poſſeſſion. In the ſecond Memoir, C. Fiſcher continues his Obſervations on the Difference of the Types employed by the firſt Preſſes of Mentz; and, to throw more perſpicuity and preciſion into the ſame, he eſtabliſhes claſſes and orders among theſe types, under which he arranges the different works which have been hitherto a ſubject of conteſtation for bibliographers. Theſe reſearches, which come down to the year 1480, C. Fiſcher propoſes to extend to the year 1520. This method of fixing characters, by which every one claſs of types differs from the other, cannot but throw much light on a matter ſo very obſcure hitherto. In the ſecond ſection, Citizen Fiſcher deſcribes nineteen curious monuments of typography: firſt thoſe which iſſued from the preſſes of Guttemburg; afterwards ſome rare impreſſions at Mayence, from the preſſes of Fauſt and of Schoeffer; and, laſtly, he gives the deſcription of a German Almanack, for the year 1483, printed on a folio ſheet; and likewiſe that of a rare impreſſion, which appeared at Rome, and which Citizen Fiſcher now has in his poſſeſſion. This work is intitled: "*Oratio Enee Silui, epi Senenſis: coram Calixto Papa tertio, de obedientia Frederici tertii imperatoris,*" *M.CCCC.LV.* in 4to. Citizen Fiſcher preſumes that this diſcourſe came from the preſſes of Pannary and of Sweinheim. He conſiders this exemplar or copy as a firſt edition, and he thinks that it has never been reprinted ſince, neither ſeparately, nor in the works of Æneas Silvius. If further reſearches ſhould confirm him in this opinion, he purpoſes to give, in the ſequel of the work here announced, the deſcription of that edition. And, laſtly, in the laſt ſection, Citizen Fiſcher makes us acquainted with certain rare manuſcripts: the firſt is a church book, written by means of letters pierced in metal laminæ or plates, ſuch as are ſold on the Pont Neuf at Paris; a very ancient manuſcript in German, intitled *Die Bibel der alten und neuen Ehe*; that is to ſay, the Bible of the Ancient and of the New Marriage. This manuſcript is adorned with many paintings, the ſubjects of which are taken from the Bible, and which Citizen Fiſcher deſcribes in their order. The engravings with which this volume is enriched contain fac-ſimiles of the characters of the Latin Bible of John Guttenburg, others of his Donatus, the capitals of thoſe two works, and thoſe made uſe of by Albert Pfiſter, at Bamberg; and, laſtly, of the characters written acroſs metal plates pierced through. Theſe engravings of the characters are executed by Madame SCHALCK, at Mayence, whoſe talents have been long known, and held in eſteem.

Citizen DEGOUVAIN has ſhewn, as the reſult of many experiments, that the efficacy of aromatic vinegar depends much more on its acid nature, than on the aromatic ſubſtances with which it is accompanied. He has manufactured ſome, which, to be ſaturated, required from 130 to 140 parts of potaſh, in a thouſand; whereas the ſtrongeſt before known abſorbs only 114. Good wine, combined with oxygen, is found, by this ingenious chemiſt, to make the beſt vinegar.

Citizen POTEL has diſcovered, that oxygenated muriatic acid gas may be employed with the greateſt advantage in all caſes of *aſphyxia*. Several rats, which had been found drowned, being placed within the action of ſome of this gas, were ſpeedily reſuſcitated: he repeated the experiment on the ſame rats, and on ſeveral cats, with equal ſucceſs; he even made ſome experiments on himſelf, which were crowned with ſucceſs. The Academy of Dijon has appointed commiſſioners to aſcertain the property of this gas in caſes of apparent ſudden death.

The number of combinations in a newly-invented lock, by M. J. BERARD, is equal to the eightieth power of 2, or nearly 17 millions.

A new

A new gas, composed of hydrogen, carbon, and phosphorus, has been discovered by M. TROMMSDORFF: it is nearly of the same specific gravity as common air; insoluble in water; undergoes no change when mixed with oxygen; it does not act upon the solutions of metallic oxides, which are not reducible by heat; but decomposes the fluid saline compounds, containing gold, silver, or mercury.

Professor PROUST promises to send an account of a new metal that he has lately discovered, in an ore in Hungary. He is not acquainted with its metallic aspect, but it is susceptible of two degrees of oxydation: the solution of its oxyde at the maximum is yellow; at the minimum it is green; when in these two states, it colours glass.

A new edition has been lately published at Strasburg, of the text, with commentaries, &c. of Athenæus Naucratites, the Deipnosophist, a writer of whose life but little is known, as it appears that even in his own time, supposed to be about the year 228 of the Christian æra, his writings were better known than he. Few of the antients have spoken of him. Some, as Ælian and Macrobius, have copied, without naming him. Harpocration and Stephanus of Byzantium, appear to have cited him. Hesychius, and all the other glossators and lexicographers, have necessarily made use of him; but some of them, and amongst others, Eustathius, have only known the abridgment of his works; the author of which, and in what time he lived, is likewise unknown. That abridged work (attributed by some to Hermolaus of Byzantium) is spoken very favourably of by the present Editor, Citizen JEAN SCHWEIGHÆUSER,—(although he blames the Abridger for having so often suppressed the titles of the works, and the names of the writers, mentioned by Athenæus)—who can discover nothing in its style but what may very well accord with the time wherein the Greek language was yet written in its purity. The first printed edition of Athenæus was that of Aldus, which was published at Venice in the year 1514. This edition both the present editor and Casaubon consider as inaccurate, and unworthy of those who had the care of it. Citizen Schweighæuser, however, does justice to the erudition of its editor, Musurus, who has happily, among innumerable audacious alterations, re-established many passages that were altered in the MSS. The second edition was published at Basil, in 1535, under the care of Jean Bedrot, and of Christian Herlin. This was nothing but a re-impression of that of Venice, with a great number of ill-judged corrections, as the MSS. of Aldus certainly afforded better readings. Citizen Schweighæuser does not speak so slightingly of this edition as Casaubon does, who is here accused both of having too much contemned and too servilely copied it.—After these two editions, Athenæus being then in the hands of all the Learned, translations soon appeared of him. The first was that of Noel le Comte, whose labour, says Casaubon, is of little or no utility, although he had the advantage of filling up, by the help of MSS. a considerable *hiatus*, or deficiency, which had remained till his time, in the fifteenth book. About that time a number of learned men, such as Pietro Vettori, Muret, Henry Stephens, collected many curious fragments and various readings of Athenæus, which were published in different works, and are now concealed in the libraries. Turnebus, it seems, undertook an edition of it, of which Casaubon saw the first book. In 1583, the version of Dalechamp, the first considerable labour made upon Athenæus, was printed at Lyons. Although, says Citizen Schweighæuser, he has mistaken in a thousand passages the true sense of his author, yet he merits the highest eulogiums for having first, by an admirable sagacity, surmounted very great difficulties without the helps we now have.—Lastly, the edition of Casaubon appeared in 1597, the original of all those now made use of, and which was followed three years after by his great Commentary. Few works, says the present Editor, are better known, or more frequently cited, among the Learned, than this admirable book. Citizen Schweighæuser does not fail to correct or illustrate a number of important passages, by the conjectures, or explications, that are scattered in a great number of books of criticism or philology that have appeared since Casaubon. But an unappreciable merit of this new edition is its having been revised by two excellent MSS. one of which was almost forgotten; the other appears to have been hitherto altogether unknown. The first contains entire the abridgement of Athenæus; and we not only find in it the passages which different learned men have published separately, but others entirely unpublished. Although it is not more antient than the middle of the fourteenth century, according to the conjecture of M. Schweighæuser; it is, notwithstanding, of great utility, both for the

correction of places wherein the abridgement is a substitute for the lost text, and also to re-establish many passages of the text itself. This MS. has been removed from the library of Sedan, to that of Paris, from whence it was sent to M. Schweighæuser, by order of the Minister of the Interior. The second, and the most important, has been brought from Venice to Paris. It is believed to be of the tenth century, and consequently is more antient than any of the MSS. known to the same author. But what renders it more valuable, is, that it is evidently the original of all those that are now extant. The proofs of this are unquestionable, being the same by which a MS. of Longinus, of the same library, is equally recognized to be an original: that is to say, that all the gaps found in the copies, whether manuscript or printed, correspond exactly with the leaves, or portions of leaves, which are defective in this latter. One reflection which arises respecting the fate of this MS. brought from Italy to France within these last few years, is, that the great revolution which has transported to France so many monuments of the sciences and the arts, will speedily redound to the advantage of both the one and the other. Those *chef d'œuvres* of antient sculpture, and of the modern pencil, which drew artists from all parts to visit them, who were obliged to study them in haste, and to quit them with regret, will now have abundantly more pupils from all quarters than they had at Rome or Florence, in the times of the Popes and of the Medicis. The first and most antient copies, approaching to their primitive purity, not only of Athenæus, but of all the antient authors, were uselessly buried in St. Mark's, or the Vatican, &c. &c. but no sooner are these treasures of Italy in the hands of the French, than they are instantly disseminated throughout the whole learned world, and Italy herself enjoys the gifts that France sheds upon her. The work of Athenæus here alluded to, is an immense compilation, containing a charming collection of anthology, and a number of fragments, not only from the antient poets, but also from the writings of the antient historians, philosophers, grammarians, &c. in all the various departments of criticism, in the sciences, and the arts. The explication, &c. of such an author, demands, consequently, more extensive knowledge than that which is requisite merely to understand well any of the separate classes abovementioned. We learn, from the same source, that M. de la Rochette is revising another famous MS. from which he proposes to publish the Greek Anthology entire; a work hitherto known but very imperfectly.

LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Overture, Marches, Dances, Symphonies, and Songs, in the Tale of Myſtery, a Melo Drame, now performing, with univerſal Applauſe, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. Entirely new, and compoſed by Dr. Buſby, 7s. 6d.

THE diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs with which this ſpecimen of a new ſpecies of drama has been honoured, at once proves the juſt taſte of the town, and the united ſkill by which the experiment has been made. With the intereſt and intrinſic excellence of the piece itſelf, the public are well acquainted; and the ſtrong ſupport it has received from the talents and ſcience of the compoſer, is univerſally acknowledged. We ſhall begin our remarks with the overture, which conſiſts of three movements, and is ſo conſtructed, as powerfully to produce the *chiara oſcura*, to repeatedly place the ear in a ſtate of pleaſing ſuſpence, yet conſtantly gratifying it by the maſterly reſolution of the harmony. The ſubject is new; the ideas in general brilliant; and the paſſages are ſo artfully diſtributed among the various inſtruments, as to beſpeak a profound knowledge of the *orcheſtra*, and a full poſſeſſion of the great ſecret of *effect*. The marches, dances, and ſymphonies, are ſtrikingly original; and in moſt inſtances uncommonly animated, characteriſtic, and beautiful. But the great objects of our notice are the *emblematical* parts of this great and novel effort. Here Dr. Buſby has evinced an acquaintance with ſtage ſituation and ſcenic effect rarely found in the moſt experienced compoſers; eſpecially where, in the firſt act, Franciſco writes his anſwers to Bonavio's queſtions reſpecting himſelf and his family; in the accompaniment to "Romaldi's ſoliloquy of doubt and terror;" in the whole of the fine ſcene where Franciſco and Fiametta enter with a lamp; where Romaldi is tormented by remorſe; where, in the ſecond act, he deplores his wretched ſituation, and takes ſhelter with the Miller; and where Selina teſtifies her joy at the ſight of the Miller's cottage. We are equally pleaſed with the ſong, which the Doctor has publiſhed in *ſcore*, and which we underſtand was deſigned to have been ſung by the Miller on the bridge; but, on account of the unfavourableneſs

vourableneſs of the *ſituation*, was unfortunately obliged to be omitted in the repreſentation. The uncommon ſucceſs of this ingenious enterprize will ſoon, we hope, induce the author and compoſer to favour the town with another treat of the ſame kind.

A Houſe to be Sold. A Muſical Entertainment, in two acts, written by James Cobb, Eſq. and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Overture and Muſic compoſed and compiled by Michael Kelly. 8s.

The muſic of this, generally conſidered, poſſeſſes conſiderable merit. The ſelections are made with judgment, and the original airs are in ſome inſtances highly agreeable. With the duett, "Tell me whither lies my Way;" the ſongs "Pleaſure in varied Meaſures;" and, "The ſweet Lark with his Song" we are particularly pleaſed. The Overture, though it certainly exhibits no very original feature, contains ſome paſſages that give it a claim to our ſeparate notice. The introductory movement uſhers in the ſucceeding ſtrain with good effect; and the employment given to the bugle horn, in the announcement of the ſubject, is well judged. The ſelected part of the muſic is French, and ſerves as a creditable ſpecimen of the ſcience of compoſition in Paris.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute. Compoſed and Dedicated to Miſs Bigland. by J. Mazzinghi, Eſq. 7s. 6d.

Theſe ſonatas are written in Mr. Mazzinghi's uſual ſtyle of excellence. The paſſages are in general novel and ſtriking, and ſo diſpoſed for the finger as to greatly promote its improvement. The ſeveral movements are contraſted with ſuch judgment and ability as to conſiderably heighten the general effect; and the accompaniment, which is printed ſeparately, exhibits all that ſkill and good management for which we have ſo often given this ingenious compoſer our full credit. We can, with perfect juſtice, recommend this work to the notice of all practitioners on the piano-forte.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by J. H. Butler. 2s. 6d.

This ſonata is conceived in a florid ſtyle, and poſſeſſes that kind of execution which cannot fail to be ſerviceable to the piano-forte practitioner. It contains three movements, and the ſecond, which is written in "imitation of the Scotch," is elegantly expreſſive. The ſubject of the concluding *rondo*, though not very ſtriking in itſelf, is worked with conſiderable addreſs; and the whole forms a highly reſpectable production.

The Choice of Neptune, a favourite National Song, ſung by Mr. Incledon. Compoſed by Theodore Smith, Eſq. 1s.

The melody of this ſong opens in *common time*; and, after ten bars, breaks into three-fourths. The ſtyle of the whole is highly analagous to the ſubject of the words, and moſt of the ideas are not only new, but natural and connected: the concluding paſſage is particularly bold and appropriate, and is repeated in chorus with admirable effect.

A new Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with or without the Additional Keys, and an Accompaniment for a Violin, ad libitum. *Compoſed and Dedicated to Miſs Gretton, by Thomas Powell.* 3s.

The variety and taſte Mr. Powell has diſplayed in this ſonata is creditable to his abilities, in piano-forte compoſition. The paſſages, though they do not, perhaps, always ſpring immediately out of each other, are conceived with freedom, flow with eaſe, and, in general, lay well for the band. Of the three movements, of which the piece conſiſts, we are beſt pleaſed with the laſt; though we muſt allow much merit to the ſecond, the ſubject of which is graceful and engaging. The violin accompaniment is printed ſeparately. It beſpeaks a knowledge of the inſtrument, and a mind not unverſed in the grand art of *effect*.

Love and Folly, a favourite Song. Compoſed by S. Weſley, Eſq. 1s.

We are much delighted with this pretty ſportful effort of the imagination. The character is ſtrong and attractive, and an unaffected novelty prevails throughout the melody. We hope the ſale of ſo pleaſing a ſpecimen of Mr. Weſley's taſte in this province of compoſition will encourage him to bring forward many ſimilar productions.

The Favourite Overture to the Grand Serious Pantomime of Loca; or, the Belle Sauvage. Compoſed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by W. Ruſſell. 1s.

Mr. Ruſſell has diſplayed conſiderable ability in this overture. The introductory movement is ably conſtructed, and the "Indian March," by which it is ſucceeded, is appropriate and characteriſtic. The reſumption of the theme in the *major*

is

is well judged, and produces an effect highly advantageous to the compofition.

The Witches. A Glee for Three Voices. Sung at the Ladies' Concerts, the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, &c. &c. The Words ſelected from the firſt Scene of Macbeth, and ſet to Muſic by M. P. King.

Mr. King has exhibited a reſpectable degree of ſcience in this glee; but, at the ſame time, we muſt in candour ſay, we trace a want of that *adroitneſs* in the diſpoſition of the *facts*, which, perhaps, can only reſult from long habit and experience. The baſs paſſage at "When the hurly burly's done" is boldly and characteriſtically conceived; and its repetition, terminating in the flat ſeventh of the key, is maſterly and judicious: nor, indeed, are we leſs pleaſed with the little ſpecimen of *imitation*, when the time changes to *tempo giuſto*, nor with that where the upper and under parts break in upon the tenor in the laſt page.

"The poor little Child of a Tar." A much admired Ballad. The Words written by Thomas George Ingall. The Muſic compoſed by an Amateur. 1s.

We do not find, in this little production, as far as reſpects the muſic, any particular claims to our commendation. The melody is inſipid, common-place, and void of expreſſion; and the baſs awkward and inartificial. Theſe material defects, however, as we conceive, are more the reſult of inexperience than abſolute deſtitution of genius; and we would by no means diſcourage the compoſer from future efforts in this caſt of vocal muſic.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
RHEUMATISMUS	36
Catarrhus et Tuſſis	47
Typhus	5
Hypochondriaſis	9
Hyſteria	15
Scarlatina	18
Dyſpnœa	13
Aſthenia	29
Hœmoptyſis	5
Dyſenteria	6
Cholera	13
Amenorrhœa	29
Menorrhagia	17
Leucorrhœa	12
Epilepſia	10
Aſcites et Anaſarca	22
Angina	5
Paralyſis	13
Morbi Cutanei	33
Morbi Infantiles	45

Rheumatiſm and catarrh are, as it is uſual at this period of the year, the predominating diſorders, and, in conſequence of the exterior circumſtances of the poor, are more particularly ſo in that claſs of ſociety. The poor want, at leaſt, in this metropolis, nearly every thing that is neceſſary to ſupport them under, or to guard them againſt, the almoſt unprecedented viciſſitudes of the preſent ſeaſon*.

Rheumatiſm, eſpecially that which attacks the impoveriſhed conſtitution of the miſerable labourer and mechanic, as it, for the moſt part, ariſes from deficient ſtrength, is, in a large proportion of caſes, not likely to be cured by *bleeding*, or any of the other debilitating remedies. Theſe muſt have a tendency to aggravate the morbid irritability of the frame, and, by this means, not only to increaſe the ſuſceptibility of pain, but likewiſe to produce a chronic continuance of the diſeaſe, a ſtate which is found to be much more obſtinate in its reſiſtance to medical treatment, than the acute paroxyſms of the diſorder.

Bark, ſteel, wine, opium, nouriſhing diet, and flannel, are, beyond all queſtion, the moſt effectual, and perhaps the only, remedies, in the generality of rheumatic affections; at leaſt, when they occur in that rank of patients to which the attention of the Reporter has, by his official ſituation, been more permanently and eſpecially directed.

The fact is, that inflammatory diſeaſes are almoſt become *obſolete*. The bold and energetic practice of Sydenham, which, at his time, was, perhaps, wiſe and judicious, cannot be followed, at the preſent moment, and in the exiſting ſtate and habits of ſociety, without

* See Meteorol. Reports—Monthly Mag.

without producing conſequences the moſt deleterious and deſtructive.

That ſacred reverence for the blood, the vital fluid of the human frame, which has been inculcated by the dictates of ancient and holy writ, and ſanctioned by the fatal reſults of modern medical experience, is as yet not ſufficiently attended to, in the ordinary treatment of diſeaſes. J. REID.

Eaſt-ſtreet, Red Lion-ſquare.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

AINSWORTH, James, New Sleaford, mercer. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court
Alpin, Oliver, Banbury, ſcrivener. (Meyrick, Red Lion ſquare
Andrus, John, Abergavenny, ironmonger. (James, New inn
Baxter John, late of Bombay, now of the Middle Temple, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Burbage, Samuel Fenny, Stratford, innholder. (Giles, Shire lane
Broadbent, John, Mofley, Lancaſter, broker. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Blogg, Wm. Pall Mall, architect, auctioneer, &c. (Mayo and Pearce, Cloak lane
Bentfield, Bacon, Yarmouth, liquor-merchant. (Wilſon and Broad, Union ſtreet, Southwark
Barns, John, Rochford, dealer. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Bowman, John, Water lane, brandy-merchant. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars
Bird, Joſeph, Hounſditch, hatter. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane
Bartlet, John, Frome Selwood, baker. (Rotton, Frome
Bowman, John, John Garford, and Thomas Bowman, Poplar and Limehouſe
Cook, Benjamin, North Audley ſtreet, baker. (Senior, Charles ſtreet, Covent garden
Corbet, Hugh Woodney, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, Temple
Crook, Thomas Obediah, Weybridge, timber-merchant. (Ruſſell, Crown court, Alderſgate ſtreet
Carr, Geo. junior, Friday ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Smith, Hatton garden
Clarke, William, late of Jamaica, now of Arundel ſtreet, Strand, merchant. (Shaws, Tudor ſtreet
Calvert, Francis, Cleveland ſtreet, Pancras, ſtable-keeper. (Trickey, Queen Anne ſtreet
Durand, John Nicolas, Milliman ſtreet, merchant. (Burdon, Andrews court, Holborn
Dunsford, Martin, Tiverton, merchant. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn
Davis, Wm. jun. Bedwerth, ſilkman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Eldridge, Thomas, Old ſtreet, victualler. (
Flower, Thos. and John Cooper, Whitechapel, umbrella-makers. (Collins, Spital ſquare
Fearhead, Elizabeth, Tunſtal, grocer. (Wood, Woodbridge
Fleming, George, Leyland, muſlin-manufacturer. (Elliſ, Curſitor ſtreet
Frankland, Francis, Cheapſide, warehouſeman. (Walker, Coleman ſtreet
Gibſon, John, Wrotham, corn-chandler. (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's inn
Henderſon, David, jun. Bernard ſtreet, Ruſſel ſquare, merchant. (Chippendale, Temple
Holloway, John Peter, ſt. Swithin's lane, wine, ſpirit, and beer-merchant. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars
Hill, James, Newgate ſtreet, linen-draper. (Alderſon, North ſtreet, City road
Holloway, John Peter, and Michael Curtis, London, merchants. (Marſon, Newington, Surrey
Humfrys, Wm. ſenior and junior, Old Fiſh ſtreet, grocers.
Johnſton, Wm. Glin, Bond court, Walbrook, merchant. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, Hatton court, Threadneedle ſtreet
James, John, ſenior, Nottingham, cotton-ſpinner. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn
Jones, John, Princes ſtreet, Spitalfields, agent and underwriter. (Fowell, Eſſex ſtreet
Ketland, James, New City Chambers, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, merchant. (Taylor, Gray's inn
Lewis, Timothy, Newport, Monmouth, coal-merchant. (Rigby, New City Chambers
Lund, Wm. Virginia ſtreet, builder. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter row
Lewis, John, Manchester, joiner. (Kay and Renſhaw. Manchester
Morris, John, Shaddockhurſt, horſe-dealer. (Manley and Lowes, Temple
Maſon, Iſaac, Deptford bridge, upholder. (Maddock and Stevenſon, Lincoln's inn
Newman, Samuel, Finſbury ſquare, merchant. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet
Neave, Thos. and Moſes, Bickton, Fordingbridge, millers, &c. (Harbin and Hooper, Ringwood
Nowell, Nicholas, Fleet ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Smith and Tilſon, St. Paul's Church yard
Payne, Joſeph, Birmingham, upholder. (Taylor, Southampton buildings
Pragnell, John, Whitecroſs ſtreet, ſmith and tool-maker. (Croſs, King ſtreet, Southwark
Parſons, Wm. Ringſwood, cornfactor. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Phillips, James, Totnes, ſhopkeeper. (Alexander, Bedford row
Probert, James, Leadenhall ſtreet, victualler. (Morgan, Bedford row
Ryle, John, Newcaſtle, linen-draper. (Hall, Carey ſtreet
Rider, Thomas, Popham lane, Southampton, innholder. (Williams, Curſitor ſtreet
Rogers, Iſaac, Dover, hoyman. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Roberts, James, Aſhford, ſilverſmith. (Debary and Cops, Temple
Richardſon, Richard Jacob, London ſtreet, merchant, &c. (Jackſon, Walbrook
Sims, Joſeph, Honeycombe and Waſhanger, yeoman. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Stanley, John, Fleet market, brandy-merchant. (Raine and Wrangham, Seething lane
Sealey, Richard, Bruntcliffe, ſpirit-merchant. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn
Suart, Hugh, Knuzden Brook, whitſter (Boardman, Bolton
Stapleton, Thomas, Sheerneſs, ſhopkeeper. (Townſend and Ruſſell, High ſtreet, Borough
Tennifwood, Joſeph, Brampton, Cumberland, linen-draper. (Hodgſon, Clement's inn
Torrane, George, Jermyn ſtreet, merchant. (Lloyd, Clifford's inn
Taylor, Wm. Harwich, ſhip-builder. (Portal, Symond's inn
Tremlett, John, Exeter, draper. (Darke, Princes ſtreet, Bedford row
Taylor, John, Worceſter, draper. (Willis, J. and R. Warnford court
Tunnecliffe, Ralph, Long Stratton, draper. (Brook, Wakefield
Tarn, Wm. Biſhop Wearmouth, painter and glazier. (Atcheſon, Ely place
Whitby, John, Cheſter, corn-factor. (Huxley, Temple
Wigſtead, William, Charing croſs, ſtationer. (Allen, Carliſle ſtreet
Wigzel, Thomas, Bowling green lane, carpenter. (Griffiths, King's Bench Walk, Temple
Warwick, Wm. Red Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, jeweller. Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter row
Williams, Thomas, and Mary Field, Alderſgate ſtreet, packers. (Hurle, Cloak lane
White, John, Old Broad ſtreet, merchant. (Collins, Spital ſquare
Younghusband, Wm. Colcheſter, draper. (Willis, J. and R. Warnford court

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Angus, Joſeph, Strand, carver and gilder, Jan. 22
Ayton, Jabez, Charing Croſs, warehouſeman, Jan. 15
Bodenham, Wm. Shrewsbury, mercer, Dec. 29
Bolton, Geo. Witney, brandy-merchant, Dec. 20
Burford, Rich. Finſbury ſquare, factor, Dec. 18
Beresford, Rich. Alfreton, hoſier, Dec. 22
Bakewell, Rob. Bridges ſtreet, Covent garden, coffee-houſe-keeper, Dec. 21
Biddulph, John, Stafford, cordwainer, Jan. 13
Bevington, Samuel, Cracechurch ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 22
Barker, Jonathan, Thames ſtreet, grocer, Jan. 28
Bracley, Samuel, the younger, Leiceſter, grocer, Jan. 3
Bolingbroke, James Bernard, and Mary Bolingbroke, Norwich, woollen-drapers, Feb. 28
Brasbridge, Joſeph, Fleet ſtreet, ſilverſmith, Jan. 22
Betſon, John, Birmingham, factor, Jan. 5
Burk, Michael, Rofemary lane, ſlopſeller, Jan. 15
Burman, James, Rudderſfield, grocer, Jan. 15
Criſp, Jonathan Tabor, Banbury, clothier, Jan. 15
Clifton, Thomas, Derctend, Birmingham, tallow-chandler, Dec. 7
Calvert, Samuel, Liverpool, innkeeper, Jan. 13
Cowley, John, and Francis Field, Bafinghall ſtreet, factors, Jan.
Cameron, Daniel, Alderſgate ſtreet, jeweller, Jan. 29
Caſtle, Robert, Abingdon, coal-dealer, Jan. 11
Dennis, Beltrand, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, wine-merchant, Dec. 21

Du-

Bulau, Arnaud, Soho ſquare, bookſeller, Jan. 18
Dawſon, James, Liverpool, maſter mariner, Dec. 18
Davies, John, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 5
Duffy, George, Liverpool, woollen-draper, Jan. 25
Ewings, William, and William James, Birmingham, compoſition-ornament manufactory, Jan. 4
Eyre, Benjamin, Hodgſon, Atkinſon, and William Walton, Tokenhouſe yard, merchants, Jan. 22
Eyre, Benjamin, Hodgſon, Atkinſon, and William Walton, Tokenhouſe yard, merchants, a final dividend of the ſeparate eſtate of Benjamin Mills, Jan. 22
Ford, Wm. St. Thomas Apoſtle, Devon, timber-merchant, Dec. 24
Fiſher, John William, Ruſholme, Mancheſter, and John Mangnall, of Bolton, merchants, Jan 24
Fiſher, John William, Mancheſter, and John Mangnall, of Bolton, merchants, to make a ſecond and final dividend of the ſeparate effects of John Wm. Fiſher, Jan. 24
Fiſher, John William Ruſholme, Mancheſter, and John Mangnall, of Bolton, to make a firſt and final dividend of the ſeparate effects of John Mangnall
Green, Samuel, Henry Green, and John Wright Killingley, Nottingham, merchants, Dec. 21
Green, Wm. Swanſea, cheeſemonger, Jan. 20
Gulliver, Henry Saint, Richmond, ſtable-keeper, Jan. 8
Guyer, Rich. Gracechurch ſtreet, hatter, Jan. 25
Hunt, Alexander, Stockport, cotton manufacturer, Dec. 23
Hedley, Jeremiah, Lower Shadwell, Dec. 4
Holland, Thomas, (partner with Benj. Mills) Bedfordbury, woollen-draper, Jan. 22
Hiſcocks, James, of Frome Selwood, clothier, Jan 24
Holmes, Edward, and William Hall, Crosby ſquare, merchants, Jan 17
Jones, Wm. Wolverhampton, brewer, Jan. 4
Ireland, Wm. Nathaniel Calvert, James Oveſend, and Caney Tomlinſon, Lancaſter, merchants, final of the ſeparate eſtate of Wm. Ireland, Jan. 5
Jones, Lewis, Colonade, Grenville ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare, builder and carpenter, Jan. 4
Jowett, James, Rhodes green, Rothwell, York, coal-miner, &c Jan 1
Kirk, Matthias, Mancheſter, and John William Fiſher, Ruſholme, merchants, Jan. 24
Lawton, James, Montagne ſtreet, Spitalfields, Dec. 14
Lonſdale, Nath. and Thomſon, Thomas, Bedford ſtreet, Covent garden, woollen-drapers, Dec. 21
Lathbrooke, Wm. Southampton buildings, wine-merchant, Jan. 14
Linley, Thomas, late of Stipping, near Blackburn, grocer, Dec. 16
Lucas, Nath. and Charles Betke, Pancras lane, merchants, March 1
Lucas, Nath. and Charles Betke, Pancras lane, merchants, of the ſeparate eſtate of Charles Betke, March 1
Meycock, James, Broad ſtreet, St. Giles's, May 21, 1802
Maitland, David, New Bridge ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 28, 1803
Martindale, John, St. James's ſtreet, Weſtminſter, wine-merchant, Nov. 29
Mickleſon, Thos. Lynn, taylor and woollen-draper, Jan. 4
Moxton, Sanſon, Witney, blanket-weaver, Dec. 30
Maſkery, Wm. Lane End, Stafford, mercer, Jan. 11
Mac Knight, Samuel, the younger, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 5
Marriot, John, Uxbridge, ſhopkeeper, Jan. 15
Nevett, Thos. Long Acre, coach-maker, Jan 14
Needham, Betty, Doncaſter, ſacking-manufacturer, Dec. 22
Norton, John, Drury lane, victualler, Dec. 18
Newton, John, Mancheſter, check-manufacturer, Jan. 4
Oneil, Thos. Albion ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 14
Pheips, Rob. Plymouth Dock, hatter, Jan. 11
Parry, John, New Bond ſtreet, woollen-draper, December, 20, 1802
Pierſon, Geo. Cockermouth, woollen-manufacturer, Dec. 21
Parry, John, New Bond ſtreet, woollen-draper, Dec. 29
Pullen, Henry, and Thomas Roberts, Exeter, coal-merchants, Jan. 12
Rogers, James, Blake, Richard, and John Purnell, Briſtol, inſurance-brokers, Dec. 20
Riding, James, Runcorn, merchant, Dec. 16
Rickets, John, Briſtol, toy-maker, Dec. 13
Redhead, Robert, Mark lane, wine-merchant, Feb. 15
Riley, George, Old Bailey, printer, Jan. 28
Roberts, John, Shrewsbury, linen-draper, Dec. 29
Reid, Wm. and Peter Mac Donald, Whitecroſs alley, Moorfields, handkerchief-manufacturers, Jan. 25
Ralfe, Thomas, and John Gauntlett, Leadenhall ſtreet, merchants, Jan. 22
Ricketts, John, Briſtol, toy-maker, Jan. 1
Spender, Wm. Birmingham, grocer, Jan. 7
Sehmoll, Frederic Charles, Briſtol, merchant, Dec. 15
Smith, Edward, Birmingham, hatter, Dec. 15
Serres, John Thomas, Wimpole ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, Dec. 3
Sanders, Edw. Hambledon, blanket-manufacturer, Jan. 28
Schofield, Rich. Great Portland ſtreet, upholder, Jan. 8
Thy, Thos. Penryn, linen-draper, Jan. 8
Turner, John, Mancheſter, dealer and chapman, Jan. 8
Weſt, John, and Thomas Davies, New Bond ſtreet, ſilverſmiths, Jan. 15, 1803
Wrigg, Wm. Mancheſter, liquor-merchant, Dec. 22
Webb, John, Coventry, dyer, Dec 21
Wilmot, Holman, Briſtol, druggiſt, Jan. 20
Wright, Thomas, Eaſington, Bucks, coach-maſter, Jan. 22
Wild, Thomas, of Hulme, in the parish of Mancheſter, brewer, Jan. 4
Young, Thamas, Ripon, grocer, Jan. 8

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In December, 1802.

FRANCE.

THE interior of this country has, ſince the date of our laſt publication, afforded but little which can excite the attention of the politician. The deſigns of Bonaparte we ſuſpect are diſproportioned to his means, and in graſping at too much he will probably loſe what he might poſſeſs with ſafety. The finances of France we have reaſon to believe are in a deplorable ſituation, and more taxes the country cannot bear without more commerce. The commerce is ruined, and to revive it would require a government in which the people could place confidence. It is extraordinary that the ſagacity of Bonaparte ſhould not have diſcovered, that in his proceeding relative to the banks, he was deſtroying public credit, without which commerce cannot be ſupported; and that he was exactly treading in the ſteps which brought the old government to deſtruction. The manner in which the laws are adminiſtered (we muſt again repeat) is ſapping the very foundations of property, as well as of ſocial order; ſince without a good ſyſtem of juriſprudence there is neither ſecurity in property, nor a motive to exertion in the acquiſition of it.

We recollect an abſurd ſpeech made in our own Houſe of Commons by a man of more genius than judgment—"If we cannot make the people dumb we muſt make the ſoldiers deaf." Upon a ſimilar principle the Chief Conſul ſeems to have proceeded in prohibiting the publications of this country. Becauſe WE have the honor to be included in the prohibition we do not ſpeak. But it is a notorious fact, that the government which fears the voice of truth muſt be both weak and wicked. The adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, though not an incorrupt, was yet an able, adminiſtration. He ſeldom proſecuted, but always anſwered, a libel. He had in his pay men equally able, and more prompt than his aſſailants; and the means which government poſſeſſes of circulating information are infinitely ſuperior to any that can be employed by oppoſition. In anſwering therefore the attacks made upon him, he imparted an air of fairneſs and candour

candour to his proceedings, which gave them a popularity they could not have had, if he had satisfied himself with silencing his opponents only by force. The measure is also a weak one, and calculated only to produce a smile of contempt. "Make the people deaf!"—Impossible! knowledge is too much diffused, and there are too many ways open to the spread of intelligence of every kind. It is even more preposterous than in a country where the government has been long settled. The French people have been debauched by a liberty which has extended to licentiousness and anarchy, and is it likely they will submit at once to a contrary extreme? The French are also a people of intrigue, and is it probable that no conspiracy will exist among them? History warrants the assertion, that the more oppressive the government, the more numerous will be the plots against it.

Another instance most powerfully evinces the wretched policy of the first Consul. It ought to have been the strenuous exertion of Bonaparte to reduce, instead of augment, the military establishment. What he has most to fear is the re-action of the army. Peaceful citizens, men with little bond of union among themselves, are with difficulty organized to revolutionary movements. This the Chief Consul has not foreseen, and he has increased the discontents of the people by an attempt to augment the army by the oppressive system of conscriptions. In a word, so unpromising are the resources, and so radically impolitic is the government of France at present, that we shall not be surprised at any intelligence that may be received from it. Another subject which will not contribute to remove the discontents of the French people in the news from

THE WEST INDIES.

An attempt has been made in the paper which is under the controul of the French government to palliate the disasters of St. Domingo. We have reason to believe, however, that our accounts have not been exaggerated. It is indeed ridiculous to fancy that so large a body as the Negroes in that island, with arms in their hands, can be reduced to order by two or three thousand Europeans. The accounts received through the medium of the British islands confirm all that we have previously stated: they add that Madame Leclerc, wife of the General, and sister to the Chief Consul of France, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents; that the latter have been joined by such of the Blacks as the French had conciliated, and taken under their protection; and some accounts even go so far as to say, that Leclerc and the shattered remains of his army had actually reimbarked for Europe.

TURKEY.

Among the political inconsistencies of the present day we have to remark the extraordinary conduct of the Sublime Porte towards this country. It is extraordinary in a high degree, after the obligations conferred by Great Britain upon that empire, that an application for the same privileges to British subjects on the Black sea, as have been conceded to France should have been treated with neglect. The disputes that have unfortunately taken place in Egypt may possibly be the ultimate cause of this coolness. But whatever it may be, it is confidently said that Lord Elgin is recalled from the office of Ambassador, and, in proportion as the British influence declines, that of France is supposed to predominate in this versatile court.

On the 26th of October, the city of Constantinople was materially injured by a violent earthquake. The first reports of the damages, it appears, were exaggerated; the greater part of the houses, however, in the vicinity of the Seraglio, and the houses and mosques in the suburbs of Galata, were destroyed. The Seraglio itself was shaken and considerably damaged. The Grand Signor, and an immense multitude of people took refuge in the mosque of St. Sophia, from a superstitious opinion that it is indestructible. The shocks continued for more than thirty minutes, and followed each other with great rapidity.

SWITZERLAND.

The whole of this republic does not as yet appear to be subjected to the views of France. The Grisons are still in a state of insurrection, and General Serras has entered that country at the head of a body of French troops. The Frickthall is not yet quiet, though it has nominated two deputies to the consulta at Paris. In the mean time, the Helvetic deputies have had several conferences with the commissioners appointed by Bonaparte. The French papers intimate some vague charges respecting the interference of Great Britain, and the mission of Mr. Moore to that country. Mr. Moore is said to be still residing at Constance, surrounded by the disaffected Swiss who have resorted thither. We cannot however think it probable, after the answer which the Swiss patriots received through the me-

dium of Auſtria, that our preſent miniſters have contributed to the fomenting of an inſurrection, which they had no intention to ſupport. Still leſs probable is it, that in the preſent ſtate of things, when ſo little is to be effected by force, and when the only opportunity of acting with energy has been ſuffered to paſs by without any advantage, they would encourage an oppoſition, the failure of which muſt infallibly bring embarraſsment and diſgrace upon themſelves.

GERMANY.

The long diſputed affair of the indemnities does not appear to be as yet completely adjuſted, or at leaſt the details have not been made public. The Grand Duke of Tuſcany, it is reported, is ſtill to receive ſome additional compenſation; and we may conjecture from a ſpeech of the Britiſh miniſter, that even the Statholder is not deſtitute of further expectations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The cloud of myſtery which hung over the relations of this country with foreign powers has been, in ſome meaſure, diſſipated by the debates of the Imperial Parliament. It was opened by his Majeſty in perſon on the 23d of November. The ſpeech from the throne was guarded and cautious, with reſpect to foreign affairs, neither calculated to provoke war, nor yet to give a decided aſſurance of peace. It commenced with a diſplay of the internal proſperity of the country, and expreſſions of gratitude to the Divine Providence for the produce of an abundant harveſt. His Majeſty profeſſes that his ſincere wiſh is to preſerve peace, but adds that he "cannot be indifferent to any material change in the ſtate of Europe;" and therefore is perſuaded that parliament will agree with him in thinking it incumbent on them to adopt thoſe means of ſecurity which are beſt calculated to preſerve peace. He congratulates the Commons on the proſpect that the various branches of the public ſervice may be provided for without any conſiderable addition to the burthens of the people. The ſpeech concludes with remarking the important benefits which have enſued from the union, and recommending to the care of the Parliament the intereſts of commerce, &c.

The addreſs was moved in the Houſe of Lords by Lord Arden, and ſeconded by Lord Nelſon. The Marquis of Abercorn, and the Earl of Carliſle both cenſured miniſters as well on account of the peace, as for their conduct ſince that event. The addreſs however paſſed without a diviſion.

In the Houſe of Commons the addreſs was moved by an Iriſh Member, Mr. Trench, and the motion was ſeconded by Mr. Curzon. Some objections were raiſed againſt adminiſtration by Mr. Cartwright, Sir J. Wrotteſley, and others, but they were of a general nature, and contained no ſpecific charge.

Mr. Fox, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, took a moſt luminous view of the ſtate of European politics, and evinced that his late viſit to France had not been confined to the inſpection of papers, but had extended to men; and that he had viewed that country with the eye of a ſtateſman. It is no inconſiderable ſatisfaction to us to find the ſentiments of that great man exactly correſponding with our own as expreſſed in ſome of our late numbers. The chief object of his ſpeech was to prove, that, ſhould a war be ever neceſſary to check the ambition of France, *this* at leaſt *was not the time*. At preſent he wiſhed to ſee nothing but a war,—a rivalſhip—of commerce, manufactures, and ingenuity, in all which our ſuperiority could not be doubted. He lamented the aggrandizement of France, but repeated his own ſtrong aſſertion, "that France had been made great by the war, and not by the peace." He exhorted miniſters to adhere ſtrictly to the terms of the peace, and whatever might be the intentions of the enemy, to be careful that good faith on our part ſhould be moſt ſtrictly preſerved; and cautioned parliament to beware how they ſuffered the blood of the people to flow, to gratify the ambition of ſome men, or fill the coffers of others.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his uſual frankneſs, ſtated, that he was not ignorant more than other men of the aggrandizement of France, and of its increaſing power; but it muſt be ſomething more than the arguments which he had heard that night that ſhould induce him to think that war *now* would tend to reduce them. War was a certain evil, peace a certain good. He acknowledged his intention of keeping up a large peace eſtabliſhment; and drew a very conſolatory picture of the flouriſhing ſtate of the revenue and commerce of the kingdom.

On the bringing up of the report, Mr. Wilberforce added his ſuffrage, and exerted his eloquence, in favour of the continuance of peace; he contended that the country was earneſt for it, and ſhould miniſters plunge again into hoſtilities they would merit its execration. Gen. Maitland, Sir Francis Burdett, and ſeveral other members of the Whig party, urged the

the ſame argument. Lord Temple profeſſed himſelf friendly to peace, but was deſirous the preſent adminiſtration ſhould be diſmiſſed, in order that their places might be occupied by his friends. On this declaration a very ſevere comment was made by Mr. Fox, and the ridicule of the Houſe was very powerfully excited againſt the noble orator.

On the 1ſt of December, the Secretary at War preſented the army eſtimates. On the ſame day, Sir Philip Stephens moved, that 50,000 men ſhould be granted for the ſea ſervice for the year 1803, including 12,000 marines, which was for the preſent agreed to, the report brought up, and ordered to be taken into conſideration the following day.

On the 2d, the report of the Committee of Supply being read a firſt time, on the firſt reſolution being put, relative to the employment of 50,000 ſeamen, Mr. Thomas Grenville wiſhed to be informed, why Miniſters, if in June laſt they conceived 30,000 ſeamen a ſufficient peace eſtabliſhment, ſhould now require 50,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that if gentlemen looked at the ſituation of Europe and this country, it would be obvious that a large eſtabliſhment was neceſſary. He compared the Britiſh naval force with that of France and Spain, and ſhewed that we were greatly ſuperior. At the cloſe of the war, the whole combined force of all the powers at war with us amounted to only 123 ſail of the line; at the ſame period the force of Great Britain was 192 ſail of the line, 129 frigates, 200 ſloops, and ſmall veſſels of force to the amount of 723.

On the following day the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that, towards raiſing the ſupply of the year, five millions ſhould be raiſed by loan on exchequer bills. This he explained to be in order to fill up a chaſm made by taking thoſe charged in 1801 out of circulation. By this meaſure he would reduce the exchequer bills outſtanding to fourteen millions, and ſave to the public 800,000l. The motion was agreed to without a diviſion. This meaſure was followed, on the 6th, by a ſimilar motion with reſpect to the navy bills. Its object was to take out of the market a certain claſs of thoſe bills, which at preſent bear an intereſt of 8½d, and to re-iſſue them at 6d; by which a ſaving would accrue to the public of 90,000l. per annum.

On the 8th of December, the Secretary at War roſe to move the military eſtabliſhment for the enſuing year. He obſerved, that while every method conſiſtent with honour ſhould be employed for the preſervation of peace, ſtill the country ſhould be prepared to reſiſt any act of aggreſſion. He then noticed the immenſe military eſtabliſhment ſtill kept up in France, amounting, in the whole, to not leſs than 427,910 men; and concluded with propoſing, for the preſent eſtabliſhment of this country, a force amounting to 128,999 men, including 17,000 cavalry, ſix regiments of colour in the Weſt Indies, amounting to 4,158 men, and the foreign corps of Swiſs, &c. eſtimated at 5,530. The total expence he ſtated at four millions.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Wynne oppoſed ſo large an eſtabliſhment, as both unprecedented and unconſtitutional.

Lord Temple approved a large eſtabliſhment, as he aſſerted "the ultimate object of France was the total overthrow and deſtruction of this kingdom." But he deprecated the truſting ſo large a ſupply in the hands of the preſent miniſters. "He approved of the meaſure, but diſapproved of the men." He ſhould be told that he wiſhed miniſters out of their places, but was that any new diſcovery? He confeſſed that he did ſo; and the reaſon was, that Mr. Pitt might be reinſtated.

Mr. Sheridan defended miniſters in a moſt able ſpeech. He ſtated however that he was not one of thoſe, who thought that the character of Bonaparte ought not to be mentioned with frankneſs in that Houſe. He ſpoke in terms of indignation of his conduct towards Swiſſerland, Louiſiana, and St. Domingo. He had ſaid, in fact, though not in words, to the people of France,—"You ſhall be maſters of the world, provided you will be content to be my ſlaves." This was the object of his prayer, to whatever Deity he addreſſed himſelf, whether to Mahomet, Jupiter, or the Goddeſs of Reaſon. He was miſtaken however, in his opinion of the people of England. He might make and caſhier a king of Etruria. He might place Italy in a go-cart, like a ricketty child.—But he could not impoſe on the people of this country.—He could not, like Lord Peter, place ſtale cruſts before them, and perſuade them they were good mutton. During this part of his ſpeech, Mr. Sheridan having received conſiderable applauſe from what he called the *war* party, he obſerved this was the laſt huzza he ſhould hear from

that quarter. He deprecated war. He next noticed the conduct of that party, who confeſſed that they would not go to war for Italy or Swiſſerland, but that they wiſhed for the places of the preſent miniſters. Like the old courtiers they ſeemed to quarrel with the preſent miniſter for the cut of his beard. The head of the war party in the Houſe (Mr. Windham) had avowedly proſecuted the war for the extermination of Jacobiniſm; the power of France was indeed augmented, but ſtill the object of that miniſter had been accompliſhed, for the ſpirit of Jacobiniſm was completely extinguiſhed. Bonaparte, like another Hercules, had ſtifled this Antæus in his fraternal embrace—the rights of man were forgotten—the very term equality was obſolete. He lamented that a noble Lord (Hawkeſbury) had intimated ſomething like diſtruſt of our national ſpirit, and could aſcribe it only to the joy univerſally diffuſed by the reſtoration of peace. It was to be remembered that the late war had always been deemed by thoſe who had no intereſt in promoting it, a war of falſe pretences; religion had ſerved for a pretext whilſt the ſugar iſlands formed the real object of hoſtilities. He had, however, no doubt that this country would be ready to repel inſult, even though it had to ſuſtain the force of France unſupported. He was ſorry there ſhould be even a ſhade of difference in his opinions from thoſe of Mr. Fox. At the preſent criſis, when the fate of Switzerland evinced that no nation, not even an ally, was ſacred from the all-devouring ambition of Bonaparte; when every one who had returned from France ſeemed to have obtained emancipation, it was the duty of every one to bear teſtimony to the manly ſentiment of liberty which had been, and would continue to be, the palladium of Britain, had ſhe had to contend with a world in arms.

Mr. Canning after complimenting the eloquence and patriotiſm of the laſt ſpeaker, vindicated Mr. Pitt from the imputation of interference. Mr. Fox ſaid that he feared leſs for our ſafety than our finances—he approved of a limited peace eſtabliſhment, and thought it better that our debt ſhould be reduced twenty-five millions than that our army ſhould be augmented by twenty thouſand men. The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained that the peace eſtabliſhment propoſed, was no more than was requiſite to render peace permanent.—The reſolution was agreed to.

On the 10th of December Mr. Addington laid before the Committee of Ways and Means the ſtate of the finances; he called the attention of the Houſe to the produce of the ſinking fund, 4,000,000l. which government could not appropriate to uſe without the authority of parliament—he ſtated, that the taxes which had been laid on to defray the intereſt of the loan of 1802, though calculated at only 3,100,000l. had fallen little ſhort of 4,000,000l. that by the arrangements which had been then made, there was a reduction of the unfunded debt of 18,000,000l. for the current year. The extra expences incurred by the augmentation of our peace eſtabliſhment would produce an exceſs in addition, to the exceſs, of 1000,000l. But he was aſſured that the demands of the preſent year would not exceed the half of the preceding. The following are the particulars of the ſupply:

The Committee had voted 50,000 ſeamen for the ſervice of the year.

Incurring an expence of	£4,500,000
Ordinaries and Extraordinaries	1,218,230
Building of Ships —	901,043
Total of the Navy	£6,619,273
Whole amount of Army Extras	2,000,000
Ordnance — —	6,700,000
Miſcellaneous Services, England and Ireland —	1,000,000
Iriſh Grants — —	336,000
Army — —	5,981,000
Total expence of both Countries	£22,636,273
After deducting the 2-17ths, to be provided for Ireland, there remains for England	£20,703,022

The Chancellor then noticed the pleaſure he would have found in reducing the public expences, but, ſince it was impoſſible to reduce the expenditure, it became the part of wiſdom to augment the revenue—he had however the pleaſing conſideration that no new taxes were now neceſſary, he concluded by an aſſurance that our commerce was undiminiſhed, and our reſources, inſtead of being exhauſted, multiplied, in a degree unequalled at any former period. His reſolutions were moved and agreed to.

On the 13th Capt. Markham moved for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing Commiſſioners to enquire into and correct the Abuſes practiſed by Prize Agents on the Officers and Seamen of his Majeſty's Navy.

And on the 15th the Secretary at War announced his intention of bringing in a Bill for regulating the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Married.] At St. Martin's in the Fields, J. Collier, eſq. to Miſs Sykes.

Alſo, the Hon. Reg. Cocks, youngeſt ſon of Lord Somers, to Miſs A. Cocks.

A. Maclaurin, eſq. to Miſs M. Maclaurie.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, J. Whitney, eſq. of Hereford, to Miſs Dartnell.

At Hackney, W. Rawdon, eſq. of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Grellet.

At Mary-le-bonne, J. Haring, eſq. to Miſs Hornby, daughter of Governor Hornby.

At Fryern Barnet, Sir William Johnſtone, bart. of Hilton, in Aberdeenſhire, to Miſs M. Bacon.

Captain Jervis, of the 26th regiment, to Miſs Blackwell, niece to the late Biſhop of London.

At Pancras, J. Marſh, eſq. of Saliſbury, to Miſs S. Pakenham.

Died.] Mrs. Kitchiner, widow, of Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand.

Miſs Watt, daughter of A. Watt, eſq. of London-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

Mrs. Sumner, relict of Dr. R. Sumner, formerly of Harrow.

Mrs. Armſtrong, mother of the Rev. J. Armſtrong, of St James's Chapel.

Mrs. Rixon, of Great Hermitage-ſtreet.

In Gracechurch-ſtreet, Mr. J. Lightfoot, ſtock-broker.

In Parliament-ſtreet, R. Ayton Lee, eſq. of Ingoldiſthorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

Mrs. A. Freeman, of Groſvenor-place, Hyde-park Corner.

At his chambers, in the Temple, in his 84th year, R. Alderſey, eſq. of Alderſey-hall, Cheſhire; a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and commiſſioner of bankrupts.

Mrs. Barber, of Finſbury.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Hoare, widow, of Stoke Newington.

In Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, in his 75th year, W. Frazer, eſq. under-ſecretary of ſtate during a period of twenty-four years.

Mrs. Twendall, of New Millman-ſtreet.

At Hertford, C. Townley, eſq.

At Shadwell, T. Dykes, eſq.

Mr. W. Hixon, copper-plate printer, of Bridges-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Mrs. Thompſon, widow, of Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Aged 72, Mr. Caulfield, an eminent muſic-engraver.

J. Horner, eſq. of Bucklerſbury.

At Chelſea, Captain T. Baillie, late clerk, &c. of the ordnance, and formerly lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hoſpital.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Dodd, wife of the Rev. Dr. Dodd, rector of Cowley, Middleſex.

At Enfield, aged 70, Mrs. Complin.

W. Riddle, eſq. of Weſt-ſquare.

Mrs. Armitage, of Kenſington.

Aged 80, J. Sparrow, eſq. fifty-ſix years clerk of the office of ordnance in the Tower.

In Bedford-row, Mrs. A. Brettell, widow of the late Colonel Brettell.

At Acton, in his 80th year, S. Wegg, eſq. ſenior-bencher of Gray's Inn, a vice-preſident of the Royal Society, and juſtice of peace for Middleſex and Eſſex.

Miſs S. Staples, of Fenchurch-buildings.

At his lodgings in Bath, T. Williams, eſq. of Temple-houſe Berks, and M. P. for Great Marlow; his opulence was in part acquired by the ſteady application of a ſhrewd and vigorous mind; and what was thus obtained was employed in the beſt uſes of kindneſs and benevolence. He was one of the firſt founders and firmeſt ſupporters of the Literary Fund Society, and has died, bequeathing a high example of merit and virtue.

At Barham Wood, in Herts, Mr. T. Dunn, ſolicitor, of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Welſh, horſe-dealer, Oxford-ſtreet. While attending the operation of a refined ſpecies of human cruelty to dumb animals, that of nicking a horſe, the animal, not being properly ſecured, and exaſperated beyond bearing with ſmart and pain, kicked Mr. Welſh in the ſtomach, whereby he was thrown to a conſiderable diſtance, and inſtantly killed.

At Stamford-hill, in his 77th year, Mr. Daniel Bell, an eminent coal-merchant, and one of the people called Quakers.

In the prime of life, after a tedious and lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary fortitude and reſignation, Mrs Brown, wife of Mr. J. Brown, Herald-painter, of Cannon ſtreet, City. In the exerciſe of the various relative and ſocial duties of life ſhe was equalled by few—ſurpaſſed by none.

At Hendon, of a pulmonary conſumption, Dr. Croſsfield, ſo well-known for his trial as an accomplice in the pretended *pop-gun plot*.

Aged 62, Mr. Sam. Wincott, of Wheeler-ſtreet, Spitalfields; a man, who, from the ſtricteſt integrity and punctuality in the public line, had amaſſed a conſiderable property The gentlemen of the pariſh have long held their feaſts at the White-horſe tavern, and, by the death of their hoſt, will miſs an excellent caterer both in ſolids and fluids.

Of a long-confirmed aſthma, aged 50, Mr. John Mapples. He was brought up in the office of Mr. John Nichols, as a printer; but being

being of a volatile diſpoſition, and poſſeſſing a conſiderable ſhare of humour, he very early exchanged his ſituation in life for that of an itinerant player, and for many years made no inconſiderable figure in the *Dramatis Perſonæ* of various country theatres, particularly in thoſe characters of old men which are marked with drollery. Ill health compelling him to quit the ſtage, he, for the laſt ſix years, reſumed his original profeſſion in the houſe of his former employer; but, from the ſeverity of his diſorder, was under the neceſſity of paſſing nearly half his time on a ſick bed, where, highly to the honour of humanity, his anguiſh has been alleviated by the kind attention of his fellow-workmen, at the expence of not leſs than 100l. By the ſame benevolent friends, his humble funeral was attended, its moderate charged defrayed, and a ſmall ſurplus beſtowed on a diſtreſſed widow.

The celebrated Emily Spencer, an unfortunate character. The name of this diſtinguiſhed votary of illicit pleaſure has, for theſe laſt twenty years, denoted a perſon of exquiſite beauty. She was of plebeian origin, ſeduced almoſt in her infancy, and, at that early period, conſigned to the care of a famous procureſs in King's Place. There ſhe became the admiration of many perſons of rank, by one of whom ſhe was ſoon taken away, and who gave her a ſplendid eſtabliſhment. At this time, and for ſeveral years afterwards, the beauty of her perſon and countenance was confeſſedly unparalleled, and ſhe was prevailed upon, at different times, to ſit to the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds, when he was delineating on canvaſs an idea of a beautiful angel. After paſſing through thoſe ſcenes of youthful diſſipation and folly—after having been repeatedly transferred from one noble profligate to another, intent only on preſent pleaſure, ſhe became warmly attached to a perſon in an inferior ſtation, and had two children. She was compelled, whether through unkindneſs or inability is not ſaid, to lie-in of her ſecond child in a *workhouſe*, a circumſtance ſo ſhocking to her feelings, who, for ſeveral years, had ſo much the command of perſonal ſplendour, that it conſtantly preyed upon her ſpirits, and induced her to have recourſe to dram-drinking, by which ſhe ſoon became the feeble repreſentative of a beautiful ruin. She again, however, became pregnant, and expired, a few weeks ago, in childbed, at not more than thirty-ſix years of age.

At his houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Samuel Arnold, Muſ. D. a reſpectable ornament of the muſical world. He had been ill for ſome time before his death. His works are ſo numerous and ſo well-known, that hardly any eulogium can be neceſſary on abilities which have been ſo long and ſo juſtly admired. A trifle has often contributed more to ſucceſs than even ſolid learning and extraordinary talents; and Dr. Arnold was firſt diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion by a little air, that at once became popular through the nation. We mean "If 'tis Joy to wound a Lover," a lively and original melody that was immediately warbled by every tongue. Dr. Arnold, however, poſſeſſed ſuch knowledge, taſte, and genius in his art, as muſt have raiſed him high in public eſtimation, in proportion as his powers were developed. After Dr. Arne's great and merited ſucceſs in "Love in a Village," Dr. Arnold entered into an amicable competition with that great compoſer, in "The Maid of the Mill," an opera in which there is much muſic, and which produced him a conſiderable degree of profeſſional repute. The chief muſical pieces that have been brought forward at the Haymarket Theatre, for a long courſe of years, were compoſed by Dr. Arnold; and, being a man of good ſenſe, and well acquainted with life, he was enabled to enter into the ſpirit of an author's meaning. Hence all his compoſitions, in addition to their acknowledged ſcience, taſte, and fancy, have the merit of being peculiarly appropriate to the ſentiments which they are intended to expreſs. A proof of the truth of this may be found in the younger Colman's dramas, all of which, with, we believe, the ſingle exception of "The Iron Cheſt," were compoſed by Dr. Arnold. He was originally under the ſuperintendance of the immortal Handel, and derived a taſte for ſacred muſic from that ſublime compoſer, as is apparent in the Oratorios which Dr. Arnold has given to the world. In theſe Oratorios, there is a grandeur, dignity, and energy not unworthy of a follower of ſo great a maſter. In this reſpect, therefore, the talents of Dr. Arnold appear to rare advantage, for he not only acquitted himſelf with high credit in thoſe ſolemn and auguſt ſubjects which relate to our religious duties, but in thoſe tender, playful, and humorous compoſitions, which belong to the beſt of our public amuſements. The "Maid of the Mill," the "Agreeable Surprize,"—"Incle and Yarico," the "Surrender of Calais," the "Shipwreck," and "Peeping Tom," will continue to delight, as long as harmony continues to charm. In the higher ſtyle of compoſition alſo, his ſucceſs was great; and Dr. Brown's Oratorio of "The Cure of Saul," compoſed about thirty-five years ago, was conſidered to be the beſt production ſince the time of Handel. His "Shunamite Woman," one of his lateſt productions, poſſeſſes all the genius of earlier compoſitions, with that additional ſcience which he had derived from ſtudy and experience. The baſis of his character, in his profeſſion, and in private life, was good ſenſe; and it was this faculty which reſtrained the luxuriance of his imagination, and regulated his compoſitions according to character and ſentiment. He was ſocial and good-humoured, converſant with life, and

and ſtored with anecdotes. There was no narrow-minded jealouſy in his nature towards others, who travelled with him in the ſame road to affluence and fame; and he always paid a liberal tribute to contemporary merit. His admiration of Handel was unbounded; and, notwithſtanding all his profeſſional employments, he brought forward a magnificent edition of the works of that unrivalled compoſer, liberally enriched with beautiful engravings. The Doctor has left a widow, one ſon, and two daughters. The ſon has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by talents in literature and painting. By the death of Dr. Arnold, there are two vacancies in the Chapel Royal, one in the office of organiſt, and the other in that of compoſer.

At his lodgings, in Norton-ſtreet, aged 78, Mr. Samuel Paterſon, the well-known and juſtly-celebrated auctioneer, whoſe talent at cataloguizing was unrivalled; witneſs that famous collection from the Continent, called *Catalogus Univerſalis*; that of Sir Julius Cæſar's MSS. (which he reſcued from deſtruction, after they had actually reached the cheeſemonger's ſhop); the intereſting Catalogues of the Libraries of Weſt, Beauclerk, the Pinelli, Tyſſen, &c. &c. after he had ceaſed to exhibit from his own roſtrum, in Eſſex-houſe, in Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, which gave place to a pulpit of a different complection. He figured laſt as an auctioneer in King-ſtreet, Covent Garden (where his own books are ſoon to be ſold). He was not brought up to any profeſſion; and before or ſoon after he came of age his guardian failed, and he loſt his fortune. Marrying very young, and the love of reading leading him to deal in books, he opened a bookſeller's ſhop in the Strand, where he publiſhed "A Diſſertation on the Original of the Equeſtrian Figure of the George and of the Garter, by Dr. Pettingal, 1753," 4to. The buſineſs of a bookſeller not proving ſucceſsful, he entered upon Eſſex-houſe, and commenced general auctioneer; and, amongſt other articles, he here ſold a valuable allotment of painted glaſs, and a capital collection of books, which he brought home after a tour through Holland and Flanders. He was alſo author of "Coryat Junior, 1767," in three volumes, 12mo. the reſult of that tour; "Joineriana; or, the Book of Scraps," two volumes, 12mo. "The Templar," a weekly paper, publiſhed by Brown, which was ſoon dropped; and "Speculations on Law and Lawyers, applicable to the manifeſt Hardſhips, Uncertainties, and abuſive Practices of the Common Law, 1788," 8vo. He was afterwards appointed librarian to the Marquis of Lanſdown. On November 25, 1790, after an union of near forty-five years, he loſt his wife, Hamilton, a grand-daughter of the noble houſes of Kennedy and Cochran, in North Britain, niece of the late Suſannah, Counteſs of Eglinton, couſin-german to the Earls of Caſſilis and Eglinton, and in near conſanguinity with ſeveral other of the moſt noble families in Scotland. Few men of this country had more bibliographical knowledge; and perhaps we never had a bookſeller, who knew ſo much of the contents of books generally; and he was particularly well acquainted with our Engliſh poets. If, in his employment of taking catalogues, he met with a book he had not ſeen before, which excited his curioſity, or intereſted his feelings, they muſt be gratified, and his attendant might amuſe himſelf as he choſe. The conſequence was, that, on many occaſions, catalogues could be procured only a few hours before the ſale commenced. The immediate cauſe of his death was a hurt in his leg, which happened from ſtumbling in the dark over a ſmall dog-kennel, abſurdly left by his landlady (as maid-ſervants too often leave pails) at the bottom of a ſtair-caſe. The wound turned to a mortification, which ſoon ended fatally.

Mr. Romney.—A partial and unjuſt character having appeared in the newſpapers of the late excellent painter, Mr. Romney, I muſt beg a corner in your obituary, for juſtice to that excellent artiſt. I knew his merits, and as well I know his hiſtory. He was the eldeſt of ſix ſons; his father, a carpenter, of extenſive buſineſs, in that peninſula in the north of Lancaſhire called Furneſs. His father, a man of genius, and excellent character, intended him for his own buſineſs, and he actually worked at it till he was near fifteen years of age. Before this time, he had betrayed a genius for drawing: caricatures of odd neighbours appeared on the barn-doors, ſo like in features and diſpoſition, as to afford laughter and wonder in the ſurrounding villages. This was not all his leiſure amuſement—the wild landſcape iſſued from his chalk; and, in foliage, he joined the tool with his pencil, and carved in a beautiful ſtile the back of an excellent violin of his own making. Theſe effervеſcences were obſerved by a gentleman of taſte in the neighbourhood, and, by his advice, he was put three years apprentice to an itinerant painter, then flouriſhing away at Kendal. He accompanied this genius to York, and was indefatigable in copying every thing that he thought excellent; inſomuch, that in leſs than two years, he ſurpaſſed his maſter ſo much, that his father purchaſed out the reſt of his time, and he returned to Kendal. Being now at liberty to indulge the exuberance of his own fancy, he let it run wild in hiſtory, landſcape, portrait, humour, in all of which ſpecimens are now remaining in that vicinity that would do no diſcredit to the firſt artiſts; for, in order to try the capital, theſe effuſions were diſpoſed of by lottery, and pieces from Triſtram Shandy, King Lear, Drinking, and other pieces, are now collecting by connoiſſeurs. Before he left Kendal, he painted the Death of General Wolfe, a recent and popular ſubject. With this he entered the capital; but being afraid to enter the liſt with veteran

veteran artiſts, this piece was ſmuggled by his friends into the then exhibition, and was, to their aſtoniſhment, ſet down at once for the firſt prize. But when the committee came to ſee a country lad come in to own the picture, they begun to ſuſpect their own judgment—they found the General was dreſſed in ſtockings inſtead of boots; in ſhort, the ſecond prize was adjudged him, though the picture was inſtantly ſold for a large ſum. From this, however, his reputation began to bud—he began to feel his own powers; but he wanted the ſanction of the Italian ſchool: for this advantage he laboured day and night, and "Sunday ſhone no ſabbath day to him!" till his pocket afforded the means: he then croſſed the Alps, and found himſelf among the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, &c. in a ſtate of enthuſiaſm, and fire of emulation, that approached almoſt to madneſs! The admiration he always expreſſed for the works of theſe great maſters never ceaſed till his laſt hour; and the number of copies and ſketches he took from their works, ſhew his taſte for the grand, the ſublime, and the expreſſive. Fraught with theſe rich ideas, he returned to London, opened an elegant painting and ſhew-room: theſe he ſoon began to ornament with the heads and perſons of many of the firſt nobility. But, alas! his fort was character, expreſſion, fancy, deſign; but portraits brought the money—and who expects to figure in a trading country without that ingredient? Chained, therefore, to this mechanical part of the art, he begun, and threw by many hundreds of portraits with indignant impatience, ſolacing himſelf with ſketching at night what an admiring public would not ſuffer him to do by day. Theſe deſigns were numberleſs, before the numbers he deſtroyed; and ſhew that hiſtoric painting was that in which nature deſigned him to excel. The Storm raiſed by Proſpero, in the Shakeſpeare Gallery; Milton dictating the Paradiſe Loſt to his two Daughters; Scenes from Eſchylus; Saint Cecilia; King Lear and his Daughter Cordelia, &c. &c. &c. are among ſome of his hiſtoric ideas, and ſhew what he would have done had he been independent enough to have given latitude to his genius. That independence, however, took place, but too late in life to advantage the arts or the public. He had caſts taken from moſt of the celebrated ſtatues in Rome and Florence, and built a large room for their reception, which he intended to decorate alſo with ſome elegant deſigns of his own. But, alas! how vain are our projects! he had always an irritable temper, ſo that even ſmall incidents of vexation ſhook his conſtitution, and no doubt haſtened its diſſolution. A growing imbecility (diſtreſſing to his friends) made him give up the pencil before its luſtre was tarniſhed, and he retired to Kendal, where, in the laſt month, he departed this life. As a painter of genius, he ſhewed the utmoſt variety in his attitudes. His likeneſſes were juſt, elegant and characteriſtic—there was mind in all his faces; the ſoul was painted in them, and in its beſt humour. Sir Joſhua Reynolds confeſſed him his rival when but young in reputation; and he was celebrated by one of our beſt poets. As to his colours, they ſtand, grow mellow, and more like nature, by age.

[*The late John Randall, eſq. ſhip-builder, of Greenland Dock, whoſe death was announced in a late Number*, was the ſon of a ſhip-builder at Rotherhithe, and received a liberal education under the tuition of Mr. Denſham, aided by Dr. Price. At the deceaſe of his father he took on himſelf the management of the ſhipping buſineſs, which he conducted with the moſt honourable attention to the intereſts of all with whom he was concerned until the hour of his diſſolution. He was at the head of a firm eminently reſpectable for integrity and profeſſional ſkill, to which, during his ſuperintendance, this country owes the conſtruction of 50 ſhips of war and other veſſels for the ſervice of Government, 31 for the uſe of the Eaſt India Company, and 60 merchant-veſſels — This extenſive buſineſs he managed without difficulty or uneaſineſs, until the laſt few years, during which the ſyſtem of ſocieties, eſtabliſhed among the manufacturing claſſes, having extended itſelf to the workmen on the river Thames, has given countenance to the moſt alarming tumults. The following is the ſtatement of the particulars relative to his death. The ſhip-wrights belonging to the merchant-dock-yards on the banks of the Thames having, with a view to an increaſe of pay, ſtruck their work, Mr. Randall, after ineffectual remonſtrances to his own workmen, finding no other reſource, was under the neceſſity of applying to the Government, through the medium of the Eaſt India Company, for a number of men from the King's yards at Deptford, to enable him to refit the Bombay Caſtle, actually lying in his dock. This requeſt being granted, the men were ſet to work, when, on Saturday Auguſt 21, the mutinous ſhipwrights, from the dock-yards in general, aſſembled for the declared purpoſe of fruſtrating the intentions of Government in regard to the aſſiſtance given to Mr. Randall by the ſupply of workmen, and proceeded ſo far in their attempt as to lay violent hands on them, and prevent them from continuing to work. Mr. Randall, finding that his moſt earneſt entreaties, which were urged with his accuſtomed humanity, could not prevail with the mutineers to diſperſe, or return to their duty in an orderly manner, thought it neceſſary to call in the aid of the civil power, not only for the ſafety of his perſon, but for the protection of his property, which was menaced with total deſtruction. But the outrageous proceedings of this tumultuous body increaſed to ſuch a degree, that Mr. Randall was at length obliged to return home. The hurry of his ſpirits during

during this arduous contention, and the probability of a ſudden reverſe in his fortune, preyed ſo ſtrongly on his mind, that he was ſeized with a delirious fever, which, in the courſe of two days, terminated his exiſtence.—There are few to be found, either in public or private life, whoſe character and manners deſerve our notice and admiration more than thoſe of this worthy man. From the whole, however, we have to report, that, in his profeſſion, Mr. Randall was conſidered as having attained to a profound knowledge of the theoretic part, as well by a diligent ſtudy of the higher branches of the mathematics, as by a thorough acquaintance with all the works of ſcience publiſhed on the ſubject of his art, either in the Engliſh or foreign languages; and that he had even proceeded far in a work on the ſubject of navigation, which, if completed, would have been of eminent utility to his country. Mr. Randall was not only uniformly ſteady and active in affairs of buſineſs, but his mind was ſenſibly awake to the refinements of taſte and literature. His early education had rendered him an elegant ſcholar; and he had his favourite authors, Horace and Cicero, almoſt by heart. By Nature diſpoſed to ſocial intercourſe, his acquaintance was numerous; his friendſhips were few and reſpectable. His private charities were extenſive and well-directed.—Promptitude to aſſiſt was the prevailing feature of his diſpoſition; and the influence of his benevolent temper, in the circle of his intimate family-relations, made life appear a ſcene of conſtant interchange of good offices.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late Rev. C. Wildbore, of Broughton Sulney, Nottinghamſhire, whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number.*—This gentleman, though an eminent mathematician and philoſopher, did not favour the world with any ſeparate publication bearing his own name; but he poured much light upon the regions of ſcience, through the medium of thoſe periodical publications which are chiefly devoted to mathematical reſearches. He contributed a number of valuable articles to Martin's Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, between the years 1755 and 1763, particularly an excellent paper, in which he made it his buſineſs to prove that the moon's orbit was always concave, with reſpect to the ſun. He began his contributions to the Gentleman's Diary in the year 1759, when that performance was conducted by Mr. T. Peat. In the ſame year, he commenced his communications to the Ladies Diary, which was edited by Profeſſor Simpſon, of Woolwich. In the years 1773 and 1774, he carried on a ſpirited but amicable controverſy in Dr. Hutton's *Miſcellanea Mathematica*, with Mr. John Dawſon, of Sedbergh, a gentleman well-known at Cambridge, and who juſtly boaſts of the number of his pupils who have been ſenior-wranglers of that Univerſity. The ſubject of this controverſy was "the Velocity of Water iſſuing from a Veſſel when put in Motion." In the year 1780, Mr. Wildbore's friend, Dr. Hutton, procured for him the editorſhip of the Gentleman's Diary, an honour which he had long wiſhed to attain, and he was highly gratified by the circumſtance. From that period, his valuable communications to the ſaid publication always appeared under the character of Eumenes, and thoſe in the Ladies Diary under that of Amicus. The prize-queſtion in this laſt Diary for 1803, is by Mr. Wildbore, and is a very curious and intricate queſtion in the Diophantine Algebra.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Amount of the donations and ſubſcriptions for carrying into effect the laudable purpoſes of the Philoſophical Inſtitution at Newcaſtle. Donations, 588l. 5s. Subſcriptions 75l. The Committee of the Society are at preſent in treaty for a very extenſive collection of philoſophical apparatus.

Married.] Mr. J. Humble, linen-draper, to Miſs Hardy, both of South Shields.

At Hexham, J. Thompſon, eſq. of the iſland of Barbadoes, to Miſs J. Dickinſon.

At Stockton, W. Hale, eſq. ſon of General Hale, of the Plantation, near Guiſborough, to Miſs Webſter.

Mr. T. Davidſon, of Birdhope Craig, to Miſs M. Hedley, of the Woollaw.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Mather, caſhier to J. Graham Clarke, eſq. to Miſs M. Wilſon.—Mr. M. Foſter, attorney, to Miſs Longſtaff.—Mr. J. S. Swinney, of Gateſhead, to Miſs B. Taylor.—The Rev. W. Macconnel, diſſenting-miniſter, of Gateſhead, to Miſs Pettiloh.—Mr. Fleck, of Stella, agent to the London Lead Company, to Miſs Rutter.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Grey, wine-merchant, of Norton, to Miſs Aiſkell.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Miſs J. Strologer, formerly a linen-draper.—Mr. R. Hodge, anchorſmith.—Mrs. Tweddell, of Threepwood, Northumberlan

berland.—Miſs Hedley, daughter of the late Captain W. Hedley.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Summers, ſhipbuilder. In her 22d year, Miſs B. Selby, daughter, of Mr. W. Selby, ſhoemaker —J. Davis, eſq —In his 28th year, Mr. A. Wright, joiner.—Aged 74, Mr. E. Bell, grocer, formerly of Corridge.—Mrs. Angas, wife of Mr. C. Angas, coachmaker —Mr. H. Taylor, agent to the Pontop and Tanfield Moor collieries office.

Aged 50, Mr. N. Scarlet, author of a Tranſlation of the New Teſtament, which he publiſhed at his own expence; a Diſſertation on Iſaiah's Prophecy; and a curious work, called "The Millennial Age." He received his education at Kingſwood ſchool, near Briſtol. He was likewiſe an eminent accomptant, and publiſhed the Commercial Almanack.

At Gateſhead, aged 38, Mrs. Robſon, wife of Mr. G. Robſon, flour-dealer; ſhe had ſuckled her child, apparently in good health, about two hours before ſhe died.

At Durham, Mr. Garforth Robinſon, linen-draper.—Aged 92, Mr. A. Oliver, of Claypath; and a few days after, Mrs. Oliver, his wife —Mr. J. Richie, taylor.—In his 49th year, Mr. J. Redſhaw, taylor.

At North Shields, of a typhus-fever, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. G. Wawn, officer of exciſe, in which employment he had faithfully ſerved nearly forty-four years. During a long life, his genuine and unaffected piety was conſpicuous in every act; he was ſcrupulouſly juſt, and charitable without oſtentation; and in his death he proved, that "the end of the upright man is peace."

At Alnwick, the eldeſt ſon of N. Daviſon, eſq. late Britiſh Conſul General at Algiers.

At Hexham, very ſuddenly, in an advanced age, Mr. H. White, an eminent tanner.—Mr. J. Cole.

At Barnard Caſtle, Mr. Wood, attorney.—Aged 77, Mrs. M. Bolton.

At Hartlepool, Mr. Short, ſurgeon.

At Sunderland, aged 40, of the brain fever, Mr. C. Chriſtian, wine-merchant.—Mr. Foſter, formerly of Witton Gilbert.—Mr. S. Lumſden, twine-ſpinner.—Suddenly, Captain Carr.—Captain Parkin, ſhip-owner.

At North Shields, far advanced in years, Mr. W. Hope, ſhip owner.—Mr. J. Liddell, ſhip-owner —Mr. G. Wawn, exciſe-officer.

At South Shields. Mr. J. Gibſon, formerly a linen draper in London.

At Tynemouth, in his 80th year, Captain Frank, formerly of the Priſcilla, Greenland ſhip, of Newcaſtle.

At Morpeth. Mr. J. Nelſon, formerly maſter of the Black-bull inn, Newcaſtle.

In his 85th year, J. Tair, eſq. of Pirn. Hoſpitable and ſocial as a companion, upright and judicious as a man and a friend: ſo highly was he reſpected, that his numerous acquaintance often reſorted to him in diſputable caſes, for his advice and arbitration. He had retired from active life, for ſome years paſt, in conſequence of a failure in his ſight, and other infirmities.

At Newcaſtle, in the prime of life, of a conſumptive malady, Mr. W. Routledge, exciſe-officer.

Aged 27, Mr. G. Cram, at the Three Mile Bridge, near Newcaſtle.—W. Fenwick, eſq. of Bywell, Northumberland.

At Crowhall, Northumberland, aged 87, Mrs. M. Gilleſpy, widow.

At St. Helen's Auckland, Durham, aged 81, Mr. W. Thompſon, attorney.—Aged 74, Mr. J. Bower, farmer, of Low Angerton.

At Carville, near Newcaſtle, at the advanced age of 102, Mrs. E. Manners.

At Preſton, near North Shields, at an advanced age, H. Metcalfe, eſq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Lowther has lately, with his accuſtomed liberality, given to the town of Whitehaven, the premiſes in Lowther ſtreet, commonly known by the name of the *Reckoning-houſe*; this building is intended to be raiſed another ſtory, and to be fitted up in an elegant ſtile as a coffee-room, library, and dancing-room. His Lordſhip has likewiſe made a donation of 50l. to the governors of the Whitehaven Diſpenſary, and further patronized that excellent inſtitution, by an annual ſubſcription of ten guineas. His Lordſhip has likewiſe preſented the truſtees of the Preſbyterian chapel in that town with a piece of ground, for the purpoſe of enlarging the burial-ground, having declined, in the handſomeſt manner, accepting any valuable conſideration for the ſame.

The new works at the North-wall in Whitehaven are, and have been for ſome time paſt, going on with great expedition. The workmen have alſo lately begun the new pavement in Lowther-ſtreet—The ſides are flagged for the accommodation of foot-paſſengers.

Married.] In Carliſle, Mr. J. Blaylock, muſlin-manufacturer, to Miſs Pears.—The Rev. G. Thompſon, miniſter of a diſſenting congregation in this city, to Mrs. Somerville, widow.—Mr. Lewis, ſurgeon, of Heſket, in the Foreſt, to Mrs. Coulſon, widow.

At Haverſham, near Carliſle, the Rev. J. Strickland, to Miſs Atkinſon, of Haverſham-hall.

At Dumfries, in Scotland, Mr. Kell, to Miſs Graham, of Stanwix, near Carliſle.

At Deane, Mr. J. Atkinſon, of Calvey-hall, to Miſs M. Nicholſon, of Parnſhaw.

At Croſthwayte, near Keſwick, Mr. B. Hardiſty, manager of the cotton-manufactory at Forge, near Keſwick, to Miſs Dover, of Caldbeck.

Lieutenant C. Lewis Chaſſaing, of the royal navy, to Miſs Fiſher, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. Fiſher, engraver and gunſmith, of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carliſle, aged 20, Miſs J. Watſon, daughter of the late Mr. J. Watſon, innkeeper.

In

In his 70th year, Mr. Muſgrave Lewthwaite, an upright induſtrious merchant. This gentleman was highly beloved and revered in domeſtic and ſocial life, and much regretted by his fellow-citizens as a valuable member of ſociety. "From a child he had known the Holy Scriptures," and he continued, to the lateſt period of his life, a firm believer in the great truths of Chriſtianity, from a principle of ſound conviction, and grounded on rational inveſtigation and diſcuſſion.

Aged 22, very ſuddenly, Mr. T. Dixon. He had been for ſome years employed in the ſervice of the Rev. Mr Chancellor Carlyle, and attended that gentleman in his celebrated tour through Egypt, &c.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Bouſtead, butcher.

Aged 80 years, Mrs. E. Robſon, upwards of fifty of which ſhe had lived in the ſervice of the late Mr. J. Dowſon, whoſe relict ſhe ſurvived only two months.

Aged 85, Mr. J. Wilſon, corf maker.—Aged 74, Mr R. Birkett, rope maker.—In an advanced age, Mr. Armſtrong. In her 58th year, Miſs M. Smithſon.

At Workington, Captain Millegan, of the ſhip Portland.

At Penrith, Mr. G. Relph, an eminent tallow-chandler.

At Diſſington, aged 45, Mr. A. Hodgſon.

At Longtown, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Ferguſon.

YORKSHIRE.

A ſample of a new ſort of wheat grown near the City of Waſhington, in the United States of North America, has been lately preſented to the York Agricultural Society. It is particularly recommended for its early ripening, which is ſtated to be generally a month ſooner than any other known wheat. The Society, with a view to aſcertain correctly its virtue and qualities, have directed it to be diſtributed amongſt ſeveral of their members, who have undertaken to cultivate it.

Married.] Mr. H. Hindmarſh, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Covent Garden, London, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Hindmarſh, late printer to the Prince of Wales, to Miſs D Chambers, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Chambers, ironmonger, of Scarborough.

Mr. W. Tottie, dyer, of Leeds, to Mrs. Smithſon, widow, late of York.—Mr. M. Noble, innkeeper, to Mrs. Brown, both of Barnby.

At Aldborough, Mr. Maſon, merchant, in the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Carter, daughter of the Rev. J. Carter, vicar of Myton.

At Marfleet, Mr. B. Petty, farmer, to Miſs E. Mathews.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Goodman, merchant, to Miſs Reynolds.

The Rev. T. Hayes, late of Aiſlaby, to Miſs Oates, of Pickering.—Lieutenant O'Farrell, of the 54ſt regiment of foot, to Miſs Seagrave, of York.—Mr. Rhodes, of Idle, to Mrs. Wade, of the Golden Lion public-houſe, Leeds.

At Snaith, T. Townrow, eſq. of Coniſborough, near Doncaſter, to Miſs Bracken, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bracken.

At Holme, J. Weld, eſq. of Lulworth Caſtle, to the Hon. Miſs C Stourton, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Stourton.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Spooner, farmer, to Miſs S. Cadman, both of Crooks.

At Hull, Captain Stephenſon, of the Peele brig, to Miſs Soulſby.

Mr. W. Beeforth, grocer, of Hull, to Miſs Naylor, of Croule, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. T. Fiſher, of Scrooby New Inn, near Bawtry, to Miſs Whitehead, of Whiſton, near Rotherham.

At Leeds, Mr. Bowran, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Terry.

Died.] At York, ſuddenly, in an advanced age, Mrs. Place, a maiden lady, daughter of the late T. Place, eſq formerly recorder of this city.—H. Robinſon, eſq. rear-admiral in the navy.—Mrs. Cattle, only daughter of J. Wetherill, eſq. of Acomb Grange.—Mr. J. Hepworth, an eminent grocer, and one of the ſheriffs of the city.—In his 62d year, Mr. E. Earby, many years prompter to Mr. Wilkinſon's company of Comedians.

At Hull, aged 32, Miſs Ward, formerly reſident at Sutton, in this neighbourhood.

In an apoplectic fit, whilſt on a viſit at the houſe of a friend, Mr. W. Davies, timber-merchant, of Swarkſtone, in Derbyſhire.

Aged 60, Mr. W French, dancing-maſter.—Aged 36, Mr. R. Marſon, publican.—Aged 57, Mr. W. Haurd.—Aged 39, Mrs. A. Melling.—Aged 94 years and 6 months, Mrs. Caddy.—Captain J. Simpſon, of the Telegraph, a veſſel ſailing between Lynn and Hull.

At Leeds, in his 74th year, Mr. J. Hurſt, cornfactor.—Suddenly, Mr. W. Dunwell, brandy-merchant.—Mr. Autey, attorney.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Craven, ſiſter to the late Major Newmarch, of Brownberries, near Horsforth.

Mr. S. Simpſon, painter; he went to bed the preceding evening apparently in his uſual ſtate of good health.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Brommall, of the Robin Hood public-houſe.—Mrs. Harriſon, widow, of Hollis Croft.—Aged 28, after an illneſs of two years, Mrs. Smith.

At Scarborough, aged 20, Miſs Hebden.—Of a dropſy, aged 60, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Allen, taylor.

At Doncaſter, aged 80, Mr. J. Haycock.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Wood, bookſeller.

At Rotherham, in his 38th year, Mr. W. Wildſmith, ſurgeon.

At Barnſley, Mr. Goodbehere, of Sheffield; he had arrived here the preceding day in the coach, and was found dead in bed in the morning.

At Halifax, aged 55, Mr. N. Emmall, innkeeper.—Mr. Lord, merchant.

At Whitby, aged 65, Mr. C. Yeoman.

At Rippon, aged 87, Mrs. Harrifon, mother of the clerk of the peace of this place, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Thomas Eitcourt, of Brimham, Wilts.

At Market Weighton, aged 25, Mr. J. Turner, linen-draper, &c. late of Hull.

At Selby, Mrs. Meggitt, widow of the late Captain Meggitt.

At Tadcaſter, ſuddenly, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Potter.

Mrs. Sketton, of Water Lodge, near Leeds, mother to Mr. J. Sketton, of the latter place.—Mr. B. Ingham, of Lockwood, near Huddersfield.—Suddenly, Mr. Kay, of Aberford, near Leeds.—In her 22d year, Miſs F. Johnſon, of Haigh, near Barnsley.—Suddenly, Mr. Hoyle, merchant, of Quarry-houſe, in Northowram, near Halifax.

Suddenly, on board the ſhip Mercator, of Hull, but then lying in Yarmouth Roads, bound to Port l'Orient, in France, Captain Bowden, maſter of the ſhip, and proprietor of Sam's Coffee-houſe, Hull.—Mrs. Schofield, of Walton, near Wakefield.

At Mirfield, near Wakefield, Mr. J. Lockwood, of Well-houſe.

At Knottingley, very ſuddenly, aged 84, Mrs. Aſkham.

At Picktree, near Yarm, J. Claxton, eſq.

In London, in his 17th year, Mr. J. Howard, ſon of Mr. J. Howard, ſhip-chandler, of Hull.

LANCASHIRE.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament in the preſent ſeſſion, for obtaining an act for the purpoſe of lighting, paving, &c. the ſtreets of the town of Blackburn.

A new Leather-hall was lately opened at Liverpool, the market of which was very reſpectably and numerouſly attended.

Married.] Mr. J. Kewley, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs A. Scott, daughter of Captain T. S. Scott, of London.

At Huyton, Mr. W. Tyler, of Preſton, to Miſs Rixing.

At Ayr, in Scotland, D. J. Carſon, M. D. of Liverpool, to Miſs A. Macknight, of Barns.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Higginſon, watchmaker, to Miſs A. Atherton, of Halewood.

At Mancheſter, Mr. W. Turner, muſlin-manufacturer, to Miſs Bellamy, ſiſter to Mr. Bellamy, joint-manager of the Mancheſter Theatre.—Mr. Vickers, to Mrs. Brown.—Mr. W. Waterworth, calico-printer, to Miſs E. Amery.

W. Stevenſon, eſq. of Aſhburn Lodge, near Mancheſter, to Miſs Coulbourne, of Liverpool.

At Heverſham, the Rev. J. Strickland, to Miſs Atkinſon.

At Bolton-le-Moors, Mr. J. Johnſon, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Heywood, of Little Leyer.

At Winwick, T. Stapleton, eſq. of the Grove, near Richmond, in this county, to Miſs Gerard, of New Hall, near Warrington.

——— Buckholm, eſq. to Miſs Fletcher, both of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaſter, aged 64, Mr. T. Coulthwaite, late of the King's Arm's inn.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Bell, widow, of Dumfries.—Aged 45, T. Ingleby, eſq. of Auſtwick, near Settle, in Yorkſhire.—Aged 74, M. J. Caton, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Dilworth.—Aged 80, Mr. H. Ravenſcroft.

On the 9th of July laſt, on the coaſt of Africa, in his 26th year, Mr. J. Bonſall, captain of the ſhip Mercury.

At Great Harwood, near Blackburn, the Rev. B. Willock.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Mawdeſley, merchant.—Mr. T. Holland.—Aged 62, Mr. W. Dodds, one of the export officers of exciſe.—Mr. J. Parr, merchant.—Aged 65, Mrs. Forreſt, widow.

Mr. D. Veyre, a native of Switzerland, and many years a teacher of the French language in this town.

Aged 62, Mr. W. Yates, jerquer in the cuſtoms at this port.

At Mancheſter, Mr. R. Grimes.—J. Entwiſtle, eſq.—Mr. M. Bewdley.

At Salford, aged 19, Mr. J. Lyon, a very promiſing young man.

At Blackburn, aged 86, Mr. R. Cooper.

Aged 54, Mr. W. Ainſworth, taylor; his death is attributed to the circumſtance of his having caught a violent cold, during the night that the town of Blackburn was ſo violently flooded about three weeks before.

Mrs. Aſhbourner, widow, of the late Mr. Aſhbourner, attorney.—Mr. T. Threlfall, ſchoolmaſter.

At Ulverſtone, aged 25, Mr. J. Crowdſon, jun.

At Preſton, Mr. H. Parr.

At Ormſkirk, in her 37th year, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. R. Parker, currier.

At Preſcot, in her 19th year, Miſs Scarifbrick.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Barns, bread-baker.

At Rochdale, Mr. R. Shaw, cheeſemonger.

Suddenly, Mrs. Simpſon, widow, of Haverthwaite, near Cartmel.

Aged 86, near Dalton, in Fourneſs, Mrs. Atkinſon; ſhe lived to ſee her progeny multiplied to great-great-grand-children.

Aged 73, Mr. Williamſon, of Scotforth, near Lancaſter.—Suddenly, aged 82, the Rev. S. Hunter, for upwards of ſixty years curate of this Iſle of Walney, in this county.

At Cheadle, in Staffordſhire, Mr. G. Fiſher, of Mancheſter.

J. Arden Hough, eſq. of Shaw Farm, near Todmorley.

Mr. R. Walker, of Hullard-hall.—J. Marſhall, eſq. of Wray near Hornby.—T. Naylor, eſq. of Bolton-le-moors and Winwick.

this

CHESHIRE.

Married.] J. Eaton, esq. of the Pole, in this county, to Miss Turner, of Warrington.—Mr. T. Daulby, of West Kirby, to Miss Richardson, daughter of the late Captain Richardson, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Ford, to Miss Reade, both of Congleton.—Mr. J. Weston, salt-proprietor, of Hartford, near Northwich.—Mr. J. Williams, grocer, of Ruthin, to Miss C. Phillips, of Pentre Bryn Eglwys, Denbighshire.—T. Bennett, esq. of the Park, in this county, to Miss Frodsham, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Farrington, cheesefactor, to Miss Wilkinson, both of Bickerton.

At Chester, Mr. F. Barker, printer, to Miss E. Bateman.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Hoare.—In her 78th year, Mrs Davenport.—Mr. W. Hale, butcher.—Mr. D. Herbert, shoemaker.

At Congleton, Mrs. Chaddock, of the Golden Lion inn.

At Knutsford, in his 62d year, Mr. J. Dumville.

At Parkgate, Christian Modesty, a poor woman, of the very great age of 114.

At Boughton, near Chester, in his 80th year, Mr. T. Hitchcock, sen.

At Newton, near Frodsham, aged 84, Mr. J. Wilkinson.

At Delamere Lodge, T. Wilbraham, esq.—Mr. E. Royle, schoolmaster, of Hargrave.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Wirksworth, Mr. W. Clarke, to Miss Debanke, of Cromford.—Mr. Roebuck, grocer, to Miss Smith.

In London, the Rev. F. Hotham, vicar of St. Werbergh, Derby, and son of Mr. Baron Hotham, to Miss Hodges, eldest daughter of the late T. Hallet Hodges, esq. of Hempstead place, Kent.

Mr. M. Fearn, timber-merchant, of Rodsley, to Mrs. Moss, of Brailsford.

At Nottingham, T. Swinburne, esq. banker, of Derby, to Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Archer Ward, esq.

At Ashbourne, Mr. J. Whiston, to Miss Ayre.

J. Stanton, esq. of Thelwall, in Cheshire, to Miss Harrison, of Derby.

Died.] Aged 75, Mr. A. Clowes.

Mr. G. Holmsfield, of Tapton.—Miss M. Walker, of Aston-hall.

At Ashbourne, Mrs. Peach.

At Spondon, near Derby, aged 95, Mr. W. Barlow, formerly proprietor of the Derby and Nottingham common-stage waggon.

Mr. J. Bampford, whitesmith, of Rapton; a man highly distinguished for his abilities in the mechanical world.

Of a scarlet fever, after an illness of ten days, Isabella, the wife of Joseph Strutt, esq. of Derby, aged 33 years; and on Sunday, the 28th, of the same dreadful disease, his youngest daughter, aged eighteen months—they were both buried in the same grave.—Thus, in the space of two short days, has a fond husband lost one of the most amiable, the most benevolent, the most affectionate, of wives—one of the loveliest and sweetest children that ever blessed a husband and a parent. Could not one victim, relentless Death, satisfy thy rapacious grasp? To record those excellencies, which have adorned the character of departed friends, is at once a just tribute paid to their memory and an encouragement given to the virtuous, that the amiable qualities they cultivate shall not be consigned to that immediate dissolution, which awaits their earthly form. It has seldom fallen to the pen of friendship to record the removal of a larger share of those qualities which render human existence valuable, than the subject of the present memoir. In her character and person were united those graces and endowments, which give interest and dignity to life. Possessing great personal attractions, she suffered not the emotions of vanity to lessen the interest they excited, nor the suggestions of caprice to detract from the respect which they commanded. Directed by the strongest feelings of benevolence and charity, her exertions in the relief of distress were unwearied, and affectionately assiduous. Her inclination to do good was as ample as her means. For eleven years had this most interesting and excellent woman been afflicted with a tormenting head-ach, which all the skill of the immortal Darwin could not cure.—No interval of real ease did she ever know; but, when she had some respite from the violence of her excruciating pain, her active mind was filled with an ardent desire for improvement, and employed in the pursuit of those branches of science which adorn and enlarge the understanding—in opening the meek hand of charity and mild benevolence—in wiping away the sorrows from affliction's eyes, and brightening misfortune's shade. Attentive, in the highest degree, to promote the happiness and comfort of all around her, the poor and the friendless never applied to her in vain: she permitted no opportunity to escape in which she could soften their sufferings, or add to their comfort; and sickness served only to soften her temper, not to subdue it. Her manners were artless and engaging—her whole conduct was one continued act of beneficence, of kindness, of good will; but she is gone! and feeble words are unable to express her matchless virtues. The remembrance of them will live in the hearts of all who knew her. She has left an afflicted husband, and three darling children to emulate her virtues, and to deplore her loss.

"Long at her couch Death took his patient stand,
And menaced oft'—and oft' withheld his hand;"
At last he struck—the fatal blow he gave:
Nor love, nor skill, nor art, had power to save.

NOT-

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The cotton twiſt munufactory of Meſſrs. Oates, Stevens, and Co. near Pennyfort-ſtreet, Nottingham, was diſcovered to be on fire, between one and two o'clock, on Monday morning, November 29. An alarm was inſtantly ſpread, but before the engines could reach the ſpot, with the neceſſary aſſiſtance, the fire had gained ſuch a head, as totally to preclude the moſt diſtant poſſibility of arreſting its progreſs. Evety exertion was, however, made to this effect, but to no purpoſe. At half paſt four o'clock, the fire had aſſumed the appearance of a burning furnace, when the glaring reflections of the blaze on the houſes and ſurrounding hills ſuggeſted the moſt ſublime and awful ideas to the imagination, and ſuch as beggar all deſcription. About five o'clock, the front of the edifice fell in with a moſt tremendous craſh; on which there aroſe a ſtupendous volume of ſmoak and burning embers, which was carried to an immenſe diſtance. The place then exhibited nothing but a ſmoaking ruin, with pieces of blazing timber, beams, &c. in the walls, that remained ſtanding till each fell to the bottom in ſucceſſion, where it continued burning ſeveral days afterwards.—It is a conſolation, however, to add, that we have not to record the loſs of any life, in the progreſs of this alarming conflagration. It appears, that about 2000l. worth of raw cotton was ſaved. The premiſes were inſured for about 10,000l. in the Sun and Royal Exchange Fire-offices; a ſum equivalent to about two-thirds of the loſs actually ſuſtained.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Brown, to Miſs Aſkey.—Mr. J. Brazier, of the Shoulder of Mutton public houſe, to Miſs Wright. The bridegroom had been a *ſorrowful widower* during the term of *nearly three weeks*.

Mr. G. Sands, veterinary ſurgeon, to Miſs Parr.—Mr. Nevill, hozier, of London, to Miſs Hodgkinſon, of Riſley, in the pariſh of Greaſley.

Died.] At Nottingham, in his 74th year, Mr. S. James, bricklayer.—Mrs. Arnold, ſiſter of the late J. Arnold, gentleman.—Mrs. Trentham, widow of the late Mr. T. Trentham, hoſier.—Mr. D. Finn, merchant-taylor.—Mr. S. Wiſe, organiſt of St. Mary's. He ſucceeded to the ſituation, on the death of Mr. Lamb, about the year 1756. His execution on the grand inſtrument which he profeſſed, was delicate and maſterly; his judgment in the ſcience ſtrong and profound; and his talent for compoſition conſiderable. His connections in the town and neighbourhood were very reſpectable.

Mrs. Bakewell.—In her 32d year, Mrs. Quinton, of the Black Lion public-houſe.—In her 34th year, Mrs. Bunting, ſiſter of Mr. Bunting, grocer.—Mrs. R. Stokes, a maiden lady.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On Saturday, October 9, a new timber-bridge was completed over Barling's-river, near Short-ferry, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, ſixty feet water-way. It is allowed by competent judges to be well executed, and a grand piece of workmanſhip

Married.] Mr. Hannett, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Sleaford, to Miſs Andrew, of Lincoln.

At Horncaſtle, Mr. Jacklin, late ſurgeon in the royal navy, to Miſs Ellis.

At Stamford, Mr. Nichols, draper, to Miſs Dent.—Mr. Wingate, draper, to Miſs Cocking, of Ludford, near Market Raiſin.

At Boſton, Mr. Whitaker, glaſs-merchant, to Mrs. Hanley, widow.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 79, Mrs. Cracroft, widow, late of Hackthorne.—Aged 46, Mrs. Colton, wife of Mr. T. Colton, wine-merchant.—Aged 36, Mrs. Salmon, a widow lady.—Far advanced in years, the Rev. T. Howſon, vicar of Langton.—Aged 73, the Rev. W. Coates, Diſſenting miniſter.—Aged 75, Mrs. Spottſwood, a maiden lady.—Aged 78, Mr. P. Smith, ſhoemaker, and bill-diſtributer to the Lincoln Company of Comedians.—Mrs. Pickſlay, wife of Mr. R. Pickſlay, grocer.—Aged 81, Mr. T. Fawley, late an officer in the cuſtoms.—Aged 69, Mrs. King, widow of the late Mr. S. King, wholeſale brewer.—Aged 44, Mr. T. Simms, carrier.

At Stamford, aged 74, Mrs. Fairchild, widow of the late Mr. J. Fairchild, joiner.—In her 19th year, Miſs Gaudern, of Duddington. This amiable young lady, whilſt chearfully drinking tea in the afternoon, was ſuddenly ſeized with a violent pain in the head, and in the courſe of half an hour expired in the arms of her friend, whom ſhe was viſiting.

At Boſton, aged 73, Mrs. Bagerley, grocer.—Mr. J. Parker, brazier.—Mr. T. Jackſon, clerk in one of the banking-houſes in this town.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Barker, mercer.

At Louth, aged 30, Miſs Willows, milliner.—Aged 56, Mr. W. Barton, of the Black Horſe-inn.

At Brigg, aged 68, Mrs. Bentley.

At Bourn, Mrs. M. Layton, of the Bull-inn.—Mr. Hart, attorney.

At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 76, Mr. C. Empſon, ſenior, farmer and grazier, formerly of Bonby.

At Caiſtor, Mr. R. Ebblewhite, ſchool-maſter.

At Crowland, aged 82, Mr. H. Wadkin.

At Long Sutton, Mr. Lank, ſaddler.

At Donnington, Mr. Ward, farmer and grazier.

At Beelſby, Mr. T. Odling, farmer.

At Belton, Mr. R. Maw; and on the Tueſday following, about three hours previous to his interment, Mrs. A. Maw, his widow.—

This

This young couple had only been married about two years, and have left behind them two orphan children.

At Scremby, near Spilſby, in the prime of life, Bennett T. Dobbs, eſq.

At Haxey in the Iſle, far advanced in years, Mrs. Gibbeſon.

Aged 71, Mr. R. Bennett, of Eaſton, near Stamford.—Aged 44, Mr. N. C. Uington, of Eppingham, late of Barrowden, in Rutland.—He had lingered in blindneſs for the laſt 30 years, with the moſt commendable reſignation.

Lately, in the iſland of Malta, Lieutenant Wilſon, of the navy, late of Pinchbeck, in this county.—Aged 62, Mr. W. Atton, collar maker, of Ketton, in Rutland.—Mrs. Preſgrave, of Helpringham.—Mrs. Tenny, of Donington Wikes.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Nicholas Kahrs, merchant, of London, to Miſs Walton, of Ibſtock.

At Hinckley, the Rev. R. Jervis, maſter of the Free Grammar School at Stoke Golding, to Miſs A. Galloway, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Galloway. The Rev. W. Pochin, jun. of Morcott, Rutland, to Miſs M. C. Green, youngeſt daughter of E. Green, eſq. of Lawford Hall, Eſſex.

At Knipton, Mr. Winter, grazier, of Boſton, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Harvey.—Mr. T. Biſſil, farmer, of Knipton, to Miſs A. Bark, of Strawſton, Lincolnſhire.—C. Pochen, eſq. to Miſs Winſtanley, eldeſt daughter of Clement Winſtanley, eſq. of Braunſton, near Leiceſter.—The Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder, rector, of Lutterworth, to Miſs Sophia Phillips, of Garendon Park.

Died.] At Leiceſter, without any ſeeming previous indiſpoſition, Mr. M. Oliver, upholſterer.—Aged 17, Mr. J. Rawſon, third ſon of Mr. J. Rawſon, hoſier.

At Aſhby de la Zouch, Mr. J. Farnell, banker and grocer.

At Welford, Mr. S. Spencer, ſon of Mrs. Spencer, late of the Talbot Inn.

In his 81ſt year, the Rev. C. Markham, M.A. of Shankton, where he had been reſident rector upwards of forty five years, and had uniformly performed his parochial duty during the whole of that period.

At Syſton, ſuddenly, while giving ſome orders to his ſervants, and in the preſence of his wife and family, in his 66th year, Mr. J. Moore, an eminent maſter.

In his 74th year, Mr. Plummer, an eminent grazier, of Evington.

At his ſon's houſe, in Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman ſquare, London, John Simpſon, eſq. of Launde Abbey, in this county; he was in the commiſſion of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants of this county.

Aged about 28, Miſs Tebbutt, of Kegworth. This very amiable young lady, who was houſekeeper to her brother, in Kegworth, and had been to ſee her mother, who lives at the other end of a cloſe, adjoining to the town, (through which is a public path from the neighbouring villages) was moſt brutally murdered, with circumſtances that mark an almoſt unprecedented degree of wantonneſs and cruelty; accompanied with the utmoſt hardihood and criminal depravity of nature. It appears, that ſhe was on her return home about one o'clock in the morning; but, as ſhe was in the habit of frequently ſleeping at her mother's, her abſence created no alarm, particularly as the diſtance was ſo inconſiderable, and as it happened to be a very moonlight night. In the morning, however, about ſix o'clock, this unfortunate lady was diſcovered by two young men, in a puddle on the ground, againſt the ſtyle leading into the town, with her lower garments turned over her face; her ſhoes, bonnet, and cap torn off; and her pockets rifled of what valuables they might contain. She was ſoon after taken to the houſe of a neighbouring blackſmith, then at work, where ſhe was firſt recogniſed through the dirt with which ſhe was covered: her brother was immediately alarmed, and a ſurgeon ſent for, but ſhe expired whilſt they were undreſſing her. From the bruiſes upon her legs, thighs, and breaſts, ſhe muſt have made a very great reſiſtance; as the inhuman monſters, from appearances, no doubt intended to commit a rape upon her perſon, but did not ſucceed: and, in attempting to ſtifle her cries, (which were very likely to be heard, from houſes being ſo very near) ſtrangled her. Coroner's Inqueſt—Wilful Murder, againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] T. H. Bund, eſq. eldeſt ſon of T. Bund, eſq. of Wick, in Worceſterſhire, to Miſs A. Wilmot, only ſurviving child of the late Rev. Pyſon Wilmot, of Haleſowen.—Mr. Guynan, to Mrs. Hill, both of Tixall, near Stafford.

At Kingſbury, Mr. Myring, to Miſs Cooper, of Litchfield.

At Weeford, Mr. J. Derſton, of Graftonhouſe, near Shrewſbury, to Miſs Pallett.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Mander.

At Walſall, very far advanced in years, Mrs. Penn, of the Wheat Sheaf inn, Birmingham.—Captain Gildart, late of the Staffordſhire militia, and only ſon of R. Gildart, eſq. of Norton-hall.—Mr. W. Shenton, of Lane-end, in the Pottery, formerly of Cannock, in this county.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Tilſley, of Doyey, near Stafford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] J. Harriſon, eſq. of Erdington, to Mrs. Marſhall, widow, of Wilnecotehall.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Houſe, to Miſs H. Sayer.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 78, T. Clarke, gent.—Miſs C. Buzaglis.—Mrs. Tooney,

Tooney —Mrs. Cromwell, widow, of Bromsgrove —Mr B. Cambden, hatter —Mrs. Probyn, late of Yardley.—Miss S. Johnson.—Aged 16, Miss E. Drinkwater.—Mrs. Barnard, wife of Mr T. Barnard, saw-maker.—Aged 62, Mrs. Crosbee, widow.—Mr J. Roderick, plumber and glazier.

At Coventry, Mrs. Laxon.—Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. Carter, attorney.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 82, R. Bell, esq.

At Dudley, aged 80, Mrs. E Bennett, mother of Messrs. S. and W. Bennett, ironmongers.—Mrs. Naylor, of the Pack Horse public-house.

At Handsworth, in his 24th year, Mr. Jer. Slaney.

At Polesworth, in her 17th year, Miss M. A. Lythall.—Mr. J. Green, glass-manufacturer, of Dixon's-green, near Dudley.—In her 55th year, Mrs. Keir, wife of J. Keir, esq. of Hill Top, West Bromwich.

At Foul Lake, near Birmingham, aged 78, Mrs. A. Trubshaw, a maiden lady, daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of the late H. Trubshaw, esq. of Barnet, Herts.

Aged 22, Miss S. Bourne, of Horsley-heath, near Dudley.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Taylor, of Moseley, near Birmingham.

At Tettenhall, Mrs. Kempson, relict of the late G. Kempson, esq. of Bilstone.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Ledbury, in Herefordshire, Mr. J. Chambers, of Mintyhill-house, to Miss L. Wiltshire, late of Severn Stoke, in this county.

Mr. W. Skinner, of Pertshore, to Miss E. Hopkins, of Rose Lench —Mr. J. Knight, hop-merchant, of Worcester, to Miss Ross, of the Wharf, near Bromsgrove —Mr. S. Twamley, miller, of Kidderminster, to Miss Powell of Wolverley.—Mr. G. Clarkson, of Birmingham, to Miss Allport, of Bewdley. —Mr. J. Davies, of the Gogerthan Arms Inn, to Miss M. Reynolds, both of Aberystwirth.

Died.] On Tuesday, the 7th of December, at Bromsgrove, Mrs. Humphrys, sen. relict of the late Benjamin Humphrys, esq. of that town, at the revered age of 88. If a long life of the strictest devotion; if purity of manners; if charity and faithfulness in conversation, are characteristic of a real Christian; Mrs. Humphrys was an eminent one indeed! Sincerely beloved by her relatives, respected by her neighbours and friends, and *regretted* by all; she is gone to receive that reward which awaits the righteous:— "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of glory."

At Worcester, lately, Mr. J. Palmore, senior proctor of this diocese.

At Kidderminster, aged 73, Mr. J. Newcombe, an eminent carpet manufacturer.—Mr. Evans, farmer of Astwood, near Worcester.—Mrs. Jones, of the Bank Farm.

At Bath, Mrs. Farley, relict of the late G. Farley, esq. of Worcester.

At Feckenham, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Hemming.

At Avening, in Gloucestershire, aged 82, Mrs. Clutterbuck, mother of D. Clutterbuck, esq. of Bradford, in this county.

At the Hag, Brecon, aged 66, Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. J. Thomas, prebendary of Brecon, and rector of Llanwarne, in that county.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

There are now raised at the new collieries at the Vartag, Monmouthshire, not less than 300 tons of coal weekly. The collieries have been lately opened by a level, wherein the roads are laid with iron plates, and every provision made for raising a much more considerable quantity. The strata of coal is at least four feet thick, free from choak or fire damps; and the whole length of the bore not more than 300 yards.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Apperley Palmer, surgeon in the service of the Hon. East India Company, to Miss Oakley, daughter of Mr. F. Oakley, woolstapler,—Mr. Powell, jun. wine merchant, to Miss Pearce, both of Monmouth.

Died.] At his palace in Hereford, in his 85th year, the Right Rev. John Butler, D.D. lord bishop of this diocese. His lordship was advanced to the see of Oxford, in April, 1777, on the translation of Dr. Lowth to that of London, and was promoted to that bishoprick in January 1788, on the demise of Bishop Harley. He has ever since continued to reside here, practising those charitable and truly Christian virtues which he so ably inculcated in his pious discourses, by the various means which his ample fortune afforded. His lordship has repeatedly distinguished himself by the publication of various political and moral productions. His labours in the clerical duties were unwearied, and he had lately a volume of "Select Sermons" printed, to present, as a small posthumous memorial, to his friends. His Lordship, by his own particular desire, has been interred by Bishop Booth's monument, near the north door of the cathedral.

At Hereford, in his 45th year, of a dropsical complaint, Mr. J. Rogers, glazier.

At the Green Dragon inn, in his 26th year, Mr. W. Shirley, son of Mr. Shirley, of Kidderminster, proprietor of the Hereford and Worcester waggon.—In her 82d year, Mrs. Cheese, widow.

Aged 32, at Pentych iron works, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Mr. W. Vaughan, accomptant —Aged 85, Mrs. Bevan, of Tyn y Cwm Radnorshire.—Mrs. P. Price, widow of the late Mr. J. Price, attorney, and interpreter in Welsh causes, of Talgarth, Breconshire. —Mrs. Freeman, of Stanford-court.

At Carmarthen, Mr. J. Webb, tea-dealer.

At Monmouth, in his 65th year, H. Parry, esq. He had retired to rest apparently in perfect health; but, in the middle of the night, having suddenly rung his bell, he faintly exclaimed to his daughter, who had entered his room, and whose hand he held, I am afraid it is all over with me—when he expired without a groan. He was a gentleman universally beloved and respected for his easy and pleasant manners, and for his sensible and intelligent mind.

Mr. Rollins, formerly a timber merchant. —R. Willis, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] W. Lawrence, esq. of Shurdington House in this county, to Miss Martin, of Shirley Cottage, near Southampton.—Mr C. Jones, of Gloucester, to Miss Wood, of Epsom, near London.

At Gloucester, Rear Admiral Thornborough, to Miss Jeynes, daughter of Sir Edwin Jeynes.

At Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Mr. T. Bartham, to Miss E. Daniel —Mr. Beezard, to Miss S. Hobbs, of Bristol.

At Tetbury, Mr. J. Walker, shopkeeper, to Miss G. Cole.—Mr. C. Parsons, tax inspector, to Miss Hayward, daughter of the late Mr. W. Hayward, attorney.

At Upton, St. Leonard's, Mr. J. Matthews, horse-dealer, to Miss S. Owen, youngest daughter of Mr. Owen, taylor and mercer, of Bristol.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. R. Weaver, hosier, of Bristol, to Miss Lewis, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewis, hosier.—Mr. Harris, to Mrs. Sparry.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. W. Smith. —Miss Perkins —Mrs. Cox, relict of the late Mr. Cox, edge-tool maker.—Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. Russell, of the Dolphin inn.—Mr. Webb, of the Lower Grange inn.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. F. Sandeland, of the Anchor inn.

At Frampton upon Severn, at an advanced age, Mrs. Guy.

At Newport, Mr. W. Edmonds, master of the White Hart inn.

At Nailsworth, Mrs. E. Deverell, formerly of London.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Biggs, of Lobb Farm, to Miss Busby, of Dunthrop.

In London, Mr. Widmer, surgeon, of High Wycombe, Bucks, to Miss E. S. Bignell, of Banbury.

Mr. R. Wells, late of Queen's College, in this university, to Miss S. Barber, of Adderbury.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Rev. A. Robertson, Saviliar Professor of Geometry in the University.—Suddenly, aged 73, Mr. Timmins.

In her 71st year, Mrs. E. Tuckwell, relict of the late Mr. H. Tuckwell, an opulent farmer; at Signet, near Burford.

At Witney, Mr. C. Saunders.

At Prime Court, Clanfield, Mr. W. Clark. —Mrs. Taunton, wife of W. E. Taunton, esq. of Grand Pont, near Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Malmsbury, baker, of Eydon, to Miss Austin, of Byfield.—Mr. Dawson, of London, to Miss Lawford, of Stony Stratford, Bucks.

In London, H. Bonham, esq. to Miss Morrice, of Flower, in this county.

Mr. Bentley, of Sulgrave, to Miss Elkins, late of Potsgrove, Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 88, Mrs. Osbourne.

At Oundle, Mrs. Adson, milliner —E. Pywell, esq. late a lieutenant in the navy.

Mrs. E. Barber, of Moulton, near Northampton.

At Welford, Mr. S. Spencer, son of Mr. Spencer, late of the Talbot inn.

At Buckingham, Mrs. Thomas, widow of B. Thomas, esq. late marshal of the King's Bench Prison, Southwark.

Mr. G. Jakeman, of Floore.

At Castor, aged 84, Mrs. Mason, widow, late of Helpstone.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. T. Barber, of Peterboro', to Miss S Stimpson.—Mr. J. Rutledge, to Miss S. Sinclair.

At Ely, Mr. Smith, linen-draper, of London, to Miss S. Kempton, fourth daughter of Mr. S. Kempton, grocer.

At Alconbury, Huntingdonshire, Mr. Bond, surgeon, of Haldenham, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Arthur.

In London, Mr. J. Kaye, butler, of King's College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Marshall, of St. Mary-le-bonne.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Cockburne, head gardener to the Earl of Sandwich, to Miss Marshall.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Rushbrooke, wife of Mr. J. Rushbrooke, cook of King's College.—In a deep decline, Miss Bradwell, daughter of Mr. D. Bradwell, bricklayer.

At Ely, Mrs. Muriel, wife of Mr. Muriel, surgeon —Miss Apsey, daughter of W. Apsey, gent.

At Newmarket, R. Woodthorpe, esq. lately army-surgeon in the island of Jersey.

At Oundle, E. Powy, esq. late a lieutenant in the navy.—Mr. W. Wilkin, attorney, of Sohan.—Mr. H. Headly, of Great Shelford. —Mrs. Nix, widow, of Coveney, near Ely.

At Wisbeach, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. G. Parker, silversmith.—In his 47th year, the Rev. W. Walker, rector of Terrington, in Norfolk, and in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely.—Mr. S. Storr, painter.—Mrs. Kelby, wife of Mr. R. Kelby, merchant.

At Chatteris, aged 58, Mrs. Merry.

At Ramsay, aged 87, Mr. Peake.

At Fulbourn, aged 80, Mr. T. Oslar.

At Winwick, in Huntingdonshire, Mrs.

Stratton, aged 107.—Mr. J. Butler, of Great Everſden.—Mrs. Pool, wife of Mr. R. Pool, jun. of Witcham.—Mr. E. Handſon, ſen. of Naſſington, near Wansford.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Colman, flour-merchant, of Bawburgh, to Miſs A. Theobald, of Norwich.—Mr. Corby, land-ſurveyor, of Kirſtead, to Miſs Burton, of Langley.—The Rev. P. D. Aufrere, of Smallburgh, to Miſs Beevoir, of Norwich.—W. Pratt, gent. of Kerdiſtone, to Miſs A. Pratt, of Horsford.—Mr. J. Margaſon, merchant, of Foxley, to Miſs S. Bidewell, of Themelthorpe.—Mr. Brooks, attorney, of London, to Miſs A. Judd, late of Bradenham.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Reymes, oatmeal-maker.—Mr. A. Watſon, cow-keeper.—Mrs. Ruſt, widow, late of Ipſwich.—Aged 28, Mrs. A. W. Brookes, of Bermondſey, London.—Mr. J. Tweedie.

Aged 33, Mrs. Hanſell, wife of the Rev. P. Hanſell, one of the minor canons of the cathedral; a lady poſſeſſed of ſound judgment, a lively imagination, a correct and cultivated taſte, and other high literary excellencies. Her conduct through life was equally decorous and pleaſing, equally becoming the woman and the Chriſtian; and at her death ſhe diſplayed a deſirable ſtrength of mind, reſting upon the firm baſes of rational piety, and of Chriſtian faith.

Aged 64, Mr. E. White, cooper.

At Yarmouth, very ſuddenly, being in apparent good health a few minutes previous to his death, in his 82d year, Mr. R. Williams.

At Thetford, aged 87, Mrs. E. Arnold, widow.

At Eaſt Dereham, aged 88, Mrs. M. Goddard, widow.

At Fakenham, Miſs S. Caſe.

At Swaffham, aged 33, Mrs. Foreman.—Aged 80, Mr. Green, miller.—Aged 84, Mrs. Brett.

At Wells, aged 67, Mrs. Jickling.

At Beccles, in her 62d year, Mrs. Bright, widow, late of Yoxford.

At Diſs, Mr. R. Ellis, late of Shelfanger Hall.

At Great Franſham, aged 65, Mrs. Joddrell, relict of the late Rev D. Joddrell, rector of Hingham.—Aged 61, Mr. T. Caſtel, of Honingham Mills.—Aged 57, Mrs. Coleman, of Barford.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Joy, farmer, of Thornham.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Trower, of Hempnall.—In his 60th year, P. Glover, eſq. of Sedgeford.—Aged 80, Mr. R. Johnſon, gent. uncle to Mr. W. C. Johnſon, of Ludham.

Aged 66, C. Barnwell, eſq. of Mileham; much reſpected and regretted for his numerous virtues.

Aged 78, Mrs. Humphrey, of Great Shoring.

At Wymondham, aged 68, Mrs. E. Coggle.

At Barton Bendiſh, aged 50, Mrs. A. Whitfield.

SUFFOLK.

As the want of coals is ſometimes ſeverely felt at Bury, from the port of Lynn being ſcantily ſupplied with that commodity; and as the navigation from thence to Bury is, occaſionally, very uncertain and difficult, in conſequence of the great ſcarcity of water during the autumn, it is in contemplation to apply to Parliament, to obtain an Act for making an iron-rail-way from Bury, to communicate with the Stowmarket navigation;—a project which appears very practicable, and which, if carried into execution, would, no doubt, prove highly beneficial to the landed and trading intereſt of Bury and its neighbourhood.

Married.] C. F. Edgar, eſq. lieut. in the 27th regiment of foot, to Miſs L. Selby, of Ipſwich.—Mr. J. Cockle, ſurgeon, to Miſs Weeding, both of Trimley.—Mr. T. Clarke, of the George inn, Hadley, to Miſs M. Clarke, of the Roſe and Crown, Ipſwich.

At Bungay, S. Jefferſon, eſq. lieut. in the royal navy, to Miſs Bonhote, daughter of Mr. Bonhote, attorney.

At Sudbury, Mr. Kibble, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Saville.—The Rev. Mr. Brown, a diſſenting-miniſter, to Mrs. Draper, both of Stowmarket.

Died.] At Bury, in an advanced age, Mr. G. Everard, of the ſociety of Quakers, formerly maſter of an earthenware ſhop.

Suddenly, whilſt ſitting in a chair, in the preſence of her family, in her 64th year, Mrs. Oakes, wife of J. Oakes, eſq. alderman, or chief magiſtrate of this borough.

Mrs. Gudgeon, wife of Mr. Gudgeon, watchmaker.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Payne, coach-maker.—Aged 76, Mrs. Alger, late of the Folly Farm.—Miſs E. Brome.—Mr. J. Lawrence, auctioneer.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Ruſt, widow.

At Ouſden, ſuddenly, while ſitting in his chair, after eating a hearty dinner, aged 76, Mr. G. Sparrow, formerly of Wickhambrook.

At Sudbury, aged 84, Mrs. Hopkins.—Mrs. Ray, of Tannington.—Mr. N. Mayhew, ſen. of Cotton.—Suddenly, Mr. Jackſon, farmer, of Rattleſden.

At Harwich, Mr. A. Simpſon, ſhop-keeper, ſon of Mr. Simpſon, of Badley Hall, in this county. The following truly afflictive circumſtance attended his death: his diſtreſſed widow, about 23 years of age, and who had been brought to bed only ſix weeks before, ruſhed, in a ſudden fit of phrenzy, up the garret ſtairs, threw herſelf out of the window, and was literally daſhed to pieces.

Very ſuddenly, in his 42d year, Mr. C. Woolby, farmer, near Haleſworth.

At Woodbridge, Miles Lane, eſq. comptroller of the port.—Mrs. Wayth, of Flowton.—Mrs. Spring, of Dalham.

ESSEX.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. R. Guy, corn-factor, &c. of Chelmsford, to Miſs Turner, of Billerica.—Mr. Mansfield, of Stapleford Tawney, to Miſs S. Williams, of Chipping Ongar.

In London, R. G. Middleton, eſq. capt. in the navy, to Miſs S. M. Leake, daughter of J. Martin Leake, eſq. of Thorpe-hall, in this county.—Mr. R. Manning, of Woodridge, to Miſs C Symonds, of Thornham Parva.

At Belchamp, St. Paul's, Mr. J. Baker, farmer, to Miſs Eagle.—Mr. Rigby, coal-merchant, of Springfield, to Miſs Douglaſs.

At King's Hatfield, in this county, Mr. G. Ruſt, of Buckland Bury, Herts, to Miſs Parris, of Lancaſter.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Dent, relict of the late Lieutenant Pierce Dent.—Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. Coates, timber and coal merchant.

At Colcheſter, Mr. R. Spratling.—Aged 92, Mrs. Clamtree, relict of T. Clamtree, eſq. five times mayor of that borough.—Mr. James Johns, of Great Dunmow, and late of Littlebury; he was brother to the late Mr. W. Johns, and the laſt of that ancient and once numerous family.

At Chelſea, the Rev. T. Naylor, formerly of Chelmsford, and many years head maſter of the grammar ſchool there; a gentleman highly diſtinguiſhed as a claſſical ſcholar, and ſtill more ſo in the character of Chriſtian, parent, and benefactor; as likewiſe that of friend and guardian to thoſe pupils that was ſo fortunate as to be under his care.

At Layton, at his father's houſe, J. C. Barthow, eſq.—Mr. C. Elliſon, of High Eaſter.—Mr. W. Dedman, of Marks Tey.

At Halſtead, Miſs Fr. Young, only daughter of the late Mr. R. Young, ſurgeon,

KENT.

Married.] S. G. Smith, eſq. of Sheerneſs, to Miſs F. Grainger, of Brickwall Farm, Iſle of Shepey.

At Eaſtling, W. Belcher, M. D. of Alcombe, to Miſs C. Smythe.

In London, T. Lediard, jun. eſq. of Rocheſter, to Miſs Spearman, of Thrognell.—Capt. Buckner, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Pierce, of Canterbury.

At Maidſtone, Mr. R. Bewley, attorney, to Miſs M. Biſhop.—Mr. W. Slaughter, tanner, of Canterbury, to Miſs Butterworth, of Newington, in Surrey.

At Middleham, E. Horton, eſq. to Miſs Miller, late of Carey-ſtreet, London.

At Dymechurch, Mr. T. Bourn, conſtable of the hundred of Worth, to Mrs. Briſſenden.

At Sutton, B. T. Stow, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Dover, to Miſs Rickends.

At Merſham, the Rev. Dr. Hankin, to Miſs M. Goddard.—Mr. C. Santer, of New Inn, London, to Miſs Broadley, of Dartford.

At Canterbury, J. Royle, eſq. to Miſs Park.—Mr. Hodgkin, ſon of the Rev. N. Hodgkin, rector of St. Thomas's, Southwark, to Miſs Burnby, daughter of Mr. Burnby, attorney.

At Doddington, Lieut. Col. T. Montreſor, to Miſs Mulcaſter, daughter of the late General Mulcaſter.

Died.] At Canterbury, in a very advanced age, G. Knowler, gent. brother to the late Admiral Knowler.—Mrs Maſters, wife of Mr. J. Maſters, nurſeryman.—Aged 71, Mrs. H. Caſtle, miſtreſs of the ſunday ſchool in the pariſh of Holy Croſs, Weſtgate without.—Mrs. Vincent, widow of the late Mr. Vincent, ſexton of St. Mildreds, whoſe death was announced in our laſt number.—In her 98th year, Mrs. Hazard.—Mr. Kyte, a preacher in the ſociety of the late Rev. Mr. Weſley.

At Maidſtone, after an illneſs of only two days, F. Stacey, eſq. a gentleman very highly reſpected and lamented by his extenſive acquaintance, for he was very generally known, or rather by the whole town of Maidſtone; being ſincere in his piety, firm in his friendſhip, and unbounded in his liberality: in ſhort, he was an example, ſo ſupported by the gifts of nature, and of fortune, that few, very few indeed, in this degenerate age, can equal, much leſs excel, him.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Rogers, ſeedſman, of London.—In her 85th year, Mrs. Griffith, relict of the late Mr. Griffith, butcher.—Mr. G. Greene, ſon of Mr. W. Greene, ſen.

At Chatham, Mr J. Gardiner.

At Margate, aged 47, Mr. A. Mummery, town clerk.—Mrs. Philpot, wife of Mr. G. Philpot, bather.

At Ramſgate, Mr. E. Langley, cuſtom-houſe-officer; he was found drowned near the eaſtern part of the pier.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Finn, wife of Mr. J. Finn, grocer.—Mrs. Oldfield.

SUSSEX.

Married.] In London, the Rev. G. F. Hewing, of Chicheſter, to Miſs E. Payne, of Bramdean.

Died.] At Lewes, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elliott, mother of Mr. Elliott, perfumer.—At the houſe of her ſon, in this town, in her 78th year, Mrs. Langridge, widow.

At New Shoreham, in her 52d year, Mrs. Hooper, wife of J. Hooper, eſq.

At Ringmer, near Lewes, Mrs. Jane Shore, relict of the late Major Shore.

At Balcombe, Mrs. Clutton, relict of the late O. Clutton, eſq.

At Eaſtbourne, Mrs. Fuller, of the Lamb inn.

At Mayfield, Mrs. Dalrymple, widow.—In her 20th year, Miſs Ph. Kirby, 3d daughter of the Rev. Mr. Kirby, vicar of Mayfield.—Aged 42, Mrs. Paiſons, wife of Mr. Paiſons, of the academy at Beckley.

Mrs. Baker, daughter of Mr. Sheppard, of Salvington. This lady, having ſet out from Dorſetſhire, the county in which ſhe reſided, expired in the chaiſe, at the moment when it had arrived at the door of her father's houſe.

HAMPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to eſtabliſh an inland water communication, of great national importance, that is to make a canal, to be conducted from Deptford to Portſmouth and Southampton. It is intended to paſs by or near the ſeveral towns of Mitcham, Merton, Kingſton, Guildford, Godalming, Farnham, Alton, Alresford, Winchester, and Southampton, to the naval arſenals at Portſmouth and Goſport. It is eſtimated that the whole work may be completed for an expence not exceeding the ſum of 348,735l. ſterling. A canal is, in this inſtance, preferred to an iron rail way road. It has been found, for inſtance, that fifty tons of corn could not be carried from London to Portſmouth on an iron rail way road for leſs than 125l. 10s. ſterling; but, by a canal, the ſame quantity of corn might be conveyed the ſame diſtance for an expence not exceeding 49l. 5s. ſterling.

Married.] Mr. Baker, jun. of Southampton, to Miſs H. Botts, of Hackney.—Mr. J. Aldridge, of Chriſt-church, to Miſs Cherrett, of Poole.—H. Biggs, eſq. of Hockton Houſe, Wilts, to Miſs Burſlem, of the Priory, Chriſt-church.—Capt. J. Giffard, of the navy, to Miſs Carter, of Portſmouth.

At Goſport, J. Paul, eſq. to Mrs. Thatcher.

At Portſea, Mr. W. Knight, to Miſs Miall, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Miall.—The Rev. Mr. Londer, diſſenting miniſter at Fordingbridge, to Miſs Chandler, ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. Winton, of Sherborne.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. Drew.—Mr. Stephen Buckle, the oldeſt boatman of this port. This perſon was forced acroſs the channel to France, in the late war, by ſome adventurers, who returned him his boat, and allowed him a ſum of money to defray his expences back.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of the Rev. J. Hopkins.—Mrs. Lavender.—Aged 76, Mrs. Earle, wife of Mr. G. Earle, woolſtapler.

At Portſmouth, Mr. G. Annetts.—Mr. Guymer, coxſwain to Capt. C. Patton, reſident agent for tranſports.—Mrs. Waller, wife of Dr. Waller, an eminent phyſician.

At Bedhampton, Mrs Soane, wife of Mr. Soane, miller.

At Aſh, near Overton, B. Langlois, eſq. of Cork-ſtreet, London.—Mrs. Gardiner, widow of the late Col. Gardiner, of Bell Houſe.—Mr. Parker, of Pyle's Farm, near Wincheſter.—Mrs. Dowden, wife of Mr. S. Dowden, jun. of Mitcheldover.

In London, Mr. W. Stokes, formerly a linen-draper, of Wincheſter.—Alſo Mr. J. Lambeth, formerly town-ſerjeant, grocer, &c. of Southampton.—The Rev. R. South, of Harley pariſh, near Hythe, in the New Foreſt.—Mrs. Siſſmore, of Wickham.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. Loder, of Bath, to Miſs A. Wharton, of Old Sarum.—The Rev. Mr. Sainſbury, rector of Beckington, Somerſet, to Miſs H. Vince, youngeſt daughter of the late Col. Vince, of Cliff Hall.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mr. T. Tipper, maſter of the White Hart inn.

At Devizes, Mr. J. Mayo.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Penton, of Brinkworth, in this county.

At Cricklade, Mr. Wells, father of Mr. Wells, ſurgeon.—Aged 19, Miſs Vincent, daughter of the late M. Vincent, gent.

At Swindon, Mrs. Jones, widow of G. Jones, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, London.—Mr. W. Kemp, of Lynchain.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. C. Hawthorne, currier, of Baſingſtoke, to Miſs E. Pickman, of Henley.—Mr. J. Latham, of Abingdon, to Miſs D. Juſtice, of Sutton Courtney.—Mr. W. Martin, of Moleſey, Surrey, to Miſs E. May, of Brimpton, in this county.

Died.] At Reading, aged 77, Mrs. Ridley, of Whitley.—Miſs Spalding, ſiſter to Mr. Spalding, farrier.

At Newbury, aged 56, J. Merriman, eſq.

Mr. W. Friend, for many years a moſt reſpectable ſurgeon of that town. He has long been held up as an exemplary character for piety, which was unſullied by bigotry or ſuperſtition, but charity and candour were its prominent features. He was the firſt to patronize thoſe who wanted ſupport, and the laſt to deſert them. He lived generally beloved; and died the 7th of December, aged 63, univerſally lamented.

At Longworth, in his 90th year, the Rev. J. Williams, D. D. rector of that pariſh.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, in her 18th year, Miſs Dodwell, 2d daughter of the Rev. H. Dodwell, of Maidenhead.

Mrs. Soundy, of Battle Farm, near Reading.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. T. Little, of Biddleſtone, Wilts, to Miſs M. Davis.—Mr. J. Shipway, ſen. to Miſs Fabian, of South Wales.—Mr. B. Cox, of Wotton Baſſet, to Mrs. Smith, fancy-dreſs maker.—Capt. Neſham, of the navy, to the Hon. M. Graves, youngeſt daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Admiral Lord Graves.—J. Jekyll, eſq. to Miſs L. Sandford, ſiſter of H. W. Sanford, eſq. of Walford.—W. Williams, eſq. to Miſs H. Brown.

At Yeovill, Mr. Bethell, ſurgeon, to Miſs Whitmarſh.—The Rev. J. Mathews, vicar of Bewick St. James, Wilts, to Miſs Pippett, of Shepton.—Mr. J. Wait, dry-ſalter, of Briſtol, to Miſs Wade, of the New Houſe, near Newnham, Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. A. Harley, ſaleſman, of Briſtol, to Miſs. M. A. Dowling, of Eaſt Dundry.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs W. Pitt, of Glouceſter.—In the bloſſom of life, Miſs A. Bell, daughter of Mr. Bell, cabinet maker.—In his 77th year, Mr. M. Cooper, formerly a reſpectable merchant.

In his 75th year, Mr. G. Symes Catcott, ſub-

ſub-librarian of the Briſtol library; a gentleman highly celebrated for his ſkill and induſtry in antiquarian reſearches. He was alſo the firſt perſon who introduced the late unfortunate Chatterton to public notice.

In his 91ſt year, R. Scudamore, eſq. juſtice of peace for the county of Glouceſter, and the oldeſt barriſter in England.—Mrs. Bevan, ſtationer.

At Bath, Mr. J. Ford, of Zeals, Wilts. He has bequeathed the ſum of 100l. for erecting an organ in the church of Mere, where he was born and reſided—40l. to the Saliſbury Infirmary—and 10l. to the *ſecond poor* of the hamlet of Zeals.

Mrs. Pollock, relict of the late T. Pollock, L. L. D. rector of Grittleton, Wilts.—J. Gage, eſq.

Aged 84, Mrs. Farley, a lady of a truly exemplary character, in which the moſt fervent piety was united with all the charities of ſocial life.

At his lodgings in this city, in his 65th year, T. Williams, eſq. M. P. for Great Marlow, Bucks, and one of the proprietors of the extenſive copper-mines in the Iſle of Angleſea.

At her lodgings in this city, the Counteſs of Selkirk.

Miſs H. C. Hope, of Craigie Hall, near Edinburgh; a young lady much and deſervedly reſpected and regretted.

Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. Lawrence, ſchool-miſtreſs.

At his houſe in Alfred-ſtreet, Sir Thomas Fleetwood, bart. of Marſton Sands, Cheſhire. Dying without male iſſue, the title is now extinct.

T. Newman, eſq.—Aged 49, J. Weldon, eſq.—Mrs. S. Gilbert, cooper.—Aged 79, Mr. J. Wood, hoſier.—Suddenly, Mrs. Pyne, of Widcombe, near Bath.

At Widcombe, Mr. B. Axford, formerly jeweller of Bath.

At his houſe on King's Down, in a very advanced age, Mr. R. Hutchings, formerly commander of a ſhip from Briſtol, employed in the Weſt India trade.

At Clifton, Miſs R. Sotheby.

At Shepton Mallett, aged 21, Mr. B. Giblet.

Suddenly, in London, Mr. J. Lockier, a builder of very extenſive practice. About ſix weeks before, Mrs. Lockier, his wife, died alſo ſuddenly, while ſitting at dinner in the preſence of her numerous family.

At Weſton, Mrs. Hocker.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Davis, purſer of the Fairy ſloop of War, to Miſs M. Legge, of Dorcheſter.

Died.] At Sherborne, aged 86, J. Stidſtone, eſq.

At Poole, Mr. R. Muller, ſurgeon.—Mr. Budden, mercer, of Crewkherne.—Mr. W. Hannen, attorney, of Shaftſbury.

At Litton, in his 81ſt year, the Rev. J. Kirkup, formerly diſſenting miniſter at South Petherton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] W. C. Lear, eſq. to Miſs Brown, daughter of Mr. W. Brown, ſurgeon, of Sandwell.—Captain Mudge, of the royal navy, to Miſs J. Granger, ſiſter of H. Granger, eſq. merchant, of Exeter.—Mr. S. Laxmore, attorney, of Okehampton, to Miſs S. Chave, of Alphinton.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Biſhop, one of the vergers belonging to the cathedral.—H. Stonar, eſq.

At Plymouth, in her eighty-ſecond year, Mrs. Lemar.

Aged 87, the Rev. C. Clap, rector of Dodbrooke.

At Tregony, Cornwall, aged 85, Mrs. S. Hearle, widow.

At Stoke Clift, near Dartmouth, Mrs. Liſter.

At Dartmouth, in the thirty-third year of her age, after an illneſs of two days, Mrs. Tremlett, the wife of the Rev. T. Tremlett. She was the eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. Notcutt, of Ipſwich, the death of whoſe only ſon is recorded in the Monthly Magazine for November, 1800, page 389. Her character was an aſſemblage of the moſt amiable and excellent virtues, exhibiting the uniform influence of good principle pervading and actuating the heart and life; and the remembrance of her will long be cheriſhed, with grateful fondneſs, by thoſe whoſe happineſs it was to experience her friendſhip. A benevolent attention to the comfort of thoſe around her was the leading feature of her mind; an unaffected kindneſs breathed in every thing ſhe ſaid, and ſhed a luſtre on all her actions. To do good was the ambition of her heart, and ſhe thought herſelf amply recompenſed by the conſciouſneſs of her generous intentions and exertions. So tender and humane was her diſpoſition, that ſhe not only felt it a duty, but a real pleaſure, to ſeek opportunities of conſoling the unhappy, of imparting knowledge to the uninformed, particularly the young, of adviſing and befriending the indigent and the forlorn. Her underſtanding was vigorous and clear, and her mind enriched with the moſt uſeful and valuable attainments. Her piety was genuine, real, and unaffected. She conſidered religion as adding dignity to all virtue, and as conferring more lovely and attractive charms on every accompliſhment. In the intercourſes of ſociety, ſhe was greatly and deſervedly beloved. The habitual cheerfulneſs of her temper, and the engaging mildneſs of her manners, prepoſſeſſed in her favour at the firſt interview, and never failed to conciliate eſteem and attachment on a more intimate acquaintance. In the relations of domeſtic life, ſhe manifeſted ſuch eſtimable qualities, as procured her the peculiarly lively affection,

tion, and animated eſteem, of her afflicted and diſconſolate family. As a daughter and a ſiſter, ſhe was a model well worthy of imitation. In her were united, not only the amiable, accompliſhed, affectionate wife, but the ſincere and ſteady friend, the prudent counſellor, the tender ſoother of every ſorrow, the cheerful happy ſharer of every joy. She was one of the kindeſt and beſt of mothers. Her time and talents were devoted, with pleaſure and hope, to the delightful duty of inſtilling into the minds of her infants the ſentiments of gooodneſs. Her day of life was ſoon ſpent, but exalted virtue marked its fleeting paſſage—reſigned ſerenity and Chriſtian hope brightened its cloſing ſcene. In attempting to draw the general outlines of a character ſo rich in every accompliſhment, let not the writer be ſuſpected of tranſgreſſing the limits of truth. The juſtneſs of the repreſentation will be felt and acknowledged by all, who, like him, enjoyed her friendſhip, and had an opportunity of appreciating her real worth.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Hon. Captain Arch. Macdonald, ſon of the late Lord Macdonald, to Miſs Jane Campbell, eldeſt daughter of D. Campbell, eſq. of St. Andrew's-ſq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Rev. W. Paul, miniſter of St. Cuthbert's.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ENQUIRIES into the ſtate of the mercantile employment of ſhipping in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland have lately evinced, that, ſince the peace of Amiens, ſhips to the burthen of 50,000 tons, have been brought into the commercial navigation of this country, more than were, immediately before that period, ſo engaged. It is inferred, that, to enable us to triumph over the competition of foreigners, in the carrying trade of the world, no repeal of the act impoſing the tonnage-duty can be at all wanted. But this inference is deduced without conſideration; that the carrying navigation of other countries has, at the ſame time, increaſed; that ſome of the meaſures for improving the mercantile navigation of France, are but juſt coming into operation; that a part of the augmentation of the ſhipping in our merchant-ſervice is owing to the diminution in the demand from government for tranſports and ſtore-ſhips; that, to prove, for a country like this, that the tonnage-duty ſhould not ceaſe to be levied, it ought to be firſt ſhewn, that its abolition would afford no new encouragement to ſhip-owners, and would not in the ſmalleſt degree, leſſen the charges of freights.

An intention has been ſignified, on the part of government, to extend to a certain number of thoſe which are called the Out-ports, the benefits of permiſſion to land, and depoſit for a time on ſhore, without payment of the duties, ſuch goods as are deſtined for re-exportation, and would, by the preſent revenue-laws, if re-exported, entitle the owners to draw back the duties, even if paid for them. The advantages of this arrangement have been already highly convenient to the port of London. Briſtol, Liverpool, Hull, Newcaſtle, Yarmouth, Leith, Aberdeen, may probably derive, in regard to the circumſtances of the trade of each, advantages of the greateſt importance towards their general proſperity, from the ſame arrangements in their favour.

The ſociety of the ſhip-owners of Great Britain have already inſtituted inquiries, and entered upon prudent, ſteady, and moderate meaſures of vigilance and remonſtrance, in reſpect to the enforcement of the navigation-laws, and the protection of the commercial ſhipping of this country from unreaſonable impoſts and reſtraints, from which, purſued with zeal and perſeverance, we cannot heſitate to expect the moſt eſſential ſervices to the trading intereſts of this country. It is highly probable that they will be enabled to ſupport the petitions for the repeal of the tonnage-duty with ſtatements of facts too numerous—too preciſely applicable to the particular point in queſtion, and too undeniably authenticated by unimpeachable documents, not to be completely effectual to ſuppreſs every objection againſt a meaſure, which the true intereſts of the Britiſh empire ſo forcibly demand.

The extenſion and improvements of the woollen manufactures of Great Britain have gradually introduced into them a claſs of capitaliſts and workmen, as well as a number of manipulations, unauthorized by the ancient laws, which the beſt attention of our foreſathers to their ſtaple branch of manufacturing induſtry had contrived. Proſecutions were lately inſtituted by attornies, perhaps little ſcrupulous of attempting to thrive in the trade of informers, and in the names of men who would have been little gainers by their ſucceſs, for the purpoſe of enforcing the proviſions in favour of regular apprenticeſhips to weavers, dyers, &c. againſt thoſe who attempted the buſineſs, without having thus learned it. To diſappoint ſuch proſecutions, a bill to ſuſpend, till the 3d of July next, the laws on which they were founded, was brought lately into parliament. It had received the fulleſt ſanction of the commons. The peers, conſidering that the woollen manufactures of Great Britain had riſen to their preſent proſperity under thoſe laws of which a ſuſpenſion was propoſed, and being averſe from the idea that laws ſhould be eaſily ſuſpended, to ſpare the trouble of abolliſhing them, would not immediately give their approbation to the bill, which

had been brought to them from the commons. They have, however, given ſuch intimations as ſeemed to be neceſſary to deter informers from inſtituting any new proſecutions while this bill ſhall be in dependence in parliament.

A mine of ore of zinc, affording of zinc 47 per cent. and only 4 per cent. of iron has been lately diſcovered in Cornwall.

The magiſtracy of the city of Amſterdam, and the directors of the bank of that place, have given notice, that the ſpecie removed from the bank for the uſe of the old government has been entirely replaced; that the authority of the bank paper now reſts only on ſpecie actually in the bank; and that the merchants may therefore with confidence renew their uſe of the bank paper of Amſterdam in all the tranſactions of trade. While Montrichard and his troops are in Holland, and while the French government wants forced loans from the Dutch republic, we would not take it upon us to adviſe any one to be too haſty in his confidence in the bank of Amſterdam.

The Swediſh government has lately put its arrangements of debts and credits on a footing in which they have operated to make the courſe of exchange conſiderably more favourable than before to Sweden.

Two years ſince, the bills of the French treaſury could not be diſcounted at leſs than 60 per cent. They are now diſcounted at 6 per cent. per annum. Our Britiſh exchequer bills are at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The French 6 per cent. ſtock is now at 55.

The American 6 per cents were at New York, on the 22d of November, at 112: the 5 per cents at 109: the 3 per cents at 66: the bank ſtock of the United States, at 151$\frac{1}{2}$: the bank ſtock of the ſtate of New York at 125 per cent.

Our 3 per cents fluctuate at the Stock Exchange, at from 70 to 73 per cent. Perſons who neither gamble deeply, nor carry on a puddling traffic from day to day in the funds, will do well never to regulate their tranſactions by the tranſient pretences or furniſes in the newſpapers. It is not likely that, for ſome months, our 3 per cents ſhould either riſe above 75, or fall under 69.

In 1785, the annual value of the hat manufacture at Marſeilles, was 131,666l. 13s. ſterling. It is not now near of that value.

Exports from the port of Quebec, from the opening of the navigation till the 11th of November, 1802.—997,412 buſhels of wheat—28,299 barrels of flour—22,092 quintals of biſcuit—420 buſhels of peaſe—1898 buſhels of oats—1680 ditto barley—1009 ditto Indian corn—44 barrels Indian meal—4169 buſhels flax ſeed—1054 barrels 53 tierces beef and pork—426 kegs and firkins of butter and hogs lard—95 kegs tallow and greaſe—320 boxes of ſoap—92 boxes of candles—96 tierces 65 barrels pickled fiſh—336 quintals dry fiſh—85 tons 9 gallons fiſh and ſeal oil—1449 pieces oak timber—986 pieces pine timber—586,904 pieces oak ſtaves and heading—2779 hand ſpikes—386 pairs of oars—9 maſts—118 pine ſpars—38,150 Weſt India hoops—78,680 ſhingles—569 Madeira pipe and puncheon packs—93,507 pine, maple, cherry, and walnut boards and planks—139 horſes—11 oxen—38 ſheep—124 hogſheads, 6 barrels, 12 half ditto Quebec beer—14,516 cwt. 16 lbs. pot and pearl aſhes—10 hogſheads, 39 boxes eſſence of ſpruce—2 hogſheads, 8 barrels cranberries—6499 minots ſalt.

141 916 beavers—23,748 martins—19,594 otters—11,100 minks—6404 fiſhers—7293 foxes—13,090 bears and cubs—179,659 deers—147,165 racoons—17,501 caſed and open cats—1178 elks—1562 wolves—1453 woolvereen—25,349 muſquaſh—5719 kitts—5356 hares and ſquirrels—892 ſeals—204 caſtorumeds—2 barrels ſourſange.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE concluding month of this very productive year has not been leſs favourable for the purpoſes of the farmer than thoſe that have preceded it. From the very mild and open ſtate of the weather, the young wheats, eſpecially the early ſown crops on the more rich and fertile ſoils, are in danger of becoming too luxuriant in their growth; and where it can be done with propriety, will probably, in many caſes, require to be eaten down with ſheep. The late ſown crops are, however, coming forward in the moſt promiſing manner, and have, in general, a fine healthy appearance.

Old grain ſtill continues to be ſold at good prices; though perhaps, for moſt ſorts of corn, the markets are a little on the decline. Average price of corn through England and Wales, Wheat 58s. rye 37s. 11d. barley 26s. 6d. oats 20s. 1d. beans 35s. 10d. peaſe 40s. 6d.

The unuſual mildneſs of the weather, during the whole of the month, has alſo contributed greatly to keep down the price of hay, and leſſen the difficulties of the farmer in providing food for his ſtock. At St. James's Market, hay ſold from 4l. 6s. to 7l. 7s. At Whitechapel Market, hay ſold from 4l. 4s. to 7l. 7s. clover 6l. 18s. to 7l. 12s.

The great conſumption of ſtraw, both as fodder, and for the purpoſe of litter, contributes to keep up the value of that uſeful article. At St. James's Market ſtraw ſold from 1l. 19s. to 2l. 2s. At Whitechapel, from 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.

The

The feeding and fattening of the different ſorts of ſtock have ſeldom been conducted with more advantage than in the preſent ſeaſon. At Smithfield Market, Dec. 27, beef ſold from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. mutton 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. veal 6s. to 7s. 6d. pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. At Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef ſold from 3s. to 5s. mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. veal 4s. 8d. to 7s. pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.

In thoſe diſtricts where the buſineſs of lamb-ſuckling is practiſed, there has rarely been leſs difficulty in getting the lambs forward, from the ſeaſon being ſo warm and open.

The more general operations of manuring the graſs lands, ditching, hedging, and gripping, as well as thoſe of breaking up the leys, have likewiſe been performed with more than uſual facility, from the circumſtance of the weather being ſo highly favourable.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of November, to the 24th of December, 1802, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.00 Dec. 18 & 19 Wind N. N. W.
Loweſt 28.86 Dec. 16 Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours } 94 hundredths of an inch { Between the evenings of the 16th and 17th of December, the mercury roſe from 28.86 to 29.80

Thermometer.

Higheſt 52° Dec. 10. Wind S. W.
Loweſt 25° Dec. 6. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours } 16. { In the morning of the 6th inſtant, the mercury was as low as 25°, and at the ſame hour on the next day it ſtood at 41°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.211 inches in depth.

In the courſe of this month, we have had ſeveral froſts: ſeven mornings the thermometer has been lower than the freezing point, but in one inſtance only has the froſt continued longer than a few hours. On the 15th and 16th the mercury was at an early hour as low as 30°, though the wind was the whole time in the weſt; of courſe the froſt ended in rain.

On the 16th, in the evening, the barometer was as low as 28.86, but in ſix and thirty hours after it had riſen more than an inch, namely to 30°, a circumſtance which is not very common. Such a change in the denſity of the atmoſphere muſt neceſſarily be ſeverely felt by the afflicted and tender conſtitutions, as every common ſized perſon had to ſupport a greater preſſure by much more than half a ton weight on the 18th, than he had on the 16th.

Such has been the general mildneſs of the ſeaſon, that primroſes have been ſeen in full flower in the meadows: and on the 30th of November a butter-fly was attempting to gain acceſs into a houſe. A remarkably thick fog laſted for ſeveral hours on the morning of the 20th inſtant.

The mean height of the thermometer for this month is 40° 4 and that of the barometer is 29.55.

General Summary of the State of the Weather from Chriſtmas-day, 1801, to Chriſtmas-day, 1802.

The mean height of the barometer for the year is 29.707; that of the thermometer is 50 381. The quantity of rain fallen is equal to 23.348 inches in height.

We have obſerved 102 days in which there has been rain, and 15 others in which it has either ſnowed or hailed. Out of the remaining 248 days, 145 have been remarkably brilliant, in which the ſun's rays were ſcarcely hidden with a ſingle cloud: 67 may be called fair, and 36 completely cloudy.

The following has been the ſtate of wind, as nearly as could be collected from the neighbouring vanes.—Weſt 98 days. Eaſt 40. North 32. South 17. North-eaſt 44. North-weſt 12. South-eaſt 12. South-weſt 80.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office; at No.* 21, *Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Liſbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No.* 22, *Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, at No.* 3, *Sherborne lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME OF THE

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"THE Modern History of Hindoſtan, comprehending that of the Greek Empire of Bactria, and other Great Aſiatic Kingdoms, bordering on its weſtern Frontier; commencing at the Period of the Death of Alexander, and intended to be brought down to the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century, Vol. 1, Part I. and II." If Mr. MAURICE had not given the moſt irrefragable evidence, that he enjoys an intelligent ſpirit of reſearch not to be intimidated by difficulties, and a ſtock of induſtry, not to be exhauſted by exertion, we might almoſt have feared, leſt he ſhould ſink under the weight of ſo vaſt an undertaking as the preſent. Of Modern India we have no regular hiſtory: the materials for ſuch a work are ſcanty, and of no very eaſy acceſs. Should Mr. Maurice ſucceed in the completion of his arduous taſk—and of his ſucceſs, if he enjoys health and eaſe, there can be no doubt—he will preſent a valuable offering to the literature of his country. "From the death of Alexander till the commencement of the Hegira, or Mohammedan Æra, in the ſixth century, the path of Indian Hiſtory becomes gloomy, cheerleſs, treacherous, and unconnected. We are poſſeſſed of few authentic documents to guide, and ſtill fewer important incidents to vary, the unintereſting narrative." Dark, however, and barren, as this part of the work muſt neceſſarily be, Mr. Maurice has endeavoured, from various fragments, as he informs us, relative to India, in the Hiſtory of the Seleucidæ, and that of the Ptolemies in Egypt; from the ſcanty records of the Greek ſovereigns of Bactria; the dynaſty of the Arſacidæ, and other neighbouring nations; and from the twilight glimmering of information ſcattered through the pages of the Roman Hiſtory, both of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Empire; to connect the chain of events, and retain unextinguiſhed the ſpirit that ought to animate every hiſtorical compoſition. The firſt part of this work, which Mr. Maurice has connected with his former volumes, by a brief retroſpect of the events recorded in the Ancient Hiſtory, commences at the death of Alexander, and concludes with the death and character of Mahmud. The 2d part cloſes with the concluſion of the fourteenth century. The 3d part, we are informed in the Preface, will bring the Hiſtory down to the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century. The fourth and laſt part will conſequently be devoted to the complicated, and to us more intereſting, events of the century which has juſt paſſed away. Mr. Maurice has materially improved himſelf in compoſition. In his early productions, a luxuriant imagination was too little reſtrained by the ſeverity of judgment; and although, perhaps, his ſtyle of writing may even yet be conſidered as too epithetical for hiſtory, it is altogether chaſtened and improved: it is leſs diffuſe, leſs involved, and therefore much more vigorous.

As a Supplement to his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. COXE has compiled and publiſhed, in one quarto volume, "Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole, ſelected from his Correſpondence and Papers, and connected with the Hiſtory of the Times, from 1678 to 1757, illuſtrated with Portraits." Mr. Coxe is ſingularly fortunate in his acceſs to authentic documents: with his diligence the public is already acquainted; and, on the preſent occaſion, it will not be diſappointed in its expectation of an intereſting and well-arranged hiſtorical *morceau*. Lord Walpole was engaged in a public capacity at an early period of his life. He was ambaſſador at Paris, and ambaſſador at the Hague; and, during the whole period of his brother's adminiſtration, was an able and uſeful co-adjutor to him both in and

out of parliament. His biographer informs us, that even after the resignation of his brother, although he filled no official station, yet, in consequence of his experience, abilities, and weight among the party, he retained a considerable influence over many of the ministers: he was confidentially consulted by Mr. Pelham, and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and often gave his opinion in the most frank and unreserved manner to the Duke of Newcastle, to the Duke of Cumberland, and even to the King. The political memoirs of such a character must throw considerable light on the history of the times: the documents from which these memoirs are taken fill 160 port-folios! Of these Mr. Coxe has availed himself, and the sources of his information he has enumerated in his Preface. The work is rendered more interesting by the introduction of portraits of many cotemporary characters, and of facsimilies of their hand-writing.

"The History of England, from the Accession of George III. to the conclusion of Peace, in the year 1783, by JOHN ADOLPHUS, Esq. F. S. A. 3 vols. 8vo." This is a work of some degree of respectability. Mr. Adolphus has obviously very strong political partialities. He does not affect to conceal, and we should blame him if he did, that he is attached to the high Tory party, and has a regard for the constitution of his country, both in church and state, founded on the principles of that party; and that this regard, ever present to his mind, has diffused itself through his work. But, however deep is his veneration, and however ardent his attachment to that constitution, whose blessings, in common with every Briton, he participates, Mr. Adolphus has seldom suffered himself to be betrayed by his political prejudices into any indecent violence against those whom he considers as its assailants:—"I have endeavoured to assign to them, and to their opponents (says he) (indeed to every man, whether exalted or obscure, illustrious from merit, or degraded by crime) his real motives, and true course of conduct." We have no doubt but Mr. Adolphus has exercised a great deal of forbearance towards many, who perhaps would not have tendered the same clemency towards him: and we fear, that the uniform mildness of his expressions will be considered as indicative of pusillanimity or lukewarmness, and that the even placid tenor of his style will, by many, be ascribed to dulness or apathy. It is perhaps true, that the composition of these volumes is not distinguished by vigour and animation: but the narrative is drawn up with a semblance of impartiality; and we have reason to believe, that the facts are generally recorded with truth.

"History of the Union of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; with an introductory Survey of Hibernian Affairs, traced from the Times of Celtic Colonisation, by CH. COOTE, L. L. D." The aristocracy of Ireland, by their oppressive and grinding domination, produced, not a sullen disaffection, but an open opposition, on the part of the people: the troops of England interfered, and quelled the insurgents: this was the moment seized on by the British cabinet for the adoption of an union of the two kingdoms. It has taken effect; and it becomes us to be silent, sincerely hoping that the issue will exhibit the sister-kingdom prosperous, peaceable, and contented. Dr. Coote would perhaps have rendered his volume more interesting and valuable, had he been more ample in his investigations of the remote causes which led to the Union, and of the manœuvres by which it was effected; and if he had been less diffuse in his detail of the parliamentary debates. These latter are reported with the minuteness of a journal; and, as we are already in possession of them, by means of our Parliamentary Registers, such minuteness seemed altogether unnecessary. Even among those who thought favourably of the measure, it was not to be expected, that all the details of arrangement should meet with approbation. Our historian thinks, that the number of deputed peers, with a view to the dignity or comparative magnitude of Ireland, or to the whole amount of her peerage, is insufficient: it is, indeed, he says, a striking instance of inequality in the arrangement, that so many of the peers of one country are, in a manner, disfranchised, while, in England, not an individual nobleman loses a single privilege. This disparity, he continues, might have been avoided, by the addition of all the Irish Peers to the British House of Lords; but, as such a provision would have immoderately increased the number of the assembly, it might have been expedient, and, in a relative point of view, not unjust, to subject some of the Peers of England to a similar degradation. Dr. Coote considers the stipulated number of Irish Members of the House of Commons as more fairly adjusted than that of the Peers. He says, he should have been better pleased with the arrangement, however,

ever, if fewer placemen had been allowed; and if, while the less considerable boroughs of Ireland were disfranchised, the British representation had felt the benefit of a moderate reform, not founded on romantic theories of perfection, but regulated by the true spirit of our constitution. Nor is the Doctor unapprehensive, that the influence of the crown, which may at present be deemed exorbitant, will perhaps be increased by the transfer of Irish representatives to this country. The greater part of the number will probably, says he, as it has happened in the case of Scotland, promote the views of the court: but the added weight will not make any material difference in the complexion of the Parliament, or in the general mode of administration. Dr. Coote's work is altogether a very respectable one, and has, besides its intrinsic value, the adventitious one of being, we believe, the only regular History yet published, of so important an event in the annals of the two kingdoms.

In our last compendium, we announced the appearance of the first volume of Mr. RANKEN'S "History of France, Civil and Military," &c. &c. The author begins his History from the conquest of France by Clovis, A. D. 486, and carries us down, in his first volume, to the death of Charlemagne, at which period, the second, which is now published, of course commences: this event took place in the year 814. The conquests of Charlemagne were extensive, but his abilities were commensurate with the magnitude of his dominions. He could bestow his empire to his children, but he could not transmit, as an inheritance which ought to have been unalienable from them, those splendid talents, that energy, firmness and activity of mind, by which he consolidated, and preserved entire, the provinces which he had subdued. The consequence was, that the authority of his son Lewis, the mild, imbecile Lewis, was first attacked and weakened by his own family: war succeeded, and the vast empire of Charlemagne was divided, by treaty, between his three ungrateful sons. Mr. Ranken enters largely into the cause of the decline and fall of the Carlovingian Kings of France. He is patient in his researches, and careful in his deductions. His work is likely to be a valuable addition to our historic literature, but the style of it is unpolished, and oftentimes obscure: in the present day, this is no venial offence.

"Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern; to which are added, a Table of Chronology, and a Comparative View of Ancient and Modern Geography, illustrated with Maps." The Preface to this well-digested work informs us, that it contains the outlines of a Course of Academical Lectures on General History, delivered by Mr. FRASER TYTLER (now Lord Woodhouselee), for many years in the University of Edinburgh. Its object and general purpose are to "exhibit a progressive view of the state of mankind, from the earliest ages of which we have any authentic account, down to the close of the 17th century: to delineate the origin of states and of empires, the great outlines of their history, the revolutions which they have undergone, the causes which have contributed to their rise and grandeur, and operated to their decline and extinction." As its title expresses, the present work is merely a brief elementary one; as it was not to be presumed, that an attendance on these Lectures should, by some magic energy, diffuse a knowledge of history into the minds of auditors, and thus supersede the necessity of laborious and extensive reading, so neither is such an effect to be expected from a more leisurely and attentive perusal of this syllabus of the Lectures. Considering that the science of history is, perhaps more than any other, liable to perversion from its proper use; that, with one class, it is no better than an idle amusement; with another, that it is the food of vanity; and, with a third, that it fosters the prejudices of party, and leads to political bigotry: considering that it is dangerous for those, who, even with the best intentions, seek for historical knowledge to pursue the study without a guide, that no science has been so little methodized, that the sources of prejudice are infinite, and that the mind of youth should not be left undirected, amidst the erring, the partial, and contradictory, representations of historians: considering these circumstances, the author, by giving his Lectures, enlarged for the occasion, to the public, justly flatters himself, that his work may not only be serviceable to youth, in furnishing a regular plan for the prosecution of the most important study of history, but useful even to those who have acquired a competent knowledge of general history from the perusal of the works of detached historians, and who wish to methodize that knowledge, or even to refresh their memories on material facts, and the order of events. Although it would be incompatible with the brevity of this Retrospect to indulge ourselves with a transcript of the plan of the Course of Lectures here deli-

delivered, we must not omit noticing an improvement which the author has adopted over the common method of arranging general history according to the epochs or eras: a strict chronological arrangement furnishes only a dry chronicle of events, which nothing connects together but the order of time: "But," says Mr. Tytler, "when the world is viewed at any period, either of ancient or or modern history, we generally observe one nation or empire predominant, to whom all the rest bear as it were an under part, and to whose history we find that the principal events in the annals of other nations may be referred from some natural connection. This predominant empire or state it is proposed to exhibit to view as the principal object, whose history therefore is to be more fully delineated, while the rest are only incidentally touched, when they come to have a natural connection with the principal."

"An Universal History, from the earliest Periods to the General Peace of 1802, by WILLIAM MAVOR, L. L. D." Dr. Mavor, whose name is respectably known to the public, as the author of several valuable school-books, has presented to the public an important work, which usefully avoids the brevity of Bossuet and Voltaire, and the dull prolixity of the great Universal History. His Ancient History extends to nine moderately-sized volumes, and is the only part which is yet completed. The Modern History is intended to form sixteen volumes. As far as this work has already proceeded, it is entitled to much commendation, as a faithful compilation from the great Universal History, and from the various historians of particular periods; and it is enriched with the new lights, which the recent labours of the learned, at home and abroad, have thrown upon many important events. In the Persian and Indian Histories, Dr. Mavor has very judiciously availed himself of the materials afforded by the researches of Sir Wm. Jones, and the Asiatic Society; and his connected History of Ancient Persia is the best which we recollect to have seen. The Introduction is a spirited performance; and the style of the whole is neat, elegant, and well-adapted to the nature of the work.

"The History of Ilium or Troy, including the adjacent Country, and the opposite Coast of the Chersonesus of Thrace, by the Author of Travels into Asia Minor and Greece." The subject of this work is probably interesting to few persons; to those few, however, the author has presented a curious and rare offering: he does not engage deeply, as many might have expected, in that controversy which, within these few years, Mr. Bryant has excited, respecting this far-famed place: the title announces a History of Ilium, and the performance corresponds with the promise. The author commences with the very earliest accounts which ancient authors have given of this country, and its inhabitants, and has most industriously collected whatever has been written on the subject, from the time of Homer till the country became a part of the Turkish empire.

"British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England, by THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. A. S." This is a very curious and a very entertaining work. So fascinating are the fables, which are invented and recorded, concerning Monks and Nuns, that scarcely a romance or novel is sent into the world to seek its fortune, wherein some mysterious circumstances are not introduced for these cloistered characters to develope. If our ears are ever open to, and we suffer ourselves to be amused by, these idle spurious tales, we may fairly expect to be interested in a genuine authentic History of Monastic Manners, Ceremonials, and Amusements. Mr. Fosbrooke has searched assiduously and successfully for whatever could throw light on this subject, and he has been able, chiefly from manuscript authorities, to compose the present work. The first volume is divided into two parts: the first opens with the Concord of Rules by Dunstan, and treats of Benedictine Monachism, from the reign of Edgar to the dissolution. Mr. Fosbrooke considers, that Monachism before the reign of Edgar could not be considered as any regular establishment; that no particular order was exactly observed in the Saxon monasteries; and that the abbot or abbess in each prescribed such rules as best suited the society. The second part of the first volume opens with a detailed History of Monastic Officers, beginning with the Abbot and Abbess, and descending regularly through those of inferior rank: here a very curious and valuable collection of anecdotes is introduced. The volume closes with an Appendix, which gives a summary view of the Anglo-saxon rule of Fulgentius; the prayer at the benediction of an abbot; the supposed observances of the British Monks; and additional particulars in regard to monastic officers. The second volume opens with a History of "Monks, Nuns, Friars, Hermits, Novices, Lay-brothers,

brothers, Lay-sisters, and Servants;" with their Duties and Rules of Practice. Here, "in order to check that spirit of Monachism and Popery, which has lately been revived," Mr. Fosbrooke enlarges, with an offensive minuteness, on the vices and crimes of Monachism: it is to be hoped, that the picture of enormities is here overcharged; at least, that some virtues might have been introduced into the canvas, which would have afforded a relief to the mind's eye. The fourth and last part treats of monastic offices. At the conclusion are two detached little pieces, the one consisting of "Emendations of Bishop Gibson's Version of the Saxon Chronicle;" the other is an ode, entitled "The Triumphs of Vengeance; or, the Count of Julian," founded on an event in Spanish History.

"History of the Rise and progress of the Naval Power of England, interspersed with various important Notices relative to the French Marine; to which are added, Observations on the principal Articles of the Navigation Act." This work is translated from the French by Mr. Evanson White, who, justly considering that it might be useful to know what our enemies say of us, undertook to make us acquainted with it. The anonymous author commences his history so early as the reign of Offa, and relates instances of the sovereignty of the ocean being claimed by the British in very remote antiquity. He considers the foundation of our naval power to have been laid by Henry VII. who turned the attention of his subjects to their native riches, the wool; the exportation of which to the Flemings he entirely prohibited. The second book—this work is divided into four—commences with the accession of Elizabeth, to whom is properly ascribed a very great extension of our maritime power. In the course of the work are interspersed short narratives of the most remarkable of our naval actions: those which have been fought in recent times are not always recorded with the same spirit of impartiality. An Appendix is attached to this interesting work, containing a list of the ships which composed the English navy at the death of Elizabeth; and a table, exhibiting the naval forces of Great Britain at different periods, from the accession of William III. to the year 1777; together with some curious documents, &c. to which reference is made in the work. The translator has thrown some valuable observations into his notes.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICS, AND FINANCE.

We are truly happy to learn, that plans have been deliberately suggested and discussed, for ameliorating the state of the Jewish poor, a class of beings miserably degraded and despised among men. It is true, that the plans hitherto proposed have not been generally approved of, or thought calculated for adoption; but that the subject has excited attention, affords, in the present day, an assurance that something or other will be done towards relieving the poverty of the lower classes of the Jews, and cultivating the morals of their offspring; and by this means rescuing them from that deep debasement, which has been the cause of their proverbial cunning and want of principle. "Letters on the State of the Jewish Poor in the Metropolis; with Propositions for ameliorating their Condition, by improving the Morals of the Youth of both Sexes, and by rendering their Labour useful and productive, in a greater Degree, to themselves, and to the Nation." The Jews in England are stated to have very much increased within these late years, as well by importation as by propagation: the opulent part of the body is said to be few; the middling class possesses but little property; and the bulk of the nation consists of a very numerous poor, who, by their religious restraints, are prohibited from acquiring a trade, unless they can find a master of the same persuasion, and from being employed no more than four days and a half in the week. As they are also prohibited by their religion from partaking of the food of a Christian workhouse, the insufficient fund of the synagogue is the only resource to which they can apply for relief. The first of these letters is addressed, by Mr. Joshua Vanoven, to Mr. Colquhoun, in which he has communicated to him his plan for "relieving the hopeless, instructing the children, and diffusing among them the knowledge of handicraft trades, without any infringement of their established religion and customs." This plan is an appropriation of part of the poor's rate now paid by the Jewish housekeepers, to the erection and support of a Jewish house of industry, an hospital, and a school; and the levying an additional rate on the Jews, for the purpose of collecting an adequate fund. The second of these letters is the Answer of Mr. Colquhoun, in which he gives the plan his approbation. The third letter is a Reply from Mr. Vanoven, in which he informs the acute and philan-

philanthropic magistrate, that persons of high situation, to whom the plan had been communicated, although they had expressed their approbation of it, had objected to the means proposed for carrying it into execution.

To this tract two answers have appeared—one, intitled "A Letter to Abraham Goldsmid, Esq. containing Strictures on Mr. Joshua Vanoven's Letters on the present State of the Jewish Poor, pointing out the Impracticability of ameliorating their Condition through the Medium of Taxation and Coercion; with a Plan for erecting a Jewish College or Seminary, &c. by PHILO JUDÆUS;"—the other, intitled an "Answer to Mr. Joshua, &c. &c. in which some of his hasty Mistakes are rectified; with a Word to R. Colquhoun, Esq. on the Subject of the Jews, as treated in his 'Police of the Metropolis;' with an Introductory Letter, setting, in a conspicuous View, some of the Jewish By-laws, as observed at present; and an exact Copy of the Bill now before Parliament, for bettering the State of the indigent Jews, by L. ALEXANDER." We cannot spare room to enlarge on the subject here discussed; but, to any one desirous of making himself acquainted with the particulars of the benevolent and patriotic undertaking of Mr. Vanoven, we can recommend both these latter tracts, as investigating the matter, in all its bearings, with great judgment and acuteness.

Mr. STEPHEN, an English barrister, who, during some years, practised in the West Indies, is the reputed author of some letters to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. intitled "The Crisis of the Sugar Colonies; or, an Enquiry into the Objects and probable Effects of the French Expedition to the West Indies, and their Connection with the Colonial Interests of the British Empire; to which are subjoined Sketches of a Plan for settling the vacant Lands of Trinidada." These letters were written when the event of the French expedition to St. Domingo was in suspense; and one of the objects which the author had in view was to suggest measures of policy to the prudence of the British Government, in consequence of the existing contest between France and her colonial Negroes. It gives us pleasure to remark in Mr. Stephen a decided opposition to the Slave-trade, and to learn, that it is his firm opinion, that the French never can restore Negro bondage to the same state of extreme vassalage, and utter human degradation, which distinguished it before the Revolution.

"The Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Civil and Ecclesiastical, by FR. PLOWDEN, Esq." The reputation which this learned barrister acquired, on a former occasion, for general talents, and a particular acquaintance with the constitution of his country, will in no respect be diminished by the present volume, except indeed, one observation, which is presented in a different form, should seem to indicate a misconception of one of its fundamental principles. Mr. Plowden observes, that "it is a first principle of our constitutional policy, that every law is the free, unbiassed, and deliberate act of every individual member of the community."—"The laws are the direct emanations of the sovereignty of the whole: the consent of every individual is formally included in every law," &c.—"From this assent of each individual arises the right and interest, which the community possesses, collectively and individually, in the actual performance of the covenant and engagement, which, at the passing of every law, each individual enters into for the performance and observance of it." What can Mr. Plowden mean by such assertions as these? He certainly does not want to be told, that a very great majority of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have no vote, either in person or by proxy; and that, therefore, the bulk of the people, to use the memorable phrase of a lofty prelate (Bishop Horsley), have nothing to do with the laws—but to obey them. In a future edition, perhaps, Mr. Plowden will explain these extraordinary passages.

Sir GEORGE DALLAS has addressed a "Letter to Sir William Pulteney," on the subject of the trade between India and Europe. Animated have been the debates, both in Parliament and the India-house, on the complex interests of the East India Company. Sir George is an advocate for the liberal policy of enlarging the privileges of the free merchants, in order to attract to this country as much of the trade of India as its capital and industry can reach. In the course of discussion, the worthy Baronet adverts, with great force of argument, to the probable effect of such policy, in securing that country to Great Britain. It is obvious that France will take advantage of the present peace to

improve

improve her marine, and place it on that respectable footing that may enable her, "in conjunction with her vassal states, to dispute with us the empire of the seas at any future period. In the event of a war, India, as being the most valuable and important of our dependencies, will be the point of her attack; it is there, on the coast of Hindoostan, that we may have to struggle for our sovereignty at home; and it is there, that by every consideration of national policy we are invited to strengthen ourselves. It is not by fleets and armies alone, that we can preserve these distant dominions. Let us reign in the hearts of the people, and a bulwark more powerful is erected, than even the walls of our glory. Let us attach to our cause and our interests both the natives of the East and the subjects of Great Britain, by extending to them all the blessings which a mild and beneficent government is capable of imparting; and, by shewing to them, that, if we have reduced them to our dominion, it is only to improve their happiness." Sir George grows warm with his argument: he is animated and eloquent:—"Let us not see the foreign flag streaming on the Ganges, to confer protection where we can yield it ourselves; and to bear away to foreign Europe the wealth of our subjects, when we ought to convey it to our own shores. Let us open the Thames to the flow of their gratitude, and the produce of their soil. Let us cast off the fetters of commercial restraint, and breathe the expansive sentiment of national greatness. The natives of India expect it from us—The subjects of Britain claim it. The voice of millions implores of their conquerors not to paralize the efforts of their industry, but to allow them, for their reciprocal benefit, freely to extract from their soil and their arts all the advantages of which they are capable." We could proceed with pleasure, but we have already indulged ourselves with an extract unusually long.

By an oversight, which with all our vigilance it is impossible always to avoid, we omitted in our last to notice Mr. MORTIMER'S "Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finance, &c." They are intended as a companion to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, and the author conceives that they are peculiarly calculated to qualify young noblemen and gentlemen for situations in any of the public offices under government, and for parliamentary business. The Elements of Commerce are comprehended in ten lectures: the three first are employed in giving a History of Commerce, and in elucidating some general principles on inland trade, agriculture and population. Lecture fourth, treats of manufactures; 5th of universal commerce; 6th treats of public commercial companies; 7th of Colonies; 8th of insurances; 9th of the balance of commerce; 10th of the administration of commercial affairs. To this division, is subjoined a conclusion, exhibiting a sketch of the education, accomplishments, and character of a British merchant. The Elements of Politics are also included in ten lectures, the 1st contains introductory observations; lecture the 2d treats of the law of nations, in which the general obligations of civil societies to each other are discussed; lecture the 3d treats of the origin of governments; 4th of the different forms of governments; 5th of their advantages and disadvantages; 6th of the origin of the British constitution; 7th of its peculiar advantages; lecture the 8th expressly treats of the prerogatives and obligations of the King; lecture the 9th considers the rights and privileges of British subjects, with the duty which they owe to their king and country; and lecture the 10th sketches the accomplishments which are requisite to form a constitutional member of the British parliament. The subject of finance occupies but six lectures. The 1st is an historical account of the nature of ancient revenues, and of the origin of taxes; the 2d treats of the nature and extent of the public credit, and funding system of Great Britain. The 3d exhibits the progress of the national debt; lecture 4th treats of stock jobbing; 5th of the sinking-fund; 6th of taxation in general, and states the amount of the national debt to the year 1801.

Dr. ANDERSON has now finished, in six octavo volumes, his "Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History, Arts, and Miscellaneous Literature." He has completed a work which communicates, in a very pleasing manner, a great variety of very interesting and useful information, and evinces an inquisitive and well-cultured mind. Whatever becomes the topic of investigation, receives some new lustre: Dr. Anderson holds in his hand the torch of philosophy, which in all his recreations—whether he explores the paths of science or of art—burns with a clear and steady light.

Mr. W. BELSHAM, an honest and vigilant politician, who suffers no public measure of importance to escape his animadversion, has made

made some just and striking "Remarks on the late Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Amiens." If Mr. Belsham is severe in his censures, he is ardent and hearty in his commendations; and, as eulogy is more grateful to the ear than invective, we were pleased to see that the author's object was to "demonstrate that the terms of the late treaty are just, honorable and equitable; and that the ministers who concluded it, deserve the praise and gratitude, and not the disapprobation and censure, of their fellow citizens." For this purpose Mr. Belsham takes an enlarged view of the state of Europe when the preliminaries were signed, he considers the treaty in its detail, and discusses with great fairness its several articles; in conclusion, he replies to the principal objections which have been urged against it. But if the present administration is applauded for the conciliatory disposition which it evinced, the belligerent administration which preceded it, is attacked with no little acrimony and vigor.

Several pamphlets have been written, on the important subject of the Cold Bath Fields Prison: we shall simply enumerate two or three of them, without reviving the disgraceful subject they discuss, by any remarks. A Middlesex Magistrate has written a pamphlet which bears the following title: "The True State of the House of Correction, in Cold Bath Fields, in the County of Middlesex, and also of the New Prison, in the Parish of Clerkenwell, fairly examined. To which is subjoined, a Sketch of the real Character of Mr. Thomas Aris, Governor of the House of Correction!!" The author, who states himself to have been a member of the former Committee for the regulation of the House of Correction, admits that some of the rules, recently introduced, have been attended with bad consequences; the feeding the prisoners without the walls, the admission of state prisoners, mutineers, &c. are represented as having produced the most injurious consequences; he is of opinion, that had the House of Correction been applied to no purposes but its own, that "had the laws respecting the care, the maintenance, the instruction, and the employment of the prisoners, been strictly attended to, in this case—it is his firm belief, that no place of confinement in this kingdom, (allowing for the far greater proportion in the number of the prisoners) would in these seven years have exhibited more instances of reformation and amendment, of health and comfort, of industry and good behaviour, than the House of Correction, for the County of Middlesex, under the care and management of its present governor!! Far be it from us to resist any evidence in favour of a man, who has few friends to speak well of him; still farther to break the reed already so much bruised; one question, however, occurs, which it is impossible to avoid asking: how does Mr. Aris's acknowledged neglect of the established laws, respecting the care, maintenance, instruction, &c. of the prisoners, accord with the unimpeachable integrity and excellence, which are here stated to compose his character?

"Considerations on the late Elections for Westminster and Middlesex, together with some Facts relating to the House of Correction, in Cold Bath Fields." The evil is traced to the same source, in this, as in the former pamphlet, namely, the appropriation of the prison to uses for which it was not designed. The author admits, that the arrangement, regulation and management of the house were defective, but positively denies that that system of severity, inhumanity, cruelty and torture, with which it has been stigmatised, is, or has been, practised in it: the opinion of the committee formed on the examination of evidence, is here inserted in the case of Mary Rich; which opinion is, 'that she was properly treated during her confinement, that every necessary care and attention had been paid to her by the governor and the doctor, and that she had lived better since she had been in the prison, than in her usual mode of living with her father and mother.' As these pamphlets are both anonymous, they do not carry that authority which perhaps they otherwise might have done.

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

We have derived the greatest pleasure from a perusal of Mr. MALTBY's "Illustrations of the Truths of the Christian Religion." This gentleman, who has long since established an arduous celebrity as a classic, has now shown that his attainments in sacred literature rival his classical acquirements. If within the last few years, an unexpected host of infidels have pointed their lances, and levelled them at Christianity; its defenders were prepared for the attack, and have presented a shield which was not easily pierced. Neither does their vigilance now slumber, or their activity relax: if not engaged in actual contest, they laudably employ themselves in weaving a mantle of invulnerability, to be used on any future occasion,

occasion: in this honorable employment Mr. Maltby has enrolled himself a coadjutor. In undertaking to illustrate the truths of the Christian religion, Mr. Maltby does not undertake to bring forward all the minutiæ of direct evidence which the subject is possessed of; this task has been ably and repeatedly performed by others, and Mr. Maltby contents himself with commenting on the evidence already adduced, and with placing it in a new and striking light. The work is divided into eight chapters, in which the following subjects are successively discussed; the internal evidence of the genuineness and authenticity of the books of the New Testament; the proofs arising from the prejudices of the Jews; the conduct of the disciples of Christ; the miracles wrought by the disciples during the life of our Lord; the Gospel scheme; the character of Jesus; Mr. Godwin's misrepresentations of this character in his Enquirer; and, lastly, the defects of the evidence in favour of the Mahometan religion. In this last chapter, Mr. Maltby after having exposed the pretensions of Mahomet, shews in how great a degree the evidence preponderates in favour of Christianity, which appeared in a most enlightened age, attracted the notice and challenged the scrutiny of the acute and intelligent; yet in the space of eighteen centuries, no one decisive mark of fraud has been fixed upon, as affecting the conduct or doctrines of its founder. In a strain of pious eloquence, our author continues, "If the revolution of so many ages has failed to reveal one indubitable trace of fallacy in the origin of our holy religion; if the labours of so many intellects have been baffled in the attempts to stigmatise it, as indebted to fraud or enthusiasm for its success; is it probable than a few more ages rolling on shall unfold the hitherto undiscovered secret of its human birth? Are the sages yet unborn, who shall probe to the quick the latent wound, which has so long rankled, without betraying one symptom of unsoundness?" Two exercises are annexed to this volume, containing a great deal of elegant latinity.

"Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew; delivered in the Parish Church of St. James's, Westminster, in the years 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801. by the Rt. Rev. Beilby Porteus, D. D. Bishop of London." The object of these lectures is resistance to the progress of infidelity; the season selected for the delivery of them was Lent; and the place—a selection more conformable to reason—the parish church of St. James's, Westminster; where it was presumed that a fashionable audience might be convened, an audience probably very little habituated to hear the evidences of Christianity examined, or its doctrines inculcated. It is highly honorable to the learned and pious prelate, that he should voluntarily take upon himself the labour of delivering a public course of lectures, and that he should not have shrunk from bearing his full proportion of that burden, which the ministers of the Christian gospel undertake to share among themselves. The basis of these lectures, as the title-page indicate, is the gospel of St. Matthew, and his lordship states himself, to have the following objects principally in view:—first, to explain and illustrate those passages of holy writ, which are in any degree difficult and obscure. Secondly, to point out, as they occur in the sacred writings, the chief leading fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion. Thirdly, to confirm and strengthen your faith, by calling your attention to those strong internal marks of the truths and divine authority of the Christian religion, which present themselves to us in almost every page of the gospel. Fourthly, to lay before you the great moral precepts of the gospel, to press them home upon your consciences and your hearts, and render them effectual to the important ends they were intended to serve; namely, the due government of your passions, the regulation of your conduct, and the attainment of everlasting life." If there are some doctrinal points, on which the orthodoxy of the learned bishop may be too severe and unyielding; the work has altogether a most beneficial tendency, and is executed with great elegance and ability.

The Bishop of Oxford has published, at the request of the clergy of his diocese, the "Charge" which he delivered to them at his primary visitation. It is a very suitable and well-written discourse.

The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinisticai, by Thomas Ripling, D. D. &c." And this, the doctor seems to imagine, can only be effected by branding the doctrines of Calvin as blasphemous, and stigmatising whomsoever preaches them as the greatest pest of civil society! Neither is this high churchman satisfied with general censures; no, truly he must have some individual to pour out his coarse and unchristian reviling on. Mr. Overton, and a writer

a writer who signs himself a Presbyter, are the two victims selected by this chief inquisitor to grace his *auto da fe*. More arrogance, abuse, and intolerance, could scarcely have been compressed by any body but Dr. Ripling within the same number of pages.

On a former occasion, we congratulated the public on the appearance of a new edition of Mr. Marsh's translation of MICHAELIS' "Introduction to the New Testament." This has called forth a learned tract, intitled "The Evidence for the Authenticity and Divine Inspiration of the Apocalypse, stated, and vindicated from the Objections of the late Professor, J. D. Michaelis, in Letters addressed to the Rev. Herbert Marsh, B.D. &c." Mr. Marsh has also published separately, his "Dissertation on the Origin and Composition of the Three First Gospels," These works have excited the animadversion of an anonymous writer (the Lord Bishop of Oxford, it is generally understood) who by way of caution to students in divinity, has written some "Remarks" on the 3rd and 4th volumes of Michaelis' Introduction to the New Testament. To this tract Mr. Marsh has replied, in a series of "Letters to the Anonymous Author of Remarks on Michaelis and his Commentator, relating especially to the Dissertation on the Origin and Composition of our Three First Canonical Gospels. This controversy, the subject of which is so highly interesting in itself, becomes still more so in consequence of the able and learned manner with which it is conducted.

"Six Letters to Granville Sharpe, Esq. respecting his Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament." These learned Letters are the reputed production of Mr. C. WORDSWORTH, of Trinity College, Cambridge: their object is to strengthen, by a most laborious appeal to the Greek fathers, the first rule which Mr. Sharpe laid down in his remarks, which had for their object, as the present work has, the establishment of the doctrine of the divinity of Christ.

"Brief Commentaries on such Parts of the Revelation and other Prophecies, as immediately refer to the present Times; in which the several Allegorical Types and Expressions of those Prophecies are translated into their literal Meanings, and applied to their appropriate Events; containing a Summary of the Revelation of the Prophetic Histories of the Beast of the Bottomless Pit, the Beast of the Earth, the Grand Confederacy, or Babylon the Great, the Man of Sin, the Little Horn, and Antichrist, by JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq. formerly of Philadelphia, in America; Author of Letters to a Nobleman, and other Tracts on the late American War." The prophecies contained in the Revelations of St. John, a composition, which, by many learned men, has been rejected as spurious, and still more suspected as to its genuineness—these Prophecies have, in different ages, had a number of expositors, almost all of whom have applied their mysterious denunciations to the passing events of the respective times. Surely the discrepancy of preceding expositors, and the utter inapplicability of the same prophecy to different events, ought to teach our modern interpreters a lesson of extreme caution and diffidence. But, no; as if confidence and positiveness were the credentials of infallibility, each succeeding expositor is as decidedly convinced of the truth of his exposition, almost as if it had been revealed to him from on high! Mr. Galloway's "Beast of the Bottomless Pit" is revolutionary France; "the Beast of the Earth!" In his account of the Seven Vials, Mr. Galloway tells us, that, under the first, are foretold the judgments that should be poured out on revolutionary France; under the second vial, on Papal Rome; under the third, upon Papal Germany; under the fourth, upon the King and people of France; under the fifth, upon the republic and people of France, in her Atheistical state; and the sixth, upon the Ottoman Empire, or Mahommedan apostacy. "The Man of Sin, the Son of Perdition, is the republic of France, in all her conduct, not only acting up to it in its fullest extent, but excelling, and, without shame or remorse, glorying in this very character, and shewing herself the only and exact prototype of the 'Man of Sin."—"The Little Horn:—Where shall we find a power, which so perfectly answers to this explanation of it, a power so worthless, so wicked, and abandoned, so lost to all that is virtuous and good, so avowedly impious in principle, and of course so LITTLE in the sight, and so low in the favour, of God, as the revolutionary power of France?"—"Antichrist," mentioned in the Epistles of St. John:—This refers not, as some expositors have imagined, either to the Pagan, Mahommedan, or Papal powers. Can any serious mind take a view of the immoral and impious principles, and the hostile conduct of the revolutionary republic of France against all that has had the least appearance of Christianity, and not see "Antichrist"

here described, standing in the most glaring light before him?"—Well done, Mr. Galloway!

Thesday, the 1st of June, 1802, being the day appointed to be observed as a General Thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, our divines, in every part of the kingdom, were employed in pouring forth their general gratulations on that happy event. It is curious to observe the various manner in which the subject was treated by different preachers:—Mr. Taprell amuses his auditors with describing the Battle of the Nile; he applauds the skill with which it was contrived, the cool and steady ardour with which the plan was pursued, and the bold and daring courage which was displayed throughout the engagement. Victory, rather than peace, seems to be the subject of his thanksgiving. So is it with Dr. Vincent, who tells us, that the war has ended on one side with victory, and the undoubted sovereignty of the sea. Mr. Garnett, very properly, lets the army as well as the navy, and the volunteers as well as the regulars, come in for their respective share of glory: and he very becomingly hints, that if the French take any liberties with us, we know how to deal with them. These and many other songs of victory and defiance were offered up to the Almighty, as thanksgivings for the blessings of peace! The same occasion, however, called forth other discourses, in which an appropriate repentance for the miseries occasioned by the war, and a becoming disposition towards an interchange of good offices with our late adversaries, were manifest: among these latter discourses, Mr. T. Belsham's may be noticed, as containing many just and useful reflections. Mr. Bicheno's "Estimate of the Peace" is very fairly made: his discourse contains many sensible remarks, and solemn exhortations: we are called upon not to rejoice that our soldiers and sailors are better fighters than the French, but we are called upon to repent and reform; "and this repentance and reform," the preacher says, must reach both to those personal sins and impieties, which you hear reproved in all our places of worship every sabbath day; and to those which may more properly be called our national sins, such as trading in the persons and sweat and blood of our fellow-creatures; carrying war to every part of the earth for the sake of aggrandisement, and commercial advantages; bartering the liberties of the country for honours and gold; converting the religion of Christ into a system of worldly policy, of trade and oppression; prostituting the ordinances of the Christian church to mere secular purposes. The Bishop of Llandaff's "Sermon," preached in the chapel of the London Hospital, for the benefit of the charity; and the Bishop of Killaloe's, preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, are both of them very elegant and impressive discourses. Mr. Wood's "Sermon," Mr. Toulmin's, Mr. Evans', and a few more may be perused with advantage. "A Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings, addressed to the Disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every Persuasion; with an Appendix, containing the Author's Determination to have relinquished his Charge in the established Church, and the Reasons on which that Determination was founded, by the Rev. David Simpson, M. A." This is the production of a man, who scorns those explanatory, palliative commentaries, by which some persons high in the church have silenced the reproaches of conscience: according to the thirty-sixth canon, a clergyman is required to subscribe willingly and *ex animo*, that the book of Common Prayer, and of ordering Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the Scriptures; and that he acknowledges all and every of the thirty-nine articles, besides the ratification to be agreeable to the word of God. "God of my Fathers!" exclaims Mr. Simpson, in a tone of serious and impassioned eloquence, "What a requirement is this! Can I lift up my hand to heaven, and swear by him that liveth for ever and ever, that I do willingly and *ex animo* subscribe, as is legally required? And can I declare, that whosoever doeth not hold the Catholic faith, as explained in the Athanasian Creed, and keep it whole and undefiled, shall, without doubt, perish everlastingly?" Despising the various manœuvres, which are made use of to render palatable these harsh expressions; and, instead of adopting any of the illustrations and modifications, which have been so ingeniously suggested, of these damnatory clauses; Mr. Simpson, like an honest and conscientious man, declines his preferment, and renounces the emoluments of a situation, which he can no longer retain but at the expence of that peace and serenity of mind, which are of infinitely more value than all the bishoprics of the United Kingdoms.

"A Scenic Arrangement of Isaiah's Prophecy relating to the Fall of the renowned City of Babylon, and Belshazzar, its King, by Nathaniel Scarlett."

This little work sets the Prophecy of Isaiah in a clearer light, than we have been accustomed to view it, and impresses on the dullest reader a perception of its grandeur and sublimity.

"Oriental Customs; or, an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by an Explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of the Eastern Nations, and especially the Jews, therein alluded to, &c. by SAMUEL BURDER." The mode of illustration here pursued was originally adopted by Mr. Harmer, from whose observations the present author has selected whatever appeared important and interesting. As the authors of the sacred Scriptures were all of them Asiatics, many allusions to certain customs and manners, prejudices and opinions, if not totally lost to us, were at least but partially explicable before our connection with the East Indies, and antecedent to the travels which have been performed in various parts, as well of Africa as of Asia. To the materials collected from Mr. Harmer, Mr. Burder has added some very important remarks from Shaw, Pococke, Russell, Bruce, and other eminent writers. If Mr. Burder does sometimes lend too easy a credit to the tales of certain travellers, and if he does occasionally draw inferences not strictly warranted; yet has he altogether executed his work with great judgment and ability.

ANTIQUITY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

We ought to have noticed earlier the first volume, which has made its appearance in imperial quarto, under the direction of Mr SAMUEL LYSONS, of "Figures of Mosaic Pavements, discovered at Horkstow, in Lincolnshire." Mr. Lysons states, in an advertisement to this very beautiful publication, that "the Plates of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow, here offered to the public, are the beginning of a work, in which it is proposed to exhibit figures of the most remarkable Roman antiquities discovered in GreatBritain, under the title of "Reliquiæ Romanæ," to be published in separate parts, four of which will make a volume. With the fourth part will be given a general title-page, and table of contents. The second part, which is in a state of great forwardness, will consist of fourteen plates, representing the remains of temples, inscriptions, and other Roman antiquities, discovered at Bath. The third part will contain ten plates, representing several Mosaic Pavements, discovered near Frampton, in Dorsetshire, coloured after the originals. Of a work of this kind, it is impossible to ascertain the extent, as that must, in a great measure, depend on future discoveries. The antiquities which have not hitherto been engraved, will be given first; but it is also intended to introduce the most curious of those which have been published before." The present publication consists of seven plates, all of which are coloured with great delicacy and elegance.

"Londinium Redivivum; or, an Ancient History and Modern Description of London; compiled from Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations, the Harleian Miscellany, and other authentic Sources, by JAMES PELLER MALCOLM." It is observed by Mr. Malcolm, that it would be a labour of little less difficulty to describe the varying form of a summer cloud, than to trace, from year to year, the outline of London. Ever upon the increase, these pages will scarcely have been perused, ere new matter might be found to swell them. When this enormous mass will be completed, is beyond our powers of calculation. The present volume, we should imagine, is only a small part of the intended work. Mr. Malcolm, foreseeing, doubtless, that future researches will present subjects for illustration, at present unforeseen, has not pledged himself to any number of volumes.

NATURAL HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, PHYSICS, &c.

"Elements of Natural History, &c." This introduction to the System Naturæ of Linnæus is compriled in two volumes, with twelve explanatory copper-plates. The first volume comprehends the four first classes, namely, 1. mammalia; 2. birds; 3. amphibia; and 4. fishes. The second is devoted to the fifth and sixth classes, viz. to insects and fishes. The editor originally intended to have embraced botany and mineralogy in his plan; but some reasons occurred, in the prosecution of his work, which induced him to contract the scale of it.

A sixth volume has appeared of the "Transactions of the Linnæan Society." Extraordinary attention seems to be paid to the curious and interesting nature of the articles here inserted: nothing puerile ever finds admission into these volumes, and each, as it succeeds the other, emulates to excel it in merit and importance.

"Monographia Apum Angliæ; or, an Attempt to divide into their natural Genera and Families such Species of the Linnæan Genus, Apis, as have been discovered in England, &c. by W. KIRBY, B. A. F. L. S. &c." Mr. Kirby seems unrea-

unreasonably severe upon Fabricius, for his ambitious attempt to erect a new system of insectology, in opposition to his master Linnæus. The Linnæan arrangement is founded on the varied structure of the wings of insects, and on the absence of that organ. The system of Fabricius is founded on the varieties of those organs by which insects take their food. Mr. Kirby contends, that the organization of these latter parts is too minute and uncertain for the basis of classification, and that, however imperfect the Linnæan system might be, it was still susceptible of every possible improvement, without the necessity of submitting to any fundamental alteration. Mr. Kirby has presented us a new delineation of the natural characters of the hymenopterous insects, and a new arrangement of the genera and families of the apes. Linnæus was content with a single genus—apis. Mr. Kirby divides them into two genera—melitta and apis; the former having its *lingua* short in the point, straight, somewhat flat, and inclosed within a sort of cylindrical sheath; the latter having its *lingua* shorter, and somewhat bent on one side. Both these genera are distributed into two families, and then again the melitta into five, and the apis into seven subdivisions. The species belonging to the former amount to fourteen, and those of the latter to forty! In his investigation, Mr. Kirby has evinced the utmost delicacy, perseverance and correctness.

Mr. Roxburg has published volume 2, fasciculus iii. of the Plants of the Coast of Coromandel: the following is a list of them—they are delineated with exquisite elegance "Curcuma Montana. Justicia repens. Justitia pectinata. Gratiola veronicifolia. Gratiola oppositofolia. Rottbœllia compressa. Rottbœilia exaltata. Opilia amentacea. Erycibe paniculata. Triopteris Indica. Torenia cordifolia. Gmelina parvifolia. Stemodia viscosa. Serpicula verticillata. Vallisneria octandra. Stilago diandra. Antidesma pubescens. Rottlera tinctoria. Cluytia collina. Cluitia patula. Cluitia Montana. Cluitia spinosa. Cluitia scandens. Mimosa cinerea. Mimosa catechu."

"The Woodland Companion; or, a short Description of British Trees, with some Accounts of their Uses." This little work, compiled by Dr. Aikin, will be found extremely interesting and instructive to young persons. The plates (twenty-eight in number) are copied from Hunter's edition of Evelyn's Sylva.

Previously to his death, an event which will long be regretted by every lover of science, Dr. Garnett published the first volume of his "Annals of Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanical and Fine Arts." This work, laid out on a very extensive scale, and certainly executed with great care and ability, was to have been offered to the public as an annual report of the progress and state of science: every new discovery was to have been announced and described; the proceedings of learned societies were to have been briefly detailed; and a kind of *Catalogue raisonné* afforded of all books published, either in England or elsewhere, on philosophical or scientific subjects. The work is divided into three parts, the first of which contains three sections:—1. An Account of Discoveries made in the Year 1800 in Natural Philosophy; 2. in Natural History; 3. in Chemistry. Each of these sections is subdivided into several chapters. The second part, under the general title of Literary, comprehends a concise Account of Books lately published in England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, &c. arranged under the various heads of Agriculture, Antiquities, Law, the Arts, Biography, Chemistry, Dictionaries, Grammars, Dramas, History, Novels, Poetry, Politics, &c. The third part contains miscellaneous articles, and is divided into four sections, namely, 1. Account of Improvements in Agriculture; 2. Arts; 3. Fine Arts; 4. Obituary." It is much to be hoped, that a work planned with such judgment, and commenced with such ability, will be continued with the same spirit of industry and research.

"Prodromus Lepidopterorum Britanicorum; a concise Catalogue of British Lepidopterous Insects, with the Times and Places of Appearance in the winged State, by a Fellow of the Linnæan Society." We are extremely happy to learn, that this little tract is the forerunner of a complete Account of British Moths, Butterflies, &c. under the title of "Lepidoptera Britannica." A Society has been formed, possessing what its members denominate an Aurelian Cabinet, to which each agrees to present from his private collection every Lepidopterous insect not already contained in it. By this method, we are informed, that upwards of eleven hundred species, and above three hundred varieties, have been collected, many of which will probably, on future investigation, be ascertained as distinct species. The present Catalogue consists of three columns;

columns:—the first contains the trivial name; the second the time, and the third the place, of appearance; to each division are prefixed the general names.

"Richardi Relhan, A. M. (Villæ de Hemingly in Agro Lincolniensi Rectoris; Regiæ Societatis Londinensis Socii; et Societatis Linnæanæ Assoc.) Flora Cantabrigiensis, exhibens Plantas Agri Cantabrigiensis indigenas, secundum Systema sexuale digestas, cum Characteribus generis, Diagnosi Specierum, synonymis selectis, nominibus trivialibus, loco natali, tempore inflorescentiæ." The first edition of this work was published in 1785; that edition, together with its Supplement, enumerated 1211 species of plants; but, within the last twenty years, so many additions have been discovered to our native botany, that the Cambridge Catalogue now amounts to 1344 species. Mr. Relhan's work is said to be extremely accurate, and extremely elegant.

A Translation has appeared from the German of Klaproth's "Analytical Essays towards promoting the Chemical Knowledge of Mineral Substances." The Translation is executed with accuracy and skill.

The following is a useful vade-mecum, "The New Chemical Nomenclature, selected from the most distinguished modern Writers on Chemistry, designed for the Use of Students in Pharmacy, Druggists, Apothecaries, &c. by C. Pye, Chemist."

Dr. Hall has ably translated from the French of Guyton-Morveau, "A Treatise on the Means of Purifying Infected Air, or Preventing Contagion." The fumes of vinegar, and of the mineral acids, will correct the fœtor of putrid air; but the vapour of oxygenated muriatic acid appears, from a series of experiments, to be far the most powerful of any in its operation. M. Guyton Morveau asserts, that so long ago as the year 1773 he recommended the use of this vapour, as a corrective of the noxious atmosphere of the burying-vaults under the church at Dijon.

"The Works in Natural History of the late Rev. Gilbert White, A. M. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, comprising the Natural History of Selborne; the Naturalist's Calendar; and Miscellaneous Observations, extracted from his Papers; to which are added, a Calendar and Observations, by W. Markwick, Esq." Mr. White's Natural History of Selborne has, we believe, for some years, been out of print: it is with the greatest pleasure we have seen a republication of that very elegant work, connected with other productions from the same ingenious and accomplished author. We confess ourselves, however, to be sorry, that only so much of the original work should be here reprinted as strictly relates to natural history, and that the antiquarian digressions should have been omitted. The miscellaneous observations in natural history relate to birds, quadrupeds, insects, and vermes; vegetables and meteorology. These possess various degrees of merit, and are frequently accompanied with some judicious remarks from Mr. Markwick. Among the observations on vegetables, we see the following on fairy rings:—"The cause, occasion, call it what you will, of fairy-rings, subsists in the turf, and is conveyable with it; for the turf of my garden-walks, brought from the downs above, abounds with these appearances, which vary their shape, and shift situation continually, discovering themselves now in circles, now in segments, and sometimes in irregular patches and spots. Wherever they obtain, puff-balls abound; the seeds of which were doubtless brought in the turf." Mr. White is completely puzzled about these fairy rings, and does not even attempt to account for them. Dr. Darwin's hypothesis is the most plausible and ingenious of any that we recollect to have seen proposed for the explication of the phenomenon. He supposes, that it is produced by electricity. Flashes of lightning are generally discharged upon the earth: moist trees are the most frequent conductors of these flashes; but, occasionally, larger parts or prominences of clouds, gradually sinking as they move along, are discharged on the moister parts of grassy plains. The cloud, thus attracted, will become nearly cylindrical; or, rather, with deference to Dr. Darwin, conical; and will strike the earth with a stream of electricity, various in its diametres. Now, as a stream of electricity displaces the air it passes through, and as without air nothing can be calcined, no part of the grass can be burned by it, but the external ring of the cylinder, where the air has access to the grass; the earth, thus calcined, becomes richer, produces a much stronger and more deep-coloured blade, puff-balls and funguses abound; and Mr. White is doubtless correct in stating, that the fertility of this charred circle, called a fairy-ring, is not impaired by a removal of the turf.

In an advertisement is given a very brief account of the benevolent and accomplished

compliſhed author of the volumes before us:—"Being of an unambitious temper, and ſtrongly attached to the charms of rural ſcenery, he early fixed his reſidence in his native village, where he ſpent the greater part of his life in literary occupations, and eſpecially in the ſtudy of nature. This he followed with patient aſſiduity, and a mind ever open to the leſſons of piety and benevolence, which ſuch a ſtudy is ſo well-calculated to afford. Though ſeveral occaſions offered of ſettling upon a college-living, he could never perſuade himſelf to quit the beloved ſpot, which was, indeed, a peculiarly happy ſituation for an obſerver. He was much eſteemed by a ſelect ſociety of intelligent and worthy friends, to whom he paid occaſional viſits. Thus his days paſſed tranquil and ſerene, with ſcarcely any other viciſſitudes than thoſe of the ſeaſons, till they cloſed at a mature age, on June 26, 1793. Such a man as Mr. White, inviting to the peaceful retirement of a country life by his own example, exhibiting a compoſure and ſerenity of mind inacceſſible to jealouſy, avarice, or any ambition but that of excellence in virtue and ſcience, brings to our recollection the following lines of Sir Henry Wotton:

Abuſed mortals, did you know
Where joy, heart's eaſe, and comfort grow,
You'd ſcorn proud towers,
And ſeek them in theſe bowers,
Where winds ſometimes our woods perhaps may ſhake,
But bluſtering care could never tempeſt make,
Nor murmurs e'er come nigh us,
Saving of fountains that glide by us.

ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS, AND GEOGRAPHY.

"A Treatiſe on Aſtronomy, in which the Elements of the Science are deduced in a natural Order, from the Appearance of the Heavens to an Obſerver on the Earth, demonſtrated on Mathematical Principles, and explained by an Application to the various Phenomena, by OLINTHUS GREGORY, Teacher of Mathematics, Cambridge." Mr. Gregory, conſidering, on the one hand, that whatever merit the works of Bonnycaſtle, Ferguſon, Long, and Lacaille may intrinſically poſſeſs, they do not ſuit the preſent advanced ſtate of aſtronomical ſcience; and, on the other, that, although Mr. Vince's publication contains moſt of the new diſcoveries, yet it is ſo bulky and voluminous a work, as materially to impede its circulation among aſtronomical ſtudents: under theſe conſiderations, he has endeavoured "to lay before the public a treatiſe on aſtronomy, which ſhall, in ſome meaſure, correſpond with the advanced ſtate of the ſcience, and, at the ſame time, occupy an intermediate ſtation between thoſe which give merely a conciſe view of the elements, and thoſe which, by their voluminouſneſs, and conſequent expenſiveneſs, are prevented from obtaining a general circulation among ſtudents of mathematics." This work is not calculated for inferior mathematicians; throughout the whole, Mr. Gregory has ſuppoſed his reader to have obtained a previous knowledge of the principles of algebra, plane and ſpherical trigonometry, conic ſections, mechanics, optics, and the projection of the ſphere: the doctrine of fluxions, indeed, is only made uſe of in one or two inſtances, and thoſe reſpecting matters of mere curioſity. The plan of this work is well-arranged, and the execution extremely reſpectable, and it indiſputably proves that the author is completely qualified for his profeſſion, as a teacher of the mathematics.

"An Enqtiry into the Origin of the Conſtellations that compoſe the Zodiac, and the Uſes they were intended to promote, by the Rev. JOHN BARRETT, D.D. &c." This offspring of man's brain is ſurely the wildeſt and moſt whimſical that was ever produced! Dr. Barrett evinces great learning, and an ardent ſpirit of reſearch, nor is he deſtitute of ingenuity; but his ingenuity runs riot—E. g. Aries is ſymbolical of the Divine Being. Scripture every where repreſents the relation of men to God, as that of his people, and the ſheep of his paſture: who is the natural ſhepherd of the real ſheep? who is it whom they all naturally follow after in the ſame manner as the human race ought to obſerve and obey their Father in Heaven? and who is this but the ram? Therefore, in the language of nature and ſcripture combined together, the relation of the Author of Nature, the God and Father of us all, to all his creatures, the works of his power, and productions of his wiſdom, will be the ſame as that of the ram to the ſheep; and conſequently the ram will be the ſymbol thereof." Q. E. D. Taurus is the ſymbol of the ocean. The earth was originally in a liquid ſtate, in a great meaſure. Now the attributes of the ocean are ſtrength, impetuous motion, an immenſe extenſion and a bellowing noiſe, all of which ſeem to be properly expreſſed by the bull. Gemini indicates day and night. Cancer means the viſible heaven,

or

starry firmament. Leo denotes the sun, from the qualities or attributes of this animal. "These are strength and watchfulness. Now both these are also, with the strictest truth, attributed to the sun, who is styled the eye of the world by Mart. Capella. . . . And, as its foreparts are emblematical of strength, so are its hinder parts of weakness; in which it again resembles the departing or setting sun. And, as the lion's presence causes the other animals to disappear, so the sun's rising makes the stars to disappear from the heavens!!" Virgo means the teeming earth. This illustration is laboured with astonishing dexterity and learning. Libra denotes the sabbath. While the effect of all other machines is to produce motion, this alone produces rest. Scorpio designates the chief instrument in the fall of man. Sagittarius is symbolical of the Great Deliverer. Capricornus means the devil. Aquarius denotes troubles and miseries. "The idea of water is naturally connected with that of multitude, and consequently with that of immensity; hence the ocean is the only object to which we attribute immensity; and from its parts being easily divisible, it is connected with the idea of motion. From these it will follow, first, that waters denote peoples, nations, Rev. xvii. 15, xix. 6. Secondly, that they will denote troubles, sorrows; as a multitude of affairs necessarily implies sorrow; and, as a state of trouble is naturally a state opposite to that of rest, i. e. a state of motion." Pisces signifies death: since the land of the living is mentioned in Scripture, the sea of course must denote death, and fishes very fairly dead men, &c. &c.!!"

"A Synopsis of Data for the Construction of Triangles, by THOMAS LEYBOURN." This ingenious work is divided into four parts:—The first contains data for such triangles as have been constructed generally, the vertical angle being supposed acute or obtuse; the second, data for the construction of right-angled triangles; the third, data for such triangles as have been constructed by plane geometry, when certain parts were equal to given solids; and the fourth data, for such triangles as have been constructed, when certain parts were required to be the greatest or least possible. Instead of referring to those authors where constructions may be found, as Mr. Lawson has done, Mr. Leybourn intends to publish separately a complete set of solutions, which are to be exhibited both geometrically, with their modes of calculation, and algebraically.

Mr. LEVET's "Astronomical and Geographical Lessons," might better have been arranged, perhaps, under the head of Education. They are perspicuous and correct.

Mr. PINKERTON has published, in two quarto volumes, a system of "Modern Geography," including the most recent discoveries, and political alterations. An Astronomical Introduction is prefixed by the Rev. Mr. VINCE; and the maps, although they are not on a scale so large as we could have wished, are extremely elegant and correct; they are drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and are engraved by Lowry. We have not yet had an opportunity of perusing this work; that opportunity will soon occur, in which case we shall probably enlarge on its merits on a future occasion.

FINE ARTS.

"Extracts from a Correspondence with the Academies of Vienna and St. Petersburg, on the Cultivation of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, in the Austrian and Russian Dominions; to which is prefixed a summary Account of the Transactions of the Royal Academy of London, from the Close of the Exhibition of 1801, to the present Exhibition at Somerset-house, 1802, by PRINCE HOARE, Member of the Academies of Florence and Cortona, and Secretary for Foreign Correspondence to the Royal Academy of London." This volume opens with an elegant, but too laboured, address from Mr. Hoare to the President and Academicians, in which he enlarges, with great propriety, on the advantages likely to result from the liberal correspondence opened with foreign academies; the noble emulation which will be awakened by the contemplation of congenial talent must increase the energies of intellectual progress, and an enlarged communication of sentiments and ideas, must tend "to prevent the growth of contracted habits in art, or what is commonly called manner, which, whether national or individual, will, wherever it prevails, necessarily detract something from the perfection of talents." After the Address to the President, a summary Account succeeds of the principal Occurrences and Transactions relative to the Royal Academy of London, from the Close of the Exhibition, 1801. Next follow some particulars relating to the Academy at Vienna, name-

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ly, Extracts of a Letter from its President, Mr. Füger; the History of the Plastic Arts at Vienna; and a View of the present Regulations and Establishment of the Imperial Royal Academy of Arts at Vienna; and, thirdly, particulars relative to the Academy of St. Petersburg, namely, a Letter from its Secretary, M. de Labzin, wherein the writer gives the state of the Fine Arts in that Capital, together with a brief Account of the Works of some its Members; to which he subjoins an Account of the Regulations and the Privileges granted to the Academy by the Empress, Catherine II.

"Plans, and Views in Perspective, with Descriptions of Buildings erected in England and Scotland; and also an Essay to elucidate the Grecian, Roman, and Gothic Architecture, accompanied with Designs, by ROBERT MITCHELL, Architect, large folio." This magnificent work is printed in English and French, and is accompanied with numerous plates. The author evinces great taste, and a considerable acquaintance with the principles of his art.

The following work will be found to contain many sensible rules and useful instructions—"The Young Painter's Maulstick, being a Practical Treatise on Perspective; containing Rules and Principles for Delineation on Planes, treated so as to render the Art of Drawing correctly easy of attainment even to common Capacities; and entertaining, at the same Time, from its Truth and Facility; founded on the clear mechanical Process of Vignola and Sirigatti; united with the theoretic Principles of the celebrated Dr. Brook Taylor; addressed to Students in Drawing, by JAMES MALTON, Architect and Draftsman."

"The Costume of Turkey, illustrated by a Series of Engravings; with Descriptions in English and French." This very splendid and beautiful work will of course be placed on the same costly shelf with the Costume of China, and the Punishments of China: it contains sixty coloured engravings, the drawings for which, we are informed by the editor, were made on the spot about four years ago, by M. Dalvimart, and may be depended on for their correctness. It might reasonably have been expected from the editor, who charges eight guineas for his volume, that he would give us some information respecting M. Dalvimart, in order that we might have been able to estimate his authority; because, in a work of this sort, fidelity of representation is of the utmost importance. It may fairly be objected against the present volume, that the descriptions which accompany the plates are too brief and unsatisfactory: nothing, certainly, can exceed the brilliancy of the plates.

CLASSICAL AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

"An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; being in Part a tabulated Arrangement from Dr. Harwood's View, &c. with Notes from Maittaire, De Bure, Dictionnaire Bibliographique, and References to ancient and modern Catalogues, by T. F. DIBDIN, A. B." Mr. Dibdin has compressed within a small compass a great deal of matter, by dividing his pages into five columns, the first of which contains the name of the editor of the book, the second the place at which it was printed; the third the size, whether folio, quarto, or other; the fourth the date, and the fifth its character, as to its value. The notes are numerous and well-selected, and the work is altogether a very useful compendium.

"Viridarium Poeticum, seu Delectus Epithetorum in celeberrimis Latinis Scriptoribus sparsorum, designatum, Epitheta ab antiquis usurpata Exemplis illustrandum, in Scholarum usum quibus compositio Latina præcipuam Eruditionis partem effecit, a THOMA BROWNE, A. M." This is a republication, in a new form, of the work of Johannes Ravisius, &c. The present work, which is introduced by a Preface written in very elegant Latin, is ably executed, and will be found extremely useful.

"The Anti-jargonist; or, a Short Introduction to the Hindoostanee Language, vulgarly, but erroneously, called the Moors, &c. by the Author of the Hindoostanee Dictionary." The present is an abstract, by Mr. GILCHRIST, of his "Oriental Linguist." The object of it is to prevent Indian and English gentlemen from imbibing that vulgar dialect or jargon which some grammars have taught. The Introduction contains many curious remarks on the prejudices, manners, &c. of the Indians; a Synopsis of the Grammar follows the Introduction; and is succeeded by a copious Vocabulary, English and Hindoostanee, as well as Hindoostanee and English. Then follow some very useful lists of technical and military terms, familiar dialogues, regulations concerning the new College of Calcutta, translations from prose and verse, with a copper-plate engraving of the Indian Ho-

ral Diagram, and some remarks on the Eastern divisions of time.

"The Flowers of Persian Literature; containing Extracts from the most celebrated Authors in Prose and Verse, with a Translation into English; being a Companion to Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar; to which is prefixed, an Essay on the Language and Literature of Persia, by S. Rousseau, Teacher of the Persian Language." The intention of this work is to supply Oriental students with a book of instructions, such a one as Sir William Jones, in the Preface to his Persian Grammar, gave us reason to expect from his own pen, but which he never composed. In the first part of the present work, Mr. Rousseau has compiled, from the works of Sir William Jones, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Champion, Sir William Ouseley, &c. An Essay on the Language and Literature of Persia, commencing from the earliest Eras, and brought down to the present Time. "The second part contains a large selection of entertaining and useful pieces, from different authors, which are given in Persian and English, so literal, that any person, who has acquired the rudiments of the language, may, with very little trouble, turn them out of Persian into English."

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

"A fourth Dissertation on Fever, &c. by George Fordyce, M. D. &c." If any thing could increase the high reputation of Dr. Fordyce, the series of essays, which he has published within these few years, on the subject of Fever, has added to his professional eminence. The treatise is now completed, but the venerable author is no more! The present publication is posthumous. It contains the history of, and remedies to be employed in, irregular intermittent fevers.

"The Edinburgh School of Medicine, containing the Preliminary or Fundamental Branches of Professional Education, viz. Anatomy, Medical Chemistry, and Botany, by W. Nisbet, M. D." Dr. Nisbet (the ingenious author of the Clinical Guide) has endeavoured, in these volumes, to present the student with such a body of information on those sciences which are the ground-work of medicine, as may enable him to cultivate a deeper acquaintance with them with facility and success. The arrangement which he follows is that which is pursued by the professors of Edinburgh. The work is professedly a compendium, and it is altogether executed with considerable care and ability.

Mr. Edmonston has published an interesting "Account of an Ophthalmia, which appeared in the second Regiment of Argyleshire Fencibles, in the Months of February, March, and April, 1802; with some Observations on the Egyptian Ophthalmia." Several individuals of this regiment were attacked with this disease on their passage from Egypt, and several others on their return to England. Mr. Edmonston ascribes the disorder to direct contagion brought from Egypt by the regiment, and he supports his opinion with considerable success; the *methodus medendi* was scarification of the eye in the beginning, and, when the inflammation had in some measure abated, collyria of lead and zinc, blisters, and an insertion into the eye of an opiate solution.

"Cases of Cancer; with Observations on the Use of Carbonate of Lime in that Disease, by Edward Kentish, M. D." Led by the effect of chalk in burns, Dr. Kentish applied it to two cases of cancer: in one it succeeded, in the other it failed. The observations which accompany these cases are ingenious.

Dr. Peart has presented the public with some "Practical Information" on three separate subjects in three separate tracts; the doctor stamps an high value on his discoveries, whatever may be the opinion of the public concerning them. One of these tracts treats on the malignant scarlet fever and sore throat; a second on the inflammation of the bowels, and strangulated rupture; the third on St. Anthony's fire, and on Erythematous affections in general, and on the measles.

"A Collection of Papers, intended to promote an Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Infectious Fevers in Newcastle and other populous Towns, by John Clark, M. D." They who are desirous of learning the opinions of many eminent practitioners on the danger vulgarly apprehended of establishing fever-houses, in the midst of populous cities, and fever-wards in some detached parts of an infirmary, will be gratified by the perusal of these interesting papers.

"Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, translated from the French of G. Cuvier, Member of the National Institute, Professor in the College of France, and in the Central School of the Pantheon, &c. by William Ross, under the Inspection of James Macartney, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy in St. Bartholomew's Hospital." No one has pursued the science of comparative anatomy with more ardour or with more success than M. Cuvier, a man whose professional attainments

temns have ranked him in the highest class of physiologists and anatomists in Europe. The present work (which is very carefully and correctly translated) is not, however, given to the public by the Professor himself, but is drawn up by M. Dumeril, from the *viva-voce* lectures of Professor Cuvier, who has sanctioned the publication, by stating, that he has revised the manuscript of his pupil with the greatest care; that he has supplied details which could not conveniently be introduced in public lectures; that he has rectified such statements as he had too hastily advanced, and has added every information connected with his lectures, which he had obtained, since their delivery, by his dissections and his reading. "I therefore do not hesitate to acknowledge this work (says he) as my own, and to avow all the assertions it contains." The Introductory Lecture, which is written in very elegant French, and has, for its uncommon excellence, been separately translated by Mr. Allen of Edinburgh, contains, perhaps without exception, the most comprehensive, distinct, and correct summary of the laws of animal economy, that has ever been delivered. Notwithstanding this work is not of British growth, and on that account, perhaps, ought not, in strict propriety, to have been noticed in an account of the progress of Domestic Literature, we meant to have profited by the appearance of the translation before us, and have given an outline of the plan pursued by M. Cuvier, but we must decline it; such an outline, we perceive, would occupy a great deal more room than it is consistent with this article to afford.

"Observations on Pulmonary Consumption: or, an Essay on the Lichen Islandicus, considered as an Aliment and a Medicine in that Disorder, illustrated by a coloured Engraving, by J. B. REGNAULT, late Physician to the Military Hospitals and Forces of France, &c." The chief object of this pamphlet is to recommend a new and improved manner of employing this lichen. The general practice of Dr. Regnault is to prepare an extract or jelly, by boiling ʒ vj of the lichen, which has been washed clean in boiling water, in ℔ vj of spring-water for an hour or more, and then evaporating the strained decoction, with the addition of ʒ vj of refined sugar, to the consistence of a syrup or jelly. This he gives either alone, or mixed with milk, syrups, &c. to the quantity of three or four ounces or more daily, which constitutes the medicinal exhibition. A few useful rules are introduced, respecting the diet and regimen of consumptive patients, and the efficacy of the lichen islandicus is insisted on by the history of various cases.

Dr. JAMES RUSSEL has published "A Treatise on the Morbid Affections of the Knee-Joint," in which he has thrown great light on the nature and cure of those very painful and dangerous disorders.

"An Enquiry into some of the Effects of Venereal Poison on the Human Body; with an occasional Application of Physiology; Observations on some of the Opinions of Mr. John Hunter and Mr. B. Bell; and Practical Remarks, by S. SAWREY, Surgeon." The latter part only of this work is of any importance, namely, that which contains the practical observations of Mr. Sawrey. These are ingenious, and worthy of attention.

"Facts and some Arguments tending to shew, that the Public Decision may with Prudence be suspended respecting the Inoculation of the Cow-pox, by THOMAS LEE, a Member of the University of Edinburgh." Mr. Lee is a resolute oppugner of the Vaccina: he laughs at the decision of Parliament: that assembly, which could reward an old woman (Mrs. Stephens) for the secret of disguising soap in veal broth, as a never-failing solvent of the stone in the bladder; and which could throw away its money to Mrs. Noufflers, for a nonsensical nostrum to destroy the tape-worm, does not appear to him very competent to estimate the importance of vaccination. But the cases surely are widely different. The nostrums of these daughters of Hygeia were kept secret; the veil, which their mother is said to have worn, was thrown over her offspring, and they could only be tempted to lift it up by the munificence of Parliament. Here, on the contrary, there is no secret. The vaccine-inoculation has been subjected to the severest experiments of persons strongly prejudiced against it: it has been tried with success on various constitutions, and in various climates. Mr. Lee says, that Parliament, like a jury, can only decide upon evidence; and, if the evidence be all one way, of one tenor, can a Parliament be blamed, or a jury arraigned, for giving a judgment contrary to the real fact? If Mr. Lee means to insinuate, that there was partiality in the investigation which took place on Dr. Jenner's petition, he should have stated the reasons of his suspicion: that the evidence was all one way, and of one tenor, was precisely the very ground, and indeed the only ground, on which the petition, could be admitted

Had the evidence been contradictory—had one man stated the inefficacy against another, who boasted of its power of prevention—if one in ten, or fifteen, or twenty, had exhibited unfavourable facts, the petition of Dr. Jenner must have been rejected: preponderating evidence would have been against him, if ten cases even in ten thousand could have been fairly and firmly established, in which the small-pox had succeeded to the true constitutional infection of the vaccine. The objection, therefore, is idle, unless Mr. Lee means to insinuate, that the committee on the petition conducted the examination with partiality: this, upon what ground we know not, has been suspected; but, if we consider the inadequacy (according to their ideas of the petitioner's merit) of the sum voted, there is no very striking presumption of its truth. Mr. Lee has brought forward two facts in opposition to the efficacy of the cow-pox: when vaccination had gained so much ground as to excite opposition, it is well known that a great number of these facts, as they were supposed to be by those who alleged them, were brought forward to invalidate the practice; but on minute investigation, some circumstance or other was always detected, which brought the facts themselves, at least, into suspicion. Had Mr. Lee stated his cases before the committee of Dr. Jenner, they would have been carefully scrutinized; and, we are authorised to believe, from the failure of so many similar representations, would have been found guilty of some inaccuracy, of which the reporter is, no doubt, utterly inconscious.

Dr. THORNTON has published some more "Facts decisive in Favour of the Cow-pox, including an Account of the Inoculation of the Village of Lowther, under the Patronage of the late Earl of Lonsdale."

"Practical Observations on the Inoculation of Cow-pox, pointing out a Test of a Constitutional Affection in those Cases in which the local Inflammation is slight, and in which no Fever is perceptible, illustrated by Cases and Plates, by JAMES BRYCE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, &c. and one of the Surgeons to the Institution for the gratuitous Inoculation of the Cow-pox." A considerable portion of this work is compiled from the publications of Dr. Jenner. The only original portion of importance is that which professes to afford a test of constitutional affection. If a person, already under vaccine-inoculation, receives every day a fresh lancet, armed with ichor, till the fever induced by the first inoculation supervenes, all the punctures will advance, with progressive rapidity, inversely proportioned to their priority, so that the areola of the last puncture will be perfect as soon as, and at the same time with, the first. Mr. Bryce recommends a second inoculation, to be performed as a criterion of the efficacy of the first: if the progress of the second is not accelerated, and its areola synchronous with the first, the first is inefficacious, and was probably a mere local affection. This is an ingenious idea, but there are some slight objections against the practice, which we have not room to state in this place. Mr. Bryce advises the second inoculation to take place between thirty-six and forty-eight hours before the areola of the first is expected to appear. "If the second inoculation is not accelerated, but proceeds in the usual course, it will prove that the first was not necessary to produce the constitutional effect, and, therefore, that a third should be performed, as a counter-proof of the efficacy of the second."

THE VETERINARY ART.

We must content ourselves with the simple enumeration of a few tracts, which evince, that that noble animal, the horse, so much subservient to our pleasures and our necessities, is every day becoming an object of more care and attention to men of science:—The following is an useful work, "A Compendium of the Veterinary Art; containing an accurate Description of all the Diseases to which the Horse is liable, their Symptoms and Treatment: the Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse's Foot; Observations on the Principles and Practice of Shoeing; on Feeding and Exercise, the Stables, &c. illustrated by Plates, by JAMES WHITE, Veterinary Surgeon to his Majesty's First Royal Dragoons."

Mr. DENNY's "Treatise on the Diseases of Horses" is an able performance.

The Veterinary College publishes its "Transactions."

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

"Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with several Divisions of the French Army, during the Campaign of General Bonaparte in that Country, and published under his immediate Patronage, by Vivant Denon, embellished with numerous Engravings, translated by ARTHUR AIKIN." Our English philosophers have expressed much disappointment at the labours of those literary men who accompanied the First Consul to Egypt, for the express purpose of explaining its ancient monu-

monuments, of decyphering its hieroglyphics, of recording the manners and customs of its inhabitants, and of examining the natural productions of its soil. The fact is, that we do not make sufficient allowance for the circumstances of danger, fatigue, and interruption, with which these *savans* were surrounded, and by which their researches were frequently frustrated. The mere scientific traveller, if in a foreign country he has mountains to traverse, and rocks to scale, and an ungenial climate to contend with, may, at least, examine at his leisure, and in security, the objects of his pursuit;—he may at least repose in the evening, after the labours of the day, and rise with renovated strength in the morning to renew them. But, in the train of an invading army, whose unprovoked attack rendered them a just object of hatred and abhorrence to the half-civilised people, whose hamlets they burned, whose fields they wasted, and whose wives and daughters they unsparingly violated; in such a situation, where the circle of security was the range of the cannon, and where every straggler on the march was vigilantly laid wait for, and cut off, much of that information, which could result only from patient and leisurely research, ought not to have been very confidently expected; and an attentive and candid consideration of the campaign in Egypt will rather induce us to think highly of the industry and courage of those men of letters, who, in the eager and disinterested pursuit of science, were content to endure the fatigue, and to share the danger, of war, than to ridicule the insufficiency of their acquirements, or despise the scantiness of that information which they so perilously acquired. The present work is the production of a man of learning, taste, sentiment, and science. The reader will not expect a detail of military operations—Cit. Denon was not a professional soldier, and could weep over the miseries which his countrymen were inflicting. But, altho' these volumes afford not a diurnal detail of marches, battles, and of sieges; we are not left in ignorance of the state of the army, and the projects of the commander, so that a charm is thus thrown over the whole, by a judicious, and very unusual, mixture of historic narrative and scientific research. An Englishman must expect to find also a partiality in favour of the French; a high-drawn character of the courage of the soldiery, and the virtue of their commanders. Still, however, M. Denon's account of the transactions in Egypt is quite as fair as can reasonably be expected. On the one hand, altho' proud of the courage, he does not gloss over the vices, of the army; he does not attempt to palliate their shameful licentiousness, their lust of rapine and of slaughter; and, on the other hand, far from being studious to conceal, he delights to notice those virtues of mercy and humanity, which were occasionally displayed, almost to an incredible extent, by the enemy: for this purpose, several little anecdotes are introduced, which, as Denon justly observes, give a better insight into the morals of nations than regular discussions. The Institute had remained at Cairo about a month, when their house was pillaged in a general insurrection of the inhabitants: firing was heard in different places, and many persons belonging to the commission of arts fell a sacrifice to the fury of the populace. After considerable slaughter, however, it was quelled the second day, by means of some heavy artillery. "Though the populace, the devotees, and some of the great people of Cairo, shewed themselves fanatical and cruel in this revolt, the middle class (which is in all countries the most accessible to reason and virtue) was perfectly humane and generous to us, notwithstanding the wide difference of manners, religion, and language; whilst from the galleries of the minarets murder was devoutly preached up, whilst the streets were filled with death and carnage; all those in whose houses any Frenchmen were lodged were eager to save them by concealment, and to supply and anticipate all their wants. An elderly woman, in the quarter in which we lodged, gave us to understand, that, as our wall was but weak, if were attacked, we had only to throw it down, and seek for shelter in her harem: a neighbour, without being asked, sent us provisions at the expence of his own store, when no food was to be purchased in the town, and every thing announced approaching famine; he even removed every thing from before our house, which could render it conspicuous to the enemy, and went to smoak at our door, as if it were his own, in order to deceive any who might attack us. Two young persons, who were pursued in the streets, were snatched up by some unknown people, and carried into a house, and, whilst they were furiously struggling for deliverance, expecting that they were destined for some horrible cruelty, the kind ravishers, not being able otherwise to convince them of the hospitable benevolence of their intentions, delivered up to them their own children, as pledges of their sincerity. Many

other

other such anecdotes could be given of delicate sensibility, which recal the feelings of human nature, in times in which they seem to be entirely abandoned. If the grave Mussulman represses those tokens of sensibility, which other nations would take a pride in exhibiting, it is in order to preserve the dignified austerity of his character." What must have the feelings of such a man as Denon, at the extension of humanity so unmerited, and of mercy so ill requited! The Tlascalans afford an instance of generosity, which was brought to our recollection on reading the account we have just related:—When Cortez was endeavouring to penetrate into Mexico, the capital of Montezuma's empire, it was necessary for him to pass through the country of the Tlascalans: they refused to admit the invader into their territories, advanced boldly to the charge, and often fought hand to hand; they gave the Spaniards warning of their intentions, and, imagining that they might want provisions, sent into their camp a large supply of poultry and maize, telling them, that they scorned to attack an enemy enfeebled by hunger; that they would not insult their gods by offering up such famished victims, or feed themselves on such emaciated prey. Fifty of these savages, who brought provision to the camp, were considered as spies by the commander, and had their heads cut off by the civilised Cortez! M. Denon's work, in the original, is of uncommon magnificence. The author is a rapid and accurate draftsman; his pencil was always in his hand, and the temples, porticoes, pillars, and monumental antiquities, which he has delineated, give us such an assurance of the originality, as well as the simplicity and grandeur, of Egyptian architecture, that, if that of Greece can never lose its celebrity, it may, at least, be considered as in debt for much of its beauty to the graceful and majestic models afforded by Thebes, Latopolis, and Tentyra. This translation is accompanied by exact and spirited copies of all the important and highly curious engravings annexed to the original, without which the text would have been in many places unintelligible to the reader, as M. Denon is constantly referring from his work to these splendid appendages. The style in which the English plates are engraved is highly honourable to our artists, whose credit will by no means be lessened by a comparison of Mr. Aikin's translation with the splendid original. An Abridgment of Denon's work has also been published by Mr. Kendall; but, as it only contains about half a dozen of the plates, of a small size, out of more than one hundred and forty, it can hardly be considered, as possessing any relation to the original. A still more inferior edition, in small 12mo. has also appeared, by another translator.

A translation has appeared from the French of a work, which has excited just and universal indignation, intitled "The State of Egypt after the Battle of Heliopolis, preceded by general Observation on the Physical and Political Character of the Country, by REGNIER, General of Division." It is well known, that, after the departure of Bonaparte from Egypt, and the death of General Kleber, a considerable jealousy arose between the Generals of the French army of the East. General Regnier, in order to console the French under the extreme and biting mortification of having been driven from their favourite possession of Egypt, has not scrupled to impeach the conduct of Menou, as the Commander in Chief, and to insinuate in the meanest and most dishonourable manner, that the British troops are indebted for their victory, not to their own intrepidity and prowess, so much as to the incapacity of the General who opposed them. General Regnier is a philosopher and a politician; his researches in the physical and political character of Egypt exhibit a well informed mind and a comprehensive understanding. We are happy to see, that Sir Robert Wilson has translated, in a separate pamphlet, that portion of the present work, which relates to the "Campaign of the East, and the British and Turkish Forces in Egypt," and has exposed the misstatements of the French General. Sir Robert Wilson, we also learn, is preparing for the press an enlarged Account of the Egyptian Campaign.

"The Journal of FREDERIC HORNEMANN's Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk, the Capital of the Kingdom of Fezzan, in Africa, in the Years of 1797-8." The African Society has been singularly fortunate in the choice of their emissaries. The noble object for which the institution was originally formed, has been steadily persevered in, and the gentlemen who have offered their services for the perilous employment of exploring the interior of Africa have deserved the confidence reposed in them. No man among them, however, seems to have been better qualified, by nature and education, to promote the object of the Society—no man has a more ardent and indomitable spirit

ſpirit of enterpriſe, or enjoys conſtitutional and corporeal powers in greater perfection than Mr. Hornemann. Altho' the intereſting narrative of our traveller is concluded with his account of the phyſical and moral ſtate of Fezzan, and its effeminate inhabitants, the preſent volume is enriched with a long Appendix, containing, among other things, the learned Obſervations of Sir W. YOUNG on Mr. Hornemann's Deſcriptions of the Country and Antiquities of Siwah, with Reference to ancient Accounts of the Oaſis and Temple of Ammon. Major RENNEL has annexed Geographical Illuſtrations of Mr. Hornemann's Route, and Additions to the General Geography of Africa; a Map accompanies this part of the Appendix, exhibiting the progreſs of diſcovery in the geography of this portion of the globe. Mr. Hornemann does not ſeem to have formed any calculation as to the time when we may expect his return to this country. He ſtates himſelf "as being in excellent health, perfectly inured to the climate, ſufficiently acquainted with the manners of his fellow-travellers, ſpeaking the Arabic language, and ſomewhat of the Bornou tongue; being well armed, moreover, and not without courage, and under protection of two great Shereefs, he has the beſt hopes of ſucceſs in his undertaking." He ſtates himſelf as being on the point of ſetting out with the caravan for Bornou: here he propoſed remaining till September, and to proceed to Caſhna; his future plan he had not finally arranged.

"Travels in the Crimea; or, Hiſtory of the Embaſſy from Peterſburg to Conſtantinople, in 1793, including their Journey through Krementſchuck, Oczakow, Wallachia, and Moldavia; with their reception at the Court of Selim III. by a Secretary to the Ruſſian Embaſſy." This is a very entertaining volume; it betrays haſte, however, and has many inaccuracies.

"An Account of a Geographical and Aſtronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Ruſſia, for Aſcertaining the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude of the Mouth of the River Kovima, of the whole Coaſt of the Tſhutſki to the Eaſt Cape, and of the Iſlands in the Eaſtern Ocean, ſtretching to the American Coaſt; performed by Command of her Imperial Majeſty, Catherine II. Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, by JOSEPH BILLINGS, in the Years 1785 to 1794. The Whole narrated from the original Papers, by MARTIN SAUER, Secretary to the Expedition." This work will be found extremely ſerviceable to nautical men; but for ordinary readers, for thoſe who expect entertainment, as well as information, it has few charms. The narrative is altogether very dry and unintereſting. The charts are by Arrowſmith.

Mr. PRIEST's "Travels in the United States of America," are alike deſtitute of information and amuſement.

A more intereſting work has not lately been publiſhed, than Mr. ACERBI's "Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape." Though a foreigner, he writes Engliſh with great purity and elegance; and, though an Italian, voluntarily underwent the dangers and fatigues of viſiting the regions of the arctic circle! Mr. Acerbi is an acute obſerver of men and manners; his remarks are agreeable and ingenious; his deſcriptions animated and diſtinct: he is a man of ſcience, a man of taſte; in ſhort, an accompliſhed traveller. Mr. Acerbi ſpent a winter in Stockholm; as may be expected, therefore, his account of the manners and amuſements, and the general ſtate of ſociety of that capital is very full and authentic. The ſtate of learning and the arts is enlarged on, and a particular account is given of the various univerſities, academies, and learned ſocieties.

We have not derived more amuſement for ſome time from any book than Mr. WOLFF's "Sketches and Obſervations, taken on a Tour through a Part of the South of Europe." If Mr. WOLFF cannot be ſaid to have added much to our ſtock of information, by any ſcientific, philoſophical, or antiquarian reſearches, yet he deſcribes what he ſaw, in ſo very agreeable and elegant a manner, that his work amply repays the peruſal.

"A Voyage up the Mediterranean, in his Majeſty's Ship the Swiftſure, one of the Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelſon, K. B. now Viſcount and Baron Nelſon of the Nile, and Duke of Bronté, in Sicily. With a Deſcription of the Battle of the Nile, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1798, and a Detail of Events that occured, ſubſequent to the Battle, in various Parts of the Mediterranean; by the Rev. COOPER WILLYAMS, A.M. Chaplain of the Swiftſure, &c." Mr. Willyams, to whom we are indebted for an intereſting account of the campaign in the Weſt Indies, in 1794, under Sir John Jervis, and Sir Charles Grey, was Chaplain to the Swiftſure, one of the ſhips which formed the ſquadron of Lord Nelſon. Having of courſe been preſent at the battle of the Nile, the deſcription which he has furniſhed us with, of that dreadful engagement, is extremely circumſtantial

cumstantial and impressive. Placed as he was, in the midst of a battle as splendid and extraordinary, as the page of history has ever recorded, an attendant of the chase which preceded it, and of many interesting occurrences and scenes which the shores of the Mediterranean exhibited, for nearly two years after its termination, he daily minuted with his pen and pencil the observations and images which obtruded themselves upon him." The authenticity of such memorials is unquestionable. A chart of the Mediterranean is annexed, in which are marked the tracks of the two hostile fleets, and a plan of the combat when they met. But the present volume is not solely employed in recording the operations of the fleet; Mr. Willyams visited many of the shores of the Mediterranean; he was at Rhodes, Syracuse, Palermo, and Naples, he travelled over a great part of Tuscany and Italy; whilst on the Coast of Naples, he ascended Vesuvius, and visited the subterraneous ruins of Pompeia. The work is accompanied with numerous drawings from the pencil of Mr. Willyams, which, although they add much to its expence, contribute but little to its value.

"A Journey from Edinburgh through Parts of North Britain; containing Remarks on Scottish Landscape; and Observations on Rural Economy, Natural History, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce; interspersed with Anecdotes, traditional, literary, and historical; together with Biographical Sketches, relating chiefly to Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs, from the twelfth Century down to the present Time. Embellished with forty four Engravings, from Drawings made on the Spot, of the Lake, River, and Mountain Scenery of Scotland; by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL." This ample and explanatory title-page leaves us little to add, unless we could accompany the traveller in all his excursions, and enter into a regular and connected review of his work. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Campbell has borrowed freely, but not without judgment, from historians, biographers, philosophers, antiquaries, agriculturalists, economists, &c. &c.; and with the various information they collected, has enriched his own volumes. The engravings are beautiful; and we understand also, that they are correct.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

"A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit-trees; in which a new Method of Pruning and Training, is fully described. To which is added, a new and improved Edition of "Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries in all kinds of Fruit and Forest-trees;" with an account of a particular Method of Cure, published by Order of Government. By WILLIAM FORSYTH, F.A.S. and F.S.A. Gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's, &c." Mr. Forsyth informs us, that the profession of a gardener has been the employment of his life; and certainly if any thing could stimulate him to a careful investigation of the various defects, and diseases, which check the fecundity of fruit-trees; if any thing could whet his ardour for the discovery of some treatment, which should restore lost vigour and impart fertility, it must be the circumstance of his high situation, as gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's. Mr. Forsyth has certainly displayed a great deal of science and skill in the management of his Majesty's fruit-trees, many of which are now beautiful, and in the highest state of perfection, which were formerly cankered unprofitable stumps, so that he might fairly adopt as a motto to many flourishing individuals,

Olim truncus eram ficulinus, inutile lignum.

In this work, all sorts of fruit-trees, with their several varieties, are distinctly treated of: the soil which they affect, their general management, the principles of pruning, grafting and budding, are separately insisted on. Three chapters are devoted to the canker and gum, the mildew, honey-dew, and blights, and different insects which infest fruit-trees. Thirteen plates accompany this work: which, we are sorry to say, is on too extensive a scale to be generally consulted.

"Some Doubts relative to the Efficacy of Mr. Forsyth's Plaister, in filling up the Holes in Trees, &c. ascribed to it by Dr. Anderson and Mr. Forsyth. In a Letter to Dr. Anderson, from THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq." Mr. Knight is exceedingly angry that Mr. Forsyth should ascribe to his composition such wonder-working qualities as to restore the internal wood of a tree, which has been absolutely decayed, and to produce a complete adhesion between old and new wood. We are well acquainted with the acuteness and philosophy of Mr. Knight's mind; and we have no doubt but that Mr. Forsyth has attributed

buted virtues of a higher order to his pigment, than it comes within the limits of possibility that it should possess; but why not expose the inefficacy of this pigment without being angry?

"An Essay or Practical Inquiry concerning the Hanging and Fastening of Gates and Wickets, with plates. By THOMAS N. PARKER, Esq. M.A." This is a scientific little work: we are very glad to see that Philosophy—who has lately taken up farming with a great deal of spirit, and is ever on the foot in different parts of her premises—is careful enough to shut the gates after her. To be serious, if a calculation could be made of the quantity of corn, turnips, &c. annually destroyed by means of stock, which take advantage of the farmer's negligence, and destroy the fruits of his labour, we are inclined to believe it would excite considerable astonishment and regret. In order to remedy this evil, Mr. Parker has investigated the principles on which gates and wickets should be hung; he shews the practical application of these principles, and then proceeds to the fastening of gates and wickets; to their mode of construction, and to give some rules for making different kinds of fencing. The principles of hanging gates are thus given; "when the hooks or pivots upon which a gate is hung, are precisely in the same perpendicular line with each other, the gate will be at rest wherever it may be placed. But the smallest variation of the hooks from their perpendicular line will attach to a gate so suspended, one determinate line of rest, and no other. When a gate is in its line of rest, or in its opposite line of equilibrium, the two hooks by which it is suspended, and the centre of the gate's gravitation, will be found to be in one and the same vertical plane." Mr. Parker has illustrated his instructions with references to plates.

The following is an useful work, "the Grazier's Ready Reckoner; or, a Useful Guide for Buying and Selling Cattle, being a complete Set of Tables, distinctly pointing out the Weight of Black-cattle, Sheep, or Swine, from Three to One Hundred and Thirty Stones, by Measurement; together with Directions, showing the particular Parts where the Cattle are to be measured. By GEORGE RENTON."

Mr. MUNNINGS, a clergyman in Norfolk, has published an interesting "Account of some Experiments for Drilling and Protecting Turnips, &c. &c." Mr. Munning is enthusiastic, perhaps, to an extravagant degree, in his expectations of the benefit to result from his discovery of a new method to protect the turnip from severest frosts: the plan which he suggests is neither attended with expence nor difficulty. He deposits the seed by means of a drill (the expence of which is about a guinea) in equidistant rows of eighteen inches: the alternate rows are removed for autumnal consumption and the remaining rows, now a yard from each other, are moulded up by means of a one-horse plough. Thus defended they bid defiance to the severest frost; and Mr. Munnings assures us, that, in the trying winter which we lately experienced, when the turnips of the neighbouring farmers were generally perished, his were in no respect injured; the roots were unfrozen and the tops alive. For particulars on this important subject, we must refer those who are desirous of profiting by Mr. Munning's experiments, to the pamphlet itself.

Part I. Vol. III. is published of "Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country." This publication consists solely of essays by different gentlemen on "the best means of converting certain portions of grass-land into tillage, without exhausting the soil, and of returning the same to grass after a certain period, in an improved state, or at least without injury. The principal writers are Sir John Sinclair, Dr. Walker, Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Dalton, the Rev. Mr. Close—who, though deriving the chief support for himself, a wife, and eight children, from the revenues of the church, yet acknowledges that tythes operate as a direct tax on the skill, the capital, and the industry of the country, and has, in consequence of this impression, suggested in detail a very plausible plan for the commutation of tythes, and proposed it for the deliberation of the Board of Agriculture—Mr. Maxwell, Sir Charles Middleton, &c. &c. &c. Gentlemen possessed of such knowledge and experience, as most of those whose names we have enumerated, distinctly and separately, devoting their attention and inquiries to the same subject, must of course have examined it in all its bearings and have thrown upon it the utmost light. A great body of information is here collected on an important topic, and the volume will of course be consulted by all those who are more immediately interested in agricultural concerns.

LAW.

"A Compendium of the Law of Nations, founded on the Treaties and Customs of the modern Nations of Europe: to which is added, a complete List of all the Treaties, Conventions, Compacts, Declarations, &c. from the Year 1731 to 1788 inclusive, indicating the several Works in which they are to be found. By G. F. VON MARTENS, Professor of Public Law in the University of Gottingen, translated, and the List of Treaties, &c. brought down to June 1802, by WM. COBBET." As a natural and necessary introduction to an examination of the laws, that the treaties and customs of Europeans have established among them, the author tells us, in his preface, that he has taken a view of the different nations of which Europe is composed, and that after having shewn in what light they may be looked upon, as parts of a whole, he has considered them under the different points of view in which they are placed by their dignity, power, constitutions, and religion. "Then, in coming to those rights, which constitute the object of the science, I have found three principal questions," he continues "to be resolved; to wit: I. What is the basis of the positive law of nations? II. What are the rights it is intended to secure? III. How may a people lose those rights when once acquired? These questions are examined at large, and with impartiality; and the work is altogether written with much ability and judgment.

Dr. M. NAYR, has published a new edition of his "System of English Conveyancing, adapted to Scotland." This edition is considerably enlarged and improved. To the precedents he has made many additions. He has also added "Observations on the Mode of proving and authenticating Proofs of Deeds, executed in Great Britain, which are to receive effect in his Majesty's Plantations and Colonies in America," and "Observations on the Mode of passing Estates there, without Fine and Recovery;" he has likewise subjoined, "Observations on the Mode of Executing in Scotland Writs of *Dedimus Potestatem*, and other Commissions from England and the United States of America;" and he has closed the work with some "Remarks on the Mode of Arrest, and of Attachment for Debt, in England."

"A Treatise on the Law of Insurance, in Four Books—I. of Marine Insurances. —II. of Bottomry and Respondentia. — III. of Insurance upon Lives. — IV. of Insurance against Fire. By SAMUEL MARSHALL, Serjeant at Law." This work exhibits a great deal of learning, as well as of law: the subject is of the utmost importance in a commercial country, like Great Britain, and the learned serjeant appears to have made himself perfectly master of it, in all its branches. As affording the best materials of a treatise on this subject, he has introduced the decision of our courts for the last seventy years: many of these are commented upon with great sagacity and acuteness, and the work is altogether of the first rate merit.

A second volume has appeared of Messrs. BOSANQUET and PULLER'S "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas, and Exchequer Chamber, and in the House of Lords, from Michaelmas Term 40 Geo. III. 1799, to Michaelmas Term 42 Geo. III. 1801, both inclusive. With Tables of the Cases and principal Matters." The first number of the third volume, has just made its appearance, and contains the Cases which were decided in last Hilary-term.

The following is a laborious compilation, executed with great care and accuracy, and will be found extremely useful." "A digested Index of the Chancery Reports: containing the points of Equity, determined in the High Court of Chancery, from the year 1689 to the year 1801. To which is added a Table of the Names of the Cases."

Mr. TROWARD has published a "Continuation of the Statutes and Orders of the House of Commons, relative to Elections, and Abstract of the Determinations of Select Committees from 1796 to the present time."

"Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer, from Michaelmas Term to Trinity Term, 41 George III. inclusive. By ROBERT FORREST, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law." We are glad to see that the proceedings of this court, so extensive in its jurisdiction, are likely to be reported with regularity and fidelity.

"The Law of the Landlord and Tenant, including Leases, Assignments, Tenants in Fee, for Life, for Years, at Will, &c.; Rent, Mortgages, Corporations, Ecclesiastical Persons, Copyholds, &c.; Lodgings, Waste, Fixtures, Notice to Quit, Ejectment, Distress, Remedies for Landlord, for Tenant; Poor's Rate. To which is added, an Appendix of Precedents, by WILLIAM WOODFALL, Esq. Barrister at Law." That the relative

five duties on which this work treats, should be clearly explained, is of the utmost importance to the community at large: and we are happy in being able to state that Mr. Woodfall has laboured with great success, in imparting every sort of information on the subject with perspicuity and precision. In arranging his materials "he has endeavoured to render his work useful, not merely to that branch of the profession of which he has the honour to be a member, but also to that very valuable body of gentlemen, who are more immediately connected with the respective parties, whose rights and duties are the subject of inquiry: he has, indeed, been desirous to convey, without obscurity, such information as he has been able to collect, to every one who stands in the relation of landlord and tenant, a condition from which a very small part of the community is exempt."

POETRY.

A small octavo volume, entitled the "Metrical Miscellany," contains one of the most elegant collection of poems—most of them never before published—that we ever had the pleasure of reading: it is supposed to be edited by Mrs. RIDDLE, by the consent of the respective authors, among whom we see the names of Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, the Hon. H. Erskine, Dr. Darwin, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Matthias, Mr. T. Smyth, the Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. Riddle, &c. &c. If a collection, formed by the contribution of such distinguished persons as these, does not abound with poetical beauties, we know not whither to direct our search for them.

"The Sorrows of Love, a Poem in three Books;" easy, fluent poetry, but devoid of sentiment.

"Youth, a Poem, by J. BIDLAKE, A. B. &c." This gentleman has given many proofs of a cultivated and correct taste; his versification is harmonious, and his descriptions are tolerably exact. But we require a little more imagination and spirit.

"Union," a sort of epithalamium on the marriage of Great Britain and Ireland. We wish well to the numerous offspring of this happy couple.

"The Histrionade; or, Theatrical Tribunal:" a poem, descriptive of the principal performers at both houses, in in two parts, by MARMADUKE MYRTLE, Esq. This poem evinces some talent, much vanity, and more bad taste.

"Miscellaneous Translations and Imitations of the Minor Greek Poets; by J. B. S. MORRIT, Esq." These few pages will afford a delicious treat to the classic and poetical readers: Mr. Morrit has selected some of the most exquisite little poems of antiquity, and he has thrown into his translation all the tenderness and delicacy of his original. Moschus's sweet ode to the Evening Star, affords a short specimen, which every reader of taste will thank us for inserting:—

'Hail, Hesperus! bright torch of Beauty's Queen,
Dear sacred gem of dewy Evening, hail?
So shine thy rays above her spangled sheen,
As glows the Moon above thy radiance pale.

When to th' accustom'd fair my footsteps stray,
Now timely shine; for lo, the changeful Moon
Drives her dim chariot in the blaze of day,
And envious sets 'ere half the night be done.

No plunder tempts me thro' the treach'rous shade,
For me no nightly traveller shall mourn;
'Tis Love that calls thee, be his voice obeyed;
Sweet is her love, and claims a sweet return."

"Poems by GEORGE DYER, in two volumes." We have frequently had the opportunity of expressing our opinion of Mr. Dyer's talents: these volumes afford an additional evidence that he has not wooed the Muse in vain. Several dissertations are introduced, one on lyric poetry, a second on elegiac, and a third, on what Mr. Dyer calls representative poetry, viz. narrative, dramatic, and mixed poetry, which shews that he is versed in the writings of our older poets, and has studied the nature and genius of poetic composition with considerable attention.

"The Pleader's Guide, a Didactic Poem, in two Book; containing the Conduct of a Suit at Law, with the Arguments of Counseller Bother'um, and Counseller Bore'um, in an Action between John-a-Gull and John-a-Gudgeon, for Assault and Battery, at a late contested Election." They who have perused the first part of this admirable burlesque, will be pleased to see the second announced: it contains an equal fund of humour, and is worthy of its reputed author, the son of Mr. Anstey.

"The Island of Innocence; a Poetical Epistle to a Friend, by PETER PINDAR,

Esq. Part First." This is very superior to the trash and ribaldry, which Peter has for some time past occasionally offered to the public inspection. The story is founded on an adventure which occurred to the author, in his voyage to Jamaica: it is told with a great deal of simplicity and tenderness.

The Satires of Decimus Junius Juvenalis; translated into English Verse, by W. GIFFORD, Esq. with Notes and Illustrations." The author of the Baviad and the Mæviad has done into English the Satires of Juvenal, for the benefit of ladies and country-gentlemen; he begins with giving us a long account of his own birth, parentage, and education, in which he exhibits a picture of self-importance, sufficiently flattering to himself, and disgusting to his readers: Mr. Gifford has on former occasions displayed considerable expertness in the use of invective; and he seems to have inferred his qualifications as a translator of Juvenal from his undisputed command of coarse, vulgar, and ill-natured expressions. Alas the noble indignation, the majestic severity of Juvenal are entirely lost! The Roman eagle is betrayed—the ill-starred magic of Mr. Gifford

> lulls the feathered king
> With ruffled plumes and flagging wing;
> Quenched in dark clouds of slumber lie
> The terror of his beak and lightning of his eye!

"Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border; consisting of Historical and Romantic Ballads, collected in the southern Counties of Scotland; with a few of modern Date, founded upon local Tradition, in two Volumes." Mr. SCOTT, an eminent advocate at the Scottish bar, is the editor of these interesting volumes: he has searched for with great industry, and selected with great taste, many compositions which lay scattered along the borders of Scotland. Each ballad is introduced by a preliminary essay, explanatory of the subject; and it is succeeded by notes illustrative of whatever allusions it may contain to local circumstances, which were likely to have escaped the English reader. The introduction affords a sketch of Border-history, from the decline of the Roman empire to the era of the Union: the grand object of this work is to collect materials for the history of Border-poetry, a subject which is to be amply discussed in a third and concluding volume.

"The School for Satire; or, a Collection of Modern Satirical Poems, written during the present Reign." The annunciation of such a collection is sufficient.

Mrs. OPIE has published an elegant little volume of "Poems." They discover a great deal of taste, and a great deal of feeling.

"Egypt; a Poem, descriptive of that Country and its Inhabitants; written during the late Campaign, by M. M. CLIFFORD, Esq. of the Twelfth, or Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons." What stern and cold-hearted critic would not relax the severity of his brow on the perusal of a poem, written "during the avocations of military duty, in a small tent on the sands of Egypt, amidst the orange groves of Rosetta, or on the tempestuous bosom of the Mediterranean." Mr. Clifford had no time to polish his verse: his lines flow spontaneously from the heart, in describing the scenery, the characters and the events around him. It is impossible to read this poem without being interested, and without perceiving that the author is endowed with feelings and accomplishments of a superior kind. To this poem are subjoined five smaller pieces, namely, Asia, an elegy, written in Marmorica Bay, during the residence of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army there, in February 1801;—Cintra;—The Leaf;—The Rose;—and The Old Man's Reflections.

"The Poetical Register, or Repository of Fugitive Pieces, for 1801." This collection is formed with considerable taste and judgment, but we object to the introduction of letters from individuals, of biographical memoirs and critical remarks.

"Verses, Social and Domestic, by George Hay Drummond, A. M." These Poems are dedicated by Mr. Drummond to the departed spirit of a beloved wife, the graces of whose person, and the virtues and accomplishments of whose mind, for many years attached him to her with the fondest affection. The Poems are extremely elegant and pathetic: no mimic sorrows are here obtruded to steal the tear which should ever be considered as the sacred solace of real grief. These are the genuine, the chaste, the touching effusions of a feeling heart, which had to mourn the successive loss of several children and a much loved wife. The following lines, written during the last stage of a journey home, afford an elegant and fair specimen.

"Hast thou not seen two pearls of dew
The rose's velvet leaf adorn;
How eager this attraction grew,
As nearer to each other borne?

So,

So, when fond parents home return,
They chide the driver's ling'ring pace;
To clasp their babes their bosoms yearn,
Who rush into their close embrace."

"Original Poems and Translations; particularly Ambra, from Lorenzo de' Medici; chiefly by Susanna Watts." It is very seldom that we have had so many temptations to transcription set before us; as in collecting the list which we have just enumerated of poetical publications: we dare not yield to the fair seducer who now solicits attention; and although we could ornament our page with some very delightful specimens of poetry, must content ourselves with a cool reluctant reference to the volume.

The author of "A Poetical Sketch," is a young writer of considerable imagination and originality of thought.

A volume entitled, "Poems and Ballads." is also the production, as we imagine, of an inexperienced writer: they do him credit.—A second edition is published of Mr. Courtier's "Pleasures of Solitude."

Dr. Thompson's "Select Translations from the works of Homer and Horace" are by no means of that excellence which his originals demanded: the Doctor, it seems, had intended to have illustrated several pages with notes, and "I cannot but lament," says he, "that this has been so long delayed; for now the infirmities of seventy-five years, superadded to a constitution not the most active, seem to have conspired against the execution of this plan."

"The Sorrows of Switzerland," by Mr. Bowles. This gentleman has also published a second volume of Poems, which we ought to have mentioned before. Mr. Bowles is with us a very favourite poet: his images are rich, and he has a great command of poetic language.

It is time that we should proceed from poetry, omitting much of inferior merit, to the fertile subject of

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Here also, as in the few classes of literature which remain to be noticed, we must, in consequence of the length to which our article has been extended, be extremely brief. Mr. SURR's Novel, of SPLENDID MISERY is a work of fancy, which evinces considerable genius in the writer. The story possesses many features of originality, and is told in language very superior in point of correctness and polish to that which we are accustomed to meet with in modern novels. The character of the hero *Latimore* is doubtless a bold attempt, but we think it is nevertheless a successful delineation of the workings of hatred and ambition in a lofty mind. The portraits from fashionable life are lively and correct drawing. The public opinion has in a great degree anticipated our judgment of SPLENDID MISERY, which has already passed through two editions, and a third is now announced to be nearly ready for publication.—Among the other productions in this class of literature we shall notice "Lady Geraldine Beaufort" the production of a daughter of the late Serjeant Wilson: the characters are tolerably well drawn, and the story is conducted with some ingenuity.—"The White Knight; or, the Monastery of Morne, a Romance, by THEODORE MELVILLE, Esq." a hasty work, abounding in grammatical errors: the moral, however, is unexceptionable.—"Le Foreste" is a novel of some merit, it exhibits respectable talents: it is written by the author of Arthur Vite Albini.—"Massouff; or, the Philosophy of the Day." Under the form of an Eastern tale, a great deal of keen satire is levelled at what has been termed modern *philosophisms*: the work is by no means excellent of its kind.—"Jealousy; or, the Dreadful Mistake," a simple, interesting tale, written in easy unaffected language. "Welsh Legends, a collection of popular oral Tales," and a very entertaining collection too.—"Home," a Novel, in five volumes: though not possessing very uncommon merit, this work is very respectable in every point of view.—"The Strolling Player; or, Life and Adventures of William Templeton." This very amusing novel displays such striking traits of character, that we are almost disposed to address the author—*Mutato nomine, de te Fabula narratur.* Many of the scenes here introduced could not have been so forcibly represented by any but an eye-witness.

"A Series of Novels, by MADAME DE GENLIS." These volumes are selected from that bulky work, the Bibliotheque des Romans; and contain such of that collection as were contributed by Madame de Genlis. It is needless to say any thing concerning them: Madame de Genlis has raised her fame on a foundation which will not readily be shaken.

"The Scottish Legend." "The Heir Appareut." "The Baron's Daughter," and a few others conclude the list of Novels and Romances. To proceed to

THE DRAMA.

We are happy to see that the second volume of MISS BAILLIE's "Series of Plays, &c. &c." has come to a second edition; we consider these as very able and delicate delineations of the passions; they evince an intimate acquaintance with the secret springs of human action; they display a powerful genius, guided by judgment, and corrected by taste.

The intention of Mr. Spence's "Urania; or, the Illuminé," is to laugh at the introduction of Ghosts, &c. We are sorry it is not in our power to commend the execution.

"John Woodville, by C. LAMB. To which are added Fragments of Burton, the Author of the Anatomy of Melancholy." Colloquial prose and whining sentiment, separated into lines of ten, eleven, or twelve syllables.

"The Fashionable Friends, a Comedy." This play, we are informed, was found in manuscript, among the papers of the late Earl of Orford; and, having remained five years without being claimed, was brought out at Drury-lane, where it was received with marks of great disapprobation. Although The Fashionable Friends certainly does not display that imagination and vigour of mind which would for a moment induce us to believe that it was the production of Horace Walpole; yet it is far superior to many plays which have been brought upon the stage, and received with the greatest applause.

MR. REYNOLD'S "Folly as it Flies," has been performed with considerable success at Covent-garden: it is not destitute of humour. "The Poor Gentleman," by MR. GEGRGE COLMAN, the younger, has many comic incidents, and displays considerable merit.

EDUCATION.

Two systems of education materially differing from each other in many respects have, within these last two or three years, been presented to the public for investigation and adoption: we refer to those of MISS EDGEWORTH, and MRS. MORE. A third has since been submitted to scrutiny, by a lady, the well-known author of "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," and "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," MISS HAMILTON, who has published, in two 8vo volumes, some "Letters on Education," in which we perceive many points wherein she agrees, and some in which she differs from the principles laid down in both the disquisitions just referred to. It is with the greatest pleasure that we have seen the science of education cultivated with so much success by that sex which has almost the exclusive superintendance of our earliest years; of those years when the mind receives with the greatest facility impressions which are the most lasting, and sometimes mhich are indelible through life. We earnestly recommend these volumes to the attention of governesses, and all those who have undertaken the arduous and responsible task of tuition: but as the regulation of the passions, and the cultivation of the minor moralities, and the loftier virtues; as these are perhaps rather to be expected from the constant vigilance, the anxious domestic instruction and the example of the mother, than from any precepts which the most assiduous governess can inculcate, we would more particularly recommend these letters to mothers, as affording such principles as are likely to furnish them with the means of regulating the passions and directing the affections of their offspring. Highly as we think of the merit of this work, it has not our unqualified approbation: there are some sentiments which we disapprove, and some doctrines which we cannot assent to; nor are we by any means disposed to extol the present performance above the work of Miss Edgeworth, which has also its exceptionable parts. We are desirous that the three systems which we have mentioned should be compared and estimated without prejudice; they have all their separate excellencies, and consequently may all be consulted with advantage.

"Some Remarks relative to the Present State of Education in the Society of the People called Quakers, by GEORGE HARRISON." The society to which this pamphlet is addressed, is indebted to Mr. Harrison for calling their attention to a subject which appears to have been very much neglected: it appears that several schools, formerly of the first reputation in the society, and abounding with scholars, have scarcely any thing remaining but the walls: in short; the present state of schools in the society is in a general view deplorable." Mr. Harrison, therefore, wishes to impress on the yearly meeting a deep sense of the necessity, that some measures, toward wiping away this stigma, should be adopted.

"The Juvenile Travellers; containing the Remarks of a Family during a Tour through the principal States and Kingdoms of Europe, with an Account of their inhabitants, natural Productions, and Curiosities,

ties, by Priscilla Wakefield." Altho' Mrs. Wakefield makes too much wisdom issue from the mouths of babes and sucklings—although the remarks which her young letter-writers make to each other, on men and manners, are far above what can be expected from such young persons; this work is certainly to be recommended on the score of the information which it communicates, and the interest it is likely to excite: it gives a view of the European states and kingdoms, collected from the writings of Brydone, Coxe, Moore, Radcliffe, Southey and Thicknesse.

Dr. Mavor's "New Speaker; or, English Class Book," consisting of, I. Moral and instructive essays. II. Narrative and pathetic pieces. III. Dialogues. IV. Orations and Harangues. V. Epistles. VI. Miscellaneous Pieces. VII. Select poetical Varieties. To which are prefixed, a short system of rhetoric, and an essay on enunciation, or delivery, chiefly abstracted from Blair's Lectures, for the use of schools.

In conjunction with Mr. Pratt, Dr. Mavor has also published a small volume of "Classical English Poetry."

Mrs. Trimmer has given a flattering, but sincere testimony to a work entitled "A Geographical Companion to Mrs. Trimmer's Scripture; Ancient and English abridged Histories, with Prints, calculated to render the Study of History more interesting to Children, and to serve as an easy Introduction to the Knowledge of the Earth. In three parts. Part I. agreeing with Scripture History. Part II. with Ancient and Roman History. Part III. with English History."

Miss Somerville's "New Children in the Wood," "Mary Woodbine and her Sister Lydia," and "The Birth-day," are adapted to the capacities of younger children.

"Coujugata Latina; or, a Collection of the purest and most useful Latin Words, distinguished into Classes, according to the times of their occurrence, and arranged according to their Derivations, with their Significations and syllabic Quantities: comprising three thousand words, chiefly selected from Terence, Cæsar, Virgil, Horace and Ovid. To which is subjoined, an alphabetical Index of all the Words in the Conjugata, by Thomas Haigh, A. M." This is a very useful and ingenious work.

Miss Edgeworth's "Moral Tales for Young People," are extremely amusing and instructive.

"The Parents Friend; or, Extracts from the principal Works on Education, from the Time of Montaigne to the present day. Methodised and arranged, with Observations and Notes by the Editor." An useful and laborious compilation. It is time that we proceed to the last division of our retrospect, namely

MISCELLANIES.

"Literary Leisure; or, the Recreations of Solomon Saunter, esq." These miscellaneous volumes are written after the manner of the Spectator and other periodical papers: Mr. Saunter has set before his guests a great variety of dishes, sweet, savoury and simple: many of them are extremely well cooked, and served up with considerable taste: besides these, which may be called *made-dishes*, Mr. Saunter has accommodated some old English appetites, with a few solid joints of great excellence—plain, roast, and boiled. He must have a very sickly or fastidious stomach who cannot contrive to make a good dinner off something or other; and he must be a very sulky ungracious guest who will not acknowledge his obligation to the master of the feast.

The following is a well selected compilation "Instructive Selections; or, the Beauties of Sentiment. Being striking Extracts from the best Authors, ancient and modern, in prose and verse, on a great variety of Subjects, divine, moral, literary and entertaining, on a new methodical Plan. Also a List of the best Books on the principal Subjects, and the Names of the Authors annexed to the extracts, by the Rev. G. G. Scraggs, in two volumes."

"The Field-Engineer's Vade-mecum, by J. Landmann, Professor of Fortification and Artillery to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich." This work consists of an excellent system of practical geometry on the ground, and an introduction to reconnoitring: the intelligent author lays down a short course of the application of practical geometry to the tracing out of works on the ground, either permanent or field fortification, with the method of taking heights and distances, and of surveying, without any other instruments than the chain, or cord and staves; he then proceeds to point out such parts as may form an introduction to the method of reconnoitring a tract of country in which military operations are to be carried on. The following, also, is a well-executed compilation, "A New and enlarged Military Dictionary; or, Alphabetical Explanation of Technical Terms:

Terms; containing, among other matter, a succinct Account of the different Systems of Fortification, Tactics, &c. also the various French Phrases and Words that have an immediate, or relative, connection with the British Service, or may tend to give general Information on military Subjects in either Language. By CHARLES JAMES, Author of the Regimental Companion, Comprehensive View, &c. &c."

JOSEPH COUNT TRUCHSESS has published "Proposals for the Establishment of a Public Gallery of Pictures in London, addressed to the Nobility and Gentry, of the British Empire, and particularly to the Inhabitants of the Metropolis." Count Truchsess (of Zeyl-wursach, Grand Dean of the Cathedral of Strasburg, and Canon of the Metropolitan Chapter of Cologne,) proposes to begin such an establishment by the purchase of 700 select pictures, from his great collection, at Vienna. This he thinks may be done by 10,000 subscribers, at six guineas each. We should imagine that such a proposal is worth attending to: but Lord Orford's collection of pictures was suffered to be sent to Russia, and parliament refused to become the purchaser of John Hunter's museum.

"Provincial Coins and Tokens, issued from the year 1787 to the year 1801. Engraved by CHARLES PYE of Birmingham." This seems to be a very complete collection: the plates, fifty-five in number, each containing, generally, eight or ten coins, obverse and reverse, are very neatly executed.

Having exhibited, we trust, fairly and as fully as the very limited nature of our article will admit, the present state of domestic literature, we retire for the present, intending to resume the labour on a future occasion.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF SPANISH LITERATURE.

BY these pages it will appear, that pharmacy, theology, and jurisprudence, are the subjects that have been lately most attractive to the Spanish literati: in other enquiries the subsequent catalogue will be found to be deficient in many essential particulars. It is the present policy of the Catholic Court to indulge in expensive amusements, and to gratify the curiosity of the idle with splendid progresses. If the authority of Louisa Maria be as complete in her dominions as that assumed by the late Imperial Catherine on her solitary throne, the munificence of the one is directed to the gratification of inordinate pride, when the liberality of the other was subservient to the purposes of national improvement. The elegant arts are not to be allured by empty arrogance, or to be dazzled by the blaze of ostentation; to please their discriminating taste, the useful and the fair must be blended with the gay and the gorgeous. From the exclusion of these chaste inmates, the effulgence of the court of the royal Italian has impoverished the coffers of the state, and has pampered the minions of the crown, without increasing the means of public felicity or enlarging the sphere of private enjoyment. The artist or the scholar has little to supply to the clamorous festivity of a dissipated court, he continues in his retirement in proud contumacy; and the lofty embellishments of science and literature are not granted to dignify the scene.

The torpor of the writers naturally infuses the same inactivity into those who depend upon their labours. While the booksellers of France, Germany, and England, compose an opulent body, and conduct an extensive trade, supplying the medium not only of mental improvement, but of corporeal activity; the same order of men in Spain are few in number, weak in their resources, and the habitual tardiness of the native character is increased by the absence of the lucrative impulse. It is on this account that the low state of erudition in Spain appears in our catalogue yet more degraded. The difficulty of procuring books from thence seems daily to increase; and, however ardent literary curiosity, the fire is extinguished long before the favoured hour of its gratification arrives. We mention this circumstance, that, if our retrospect should appear incorrect or incomplete to the natives of that country, the deficiency may be attributed to their own procrastination, not to our indolence in seeking the materials of our subject; and we trust that this public intimation will be less ineffectual than we have hitherto found private remonstrance.*

* We take this opportunity of acknowledging our obligation to Messrs. Gameau and Co. of Albemarle-street, for the assistance they have given in furnishing us with many important works to render the Retrospect we now submit to the public less deficient.

These

These few observations will suffice for the general subject; with regard to particulars, we have also little to offer.

It will give satisfaction to our readers, that the humorous works of the Dean of St. Patrick, which convey important instruction in the most amusing form, are finding their way among the graver students of Spain.

The merit of Count Rumford is not of an original kind; it consists in the practical application of useful science, which is often more beneficial to society than the most inventive talents. A dissertation on his works, and a biographical account of their author, has been given in the Spanish language, by the illustrious Marchioness of Fuerte-Hijar, who has presented the production to the Patriotic Society of Madrid, to which she belongs.

To examine the comparative state of the fame art in different countries is equally entertaining and instructive to the philosophical student. The medical professor will smile at the revival of the flame which warmed the northern hills in the time of the celebrated Cullen and our old friend, "Johannes Bruno." Such instances shew the expediency of free communication on literary subjects between every civilized nation; that man may not be daily learning and unlearning his own follies and absurdities.

The glowing talents of Cervantes have not been wholly unperceived, yet a very large and amusing portion of his works has been denied to modern times. The tale of Persiles and Sigismunda has at last received a new edition in the native tongue; and we hope that, by the same attention, his other fugitive productions will be rescued from the oblivion to which they have been long assigned.

The linguist is aware of the felicity with which alliteration is employed in Spanish poetry; the prosody has long been ascertained with a degree of accuracy unknown to every dialect of Europe, excepting that which has been embellished with the charm of Tasso's numbers; in the flow and spirit of the trochee it, perhaps, possesses the priority to every language, ancient or modern. The Count of Noroña has availed himself of all the natural and artificial advantages his native tongue afforded, and we are confident every admirer of the peculiar beauties of lyric composition will thank us for recommending to his notice the poetical effusions of that accomplished nobleman. The lovers of the drama will see with pleasure, in the productions of Mor de Fuentes, that the chaste decorations of nature begin to be preferred in Spain to meagre buffoonery and tumid declamation.

The criminal code in every state of Europe was for a long time founded on the vices of Gothic institutions. It was thought necessary to inflict sufferings on the offender to appease insulted justice; as if the sword of the law were directed by Omniscience, and the feeble faculties of man were capable of judging of the proportional turpitude of moral actions. The Marquis Beccaria has long since declared to the world the presumption of such conduct; he has warned man to avoid this impious usurpation of the divine prerogative, and has taught him that the only legitimate designs of human punishment are, to prevent the nefarious from infringing the peace of society, and to deter others, by their fatal example, from similar acts of atrocity. Spain is remarkable for the rarity of flagitious excesses within her borders. This happy distinction has occasioned less attention to be paid to that important subject than in other countries: we, therefore, announce with satisfaction the work of Posadilla; in which the penal code of that nation is peculiarly considered, and a bold and benevolent attempt is made to supply the deficiency of public law, that the sacred balance of Justice may not be permitted to vibrate in the agitated grasp of a vindictive judge.

ANATOMY, SURGERY, AND MEDICINE.

"Practica de las Enfermedades esténiças ó flogisticas, fundada en la experiencia y en la doctrina Browniana, opusculos 7°. y 8°. del Dr. D. VICENTE MITJAVILA Y FISONELLA, &c."—Practice in the Class of Diseases called Phlogistic, founded on the Brunonian System. Fasciculi 7th and 8th, by Dr. D. Vicente Mitjavila y Fisonella, &c. These two small works explain the nature, the causes, and the cure of such diseases, with the medicinal resources, agreeably to the plan of the new theory. The work is continued, but we shall not take any further notice of it.

"Tratada de la Vacuna; o, Viruela transmitida al género humano para Preservarle de la viruela natural o de los Arabes, con Observaciones relativas á su Origen, Progreso y Variedades notadas en España: por el Lic. en Medicina y Cirugia D. DIEGO DE BANCES."—Treatise on the Vaccine Inoculation, as a Preservative against the Small Pox; with Observations on its Origin, Progress, and Varieties in Spain, by the medical and chirur-

gical Licentiate, D. Diego de Bances. This work is in one vol. 8vo. it is not merely theoretical, but treats of more than six hundred actual experiments on this new mode of inoculation, and enters into the controversy on its utility with the Parisian opponents. The author is so desirous of extending the practice of the vaccine operation, that he offers to send the matter gratis, in a fit state for use, to every native professor who shall apply for it.

The work of Dr. D. PEDRO HERNANDEZ on the same subject, with four explanatory plates, has come to a second edition: his experiments were principally confined to Madrid; and he says, that, among some thousand infant patients, he does not know that one individual has suffered from the operation.

"Nuevos Aforismos de Medicina-practica, escritos por un Medico Anciano en los ultimos Dias de su Vida; publicados por D. GUILLERMO GIMEL, Medico de la Junta de Sanidad del Puerto de Malaga."—New Aphorisms of Practical Pharmacy, written by an Ancient Professor in the Decline of Life; published by Dr. Guillermo Gimel, Physician to the Board of Health, in the Port of Malaga.

"Anotaciones Medico-practicas sobre las Calenturas Intermitentes y su Curacion: sexto opusculo Browniano de Dr. D. VICENTE MITJAVILLA."—Practical Observations on Intermitting Fevers, and on the Mode of Cure; with the sixth Section of Brown, by Dr. D. Vicente Mitjavilla. We understand the first impression of this work was sold off in the short period of two months; in consequence of which this has made its appearance, with additions, giving an account of the new experiments on the arsenical antidotes, by M. Reinault. In this account much curious matter is supplied for the information of all the different branches of the faculty, who will see in it a preparation of arsenic and potash by chemical combination; which, both in taste, colour, and even in the price, can scarcely be distinguished from common water, and which is said to be an instantaneous cure for the ague, so that the use of bark is wholly superseded.

"Errores y Perjuicios del Sistema Espasmodico del Dr. Cullen, descubieros y demonstrados por el Dr. Juan Brown, Presidente que fuée de la Sociedad Medica de Edinburge; traducidos con un Discurso Critico-apologetico en Honor de la Medicina, principalmente de la Hipocratica, por el Dr. D JOAQUIN SERRANO."—Errors and Prejudices of the Spasmodic System of Dr. Cullen discovered and demonstrated, by Dr. John Brown, late President of the Medical Society of Edinburg; translated, with a Discourse, Critico-apologetic, in Honour of the Pharmaceutic Art, especially on the System of Hippocrates, by Dr. D. Joaquin Serrano.

"Prospecto de Medicina sencilla y mas humana; ó, Ilustracion y Confirmacion de la nueva Doctrina de Brown, por el Dr. Weykard, Consejero de Estado del Emperador de Rusia; traducido del Aleman al Italiano por el Dr. Joseph Frank, publicado en Castellano por el Dr. D. JOAQUIN SERRANO."—Arranged Prospectus of the Medical Art, on Humane Principles; or, Illustration and Confirmation of the new Doctrine of Brown, by Dr. Weykard, Counsellor of State to the Emperor of Russia; translated from the German to the Italian by Dr. Joseph Frank, and into Spanish by Dr. D. Joaquin Serrano.

"Tratado Completo de toda Clase de Hidropesia por D. ANTONIO GODINEZ DE PAZ."—Complete Treatise on every Species of Dropsy, by D. Antonio Godinez de Paz. This work is by a professor of fifty years experience, who received his education in the university of Salamanca. It is wholly original, and proposes a method of cure of that kind of dropsy which has hitherto been considered beyond the reach of the medical art.

"Las Leyes ilustradas por las Ciencias Fisicas; ó, Tratado de Medicina-legal y de Higiene Publica, escrito en Frances por el Ciud, C. Francisco Manuel Foderé."—The Laws illustrated by the Physical Sciences; or Treatise Medico-legal, and on Public Health; from the French of C. Francisco Manuel Foderé, Physician of the Hospital of Charity at Marseilles. Notwithstanding the opposition the preceding part of this work has encountered, the translator is not discouraged in its prosecution. It is not merely for the professor, it is intended particularly for the information of persons who have an intermediate relation with the pharmaceutic art. It points out the numerous disadvantages that have arisen from the total ignorance on this subject in persons on whom the repose of society greatly depends; and it endeavours to supply this deficiency, in jurists especially, whose duty it is to make laws for the promotion of the public health.

"Practica Racional de Medicina del Dr. Rowley, Miembro de la Universidad de Oxford, del Real Colegio de Médicos de Londres, Médico del Hospital de Sta. Maria-le-bone; traducida del Ingles, por el

el Dr. D. Joaquin Serrano Manzano, Médico Secretario perpetuo del Real Colegio de Medicina de Madrid, y del Real Estudio de Medicina Práctica. 4 tomos, en 8vo."—Rational Practice of Pharmacy, by Dr. Rowley, of the University of Oxford, of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and Physician to the Maryle-bonne Hospital; translated by Dr. D. Joaquin Serrano Manzano, Perpetual Secretary to the Royal College of Medicine at Madrid, and to the Royal Institution of Practical Pharmacy, 4 vols. 8vo. The first contains directions for the preservation of health; the second is on the peculiar disorders of women; the third continues the same subject, and then enters on the nervous complaints to which men of letters are victims; the fourth is an anatomical and physiological compendium, &c.

"Medicina Operatoria; o, nuevo Tratado Elemental de las Operaciones de Cirugia con Laminas de los Instrumentos de ultimo uso: escrita en Frances, por el Ciud. Pedro Lassus, Professor de Cirugia y Medicina, Individuo de la Junta de Sanidad, y Bibliotecario del Instituto; traducido por el Lic. D. Pedro Perez."—Operative Pharmacy; or, a new Elementary Treatise on Chirurgical Operations, with Plates of the Instruments brought into recent use, from the French of C. Peter Lassus, Professor of Surgery and Medicine, Member of the Board of Health, and Librarian of the Institute; translated by Dr. Pedro Perez, Licentiate. The original work is given to his country by a professor of very long experience, and it contains the result of his opinions on these subjects; he has particularly endeavoured to retrench whatever was redundant in the ancient practice, and to avail himself of the improvements of modern discovery. The translation is in two volumes, 4to. and was undertaken by a professor in army practice.

"Instruccion sobre el Conscimiento y Curacion de las Enfermedades Venéreas, formada de ordendel Ministerio de Francia, por los Sres. Lasson y De Horne."—Lessons on the Nature and Cure of Venereal Disorders, prepared by order of the French Minister, by Messrs. Lassen and de Horne.

DICTIONARIES, GRAMMARS, AND ELEMENTARY WORKS.

"Ortologia y Diálogos de Caligrafia, Aritmética, Gramática, y Ortografia, Castellana, un tomo, en 8vo. con 2 láminas."—Orthology and Dialogues on Calligraphy, on Arithmetic, and on the Spanish Grammar and Orthography, 1 vol. 8vo. with two plates. This work, and some other small and useful compositions, are from the pen of Turquato Torio de la Riva, for the use of the royal seminaries and public schools. They are discovered to be so well executed, that they are now ordered to be employed in all the schools of the kingdom.

"Direccion de Padres, de Huerfanos, y Superintendentes de Escuelas del Reyno de Navarra, por D. Tomas Virto de Vera."—Direction to Fathers, Orphans, and Superintendants of Schools, in the Kingdom of Navarre; by D. Thomas Virto de Vera. In this small work is given a succinct account of the mandates contained in the laws, ordinances, and royal schedules in respect to charity-schools. The Royal Council of Navarre, seeing the utility of this work, has taken the necessary means to promote its publication.

"Catalogo de las Lenguas de las Naciones conocidas, y Numeracion, Division y Clases de estas segun la Diversidad de sus Idiomas y Dialectos, por el Abate D. Lorenzo Hervas, tomo 3." Catalogue of the Languages of the known World, with their Enumeration, Division, and Classes, according to the Variety of their Idioms and Dialects, by the Abbot D. Lorenzo Hervás, vol. 3.

"Compendio de Gramática Castellana, dispuesto en Dialogo para Instruccion de los Niños, por un Profesor de primeras Letras de la corte de Madrid."—Compendium of the Spanish Grammar, in the Form of Dialogue for the Instruction of Children, by a Person devoted to Infant Instruction in Madrid. The little work is in 8vo. and is divided into four parts: Analogy, Syntax, Prosody, and Orthography; these are subdivided into twenty-four sections, which methodically unfold the subjects.

"Introduccion General al Etudio de las Ciencias y de las Bellas Letras, en obsequio a los que no saben otra Lengua que la vulgar; traducido del Frances por D. A. R. A. M. B."—General Introduction to the Study of the Sciences and Belles Lettres, accommodated to such persons as are alone acquainted with their native Language, from the French of D. A. R. A. M. B.

"Curso Completo de Erudicion universal; escrito en Frances por el Baron de Bielfeld, y traducido al Castellano."—A Complete Course of General Erudition; translated into Spanish from the French of the Baron of Bielfield. The first volume

contains the analysis of theology, jurisprudence, and medicine; and the first of these is subdivided into theoretic and practical theology, where are treated of polemics, and the policy of councils and ecclesiastical establishments. Jurisprudence is considered in its connection with public or political rights; in its relations with the Roman, feudal, and ecclesiastical law; with institutions, mercantile, marine, and military; and with crimes against the state. Under this head are considered, 1st. The distinct rights of the principal states of Europe. 2d. The legitimate authority of a parent country over its colonies. 3d. Prescriptive and municipal law. 4th. Legal proceedings. 5th. Of the forms adopted before the introduction of the Germanic tribunal; of practical rights, and the nature of judicial evidence. In the division of medicine, which is the third grand head, the author treats of anatomy, physiology, pathology, of the materia medica, &c. Much erudition is displayed in the course of the work; and the principles of philosophy are practically applied.

"Recopilacion de los varios Metodos inventados hasta el presente para facilitar y abreviar la Enseñanza de Leer, compuesto de los mas ventajosos que se usan en las Naciones mas cultas en Europa."—Recapitulation of the various Methods employed to the present Time to shorten and facilitate the Art of Reading, composed from the best Essays in the European Languages. This work is dedicated to the conductors of infant education, and is intended likewise for parents and guardians. It contains fourteen different methods of instruction employed in public and private education.

"Nuevo Metodo para enseñar la Geografia á los Niños, escrito en Portugues y Frances por el P. D. Teodoro de Almeyda; puesto en Castellano, é igualmente en Frances, por D. Fernando Romero de Leis."—New Method of Instruction for Children in Geography; written in Portuguese and French by Father D. Theodore de Almeyda, and translated into Spanish, accompanied by the French, by D. Fernando Romero de Leis. This little work is useful to the young historian, and to such as wish to be instructed in the affairs of Europe from the gazettes and periodical publications. It includes likewise the use of the Globes, and a description of the planetary system, with the new discoveries.

"Conversaciones de un Padre con sus Hijos sobre la Historia Natural. Obra Elemental, coordinada y publicada en Frances por I. F. Dubroca, y traducida por Dr. Manuel Maria de Ascargorta y Ramirez. Constará de 4 tomos, en 8vo."—Conversations between a Father and his Children, on Natural History: An elementary work, arranged and published in French by J. F. Dubroca, and translated by Dr. Manuel Maria de Ascargorta, to consist of 4 vols. 8vo. The object of this work being to instruct young persons in the knowledge of natural history, it is particularly addressed to their curiosity; and the arrangement is so correct, and the style so clear, as to be well adapted to the design of the author.

DIVINITY, ETHICS, AND METAPHYSICS, IN GENERAL.

"Version Parafráctica Castellana del Oficio y Misma de Pentecostés; ó, Venida de Espiritu Santo; segun el Breviario y Misal Romano; por D. Felix Eguia, Presbitero: un tomo, en 8°."—Spanish Version, with a Paraphrase of the Office and Mass of Pentecost, or Descent of the Holy Spirit, according to the Roman Breviary and Missal, by D. Felix Eguia, Priest, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Sermon Funebre, en las solemnes Exêquias que celebráron en la Iglesia Metropolitana de Valencia su Exc. e Ilmo. Arzobispo y Cabildo."—Funeral Sermon, on the Occasion of the solemn Obsequies which were performed in the Metropolitan Church at Valencia, by the most Rev. the Archbishop and the Chapter. These ceremonies were in honor of the Right Rev. Prelate, D. Francisco Fabian y Fuero.

"Tratado Metodico; ó, Modo de Explicar la Sagrada Escrituria: escrito en Frances por el R. P. D. Juan Martinai, Religioso Benedictino de la Congregacion de San Mauro: un tomo en 8vo."—Methodical Treatise; or, a Mode of Explaining Sacred Writ, written in French, by R. P. D. Juan Martinai, Benedictine Monk of the Congregation of St. Maurus, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Despierta dor Eucaristo, y dulce convite para que las almas enardecidas en el Amor de Jesus Sacramentado, freqüenten la Eucaristica mesa, y se exerciten en afectos dulces y devotas Oraciones para ántes y despues de la sagrada Comunion, y un Modo Práctico de oir la Misma, por D. Juan Gabriel de Contreras, Presbiteros, un tomo, en 8°."—A Friendly Jog; or, an Affectionate Invitation to devout Persons who love the Saviour; are accustomed to attend the Holy Sacrament; and

and who exercise themselves in the sacred Affections and devout Prayers before and after the Communion and Public Service, by D. Juan Gabriel de Contreras, Priest, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Amenidades Filosoficas, un tomo, en 8º."—Philosophical Amusements, 1 vol. 8vo. The principal part of this work is extracted from the Count of Oxenstiern: it is a compendium, containing observations on the habits and passions, and comprises the wide field of moral philosophy. It includes Christian precepts and examples adapted to all ages: at the conclusion of each chapter a recapitulation is given of its contents in such way as to form a collection of useful proverbs.

"Retiro Espiritual para los Sacerdotes; ó, el Sacerdote preparado para el juicio de Dios en diez dias de Exercicios Espirituales, por el R. P. Fr. MIGUEL DE SANTANDER."—Closet Assistant for Priests; or, the Priest prepared for the Divine Judgment, in Spiritual Exercises for ten Days, by the Rev. Father Miguel de Santander. This is from the pen of the Keeper of the Province of Castille, a Member of the Inquisition, and Synodal Examinant to the Archbishoprick of Toledo. The work is particularly intended for those who are actively engaged in the sacred functions, that they may be enabled to dispense the divine mysteries so as to answer the purposes of their sacred duties,

"Dictionario Historico, Cronologico, y Geografico-Universal, de la Santa Biblia."—Universal, Historical, Chronological, and Geographical, Dictionary of the Holy Bible.—In this work many difficult words and phrases of sacred writ are explained, and various moral reflections are given; extracted from the Fathers, and from commentators of the highest authority. It also comprises accurate information on the lives and principal actions of the patriarchs of the Old Testament; of the judges, kings, and leaders, of the people of God; of the prophets, apostles, and evangelists, and of their writings; of the disciples of Jesus Christ, and first members of the church; of the women celebrated for their piety in sacred writ; of the kingdoms, provinces, cities, mountains, vallies, rivers, wells, animals, plants, precious stones, &c. noticed in the Vulgate of Pius the Fifth. This work is useful to those who are entrusted with the sacred volume of truth in the vernacular tongue; and it will not be of less advantage to others, who, not having this confidence reposed in them, are desirous to become acquainted with the precepts and prophecies, &c. of the Bible.

"Contemplacion de la Vida de nuestro Señor Jesu Christo, desde su Concepcion hasta la Venida del Espiritu Santo; dispuesta por S. BUENAVENTURA, para enseñar a las almas devotas el Modo de Contemplar."—Study of the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ, from the Conception to the Ascension; prepared by S. Buenaventura, to assist devout Minds in the Duty of holy Contemplation.—These sacred studies, however neglected in the world, are rightly considered by the learned Doctor, as not only beneficial, but necessary, and calculated to bring imperfect man to the most exalted state to which he is capable of being advanced in this world. Gradually to unfold the important truths, for the early part of the week, he recommends the consideration of the joy excited in heaven by the advent, and the circumstances of the history of the Virgin, prior, and immediately subsequent, to the incarnation; he then conducts the thoughts of his readers to the events of Christ's life, until the time of his public ministry. The middle of the week he devotes to the transactions from his appearance in the synagogue to his passion, including the death of John the Baptist, the transfiguration, the resurrection of Lazarus, the triumphal entry into Jerusalem, and the last supper. For the conclusion of the week, he assigns the Passion, as recorded in the Evangelists; the solitude of the Holy Mother, and the canticles of the patriarchs in λιμδος.

"Sermones Panegericos y Morales del R. P. Fr. SEBASTIAN SANCHEZ SOBRINO, del Orden de Terceros de S. Francisco, Lector Jubilado, Calificador del Santo Oficio, en el Convento de S. Antonio Abad de Granada, tomo 5º."—Panegyrical and Moral Sermons of the Rev. Father Sebastian Sanchez Sobrino, of the Order of St. Francis, Superannuated or Privileged Lecturer, Heretical Examiner of the Inquisition, and in the Convent of St. Antonio, Abbot of Granada.

"El Espiritu Consolador; ó, Reflexiones sobre algunas palabras del Espiritu Santo, muy propias para consolar las Almas afligidas."—The Consolation of the Spirit; or, Reflections on some precious Words of the Holy Spirit; adapted to give comfort to the Afflicted. The design of the pious author of this piece is, to induce men under the tribulations to which life is subject, to look up to God as the only source of consolation; and, to assist his readers in this endeavour, he has extracted various

various passages from the Word of God, on which he has commented in a way most conducive to the intention of the work.

"Sermon de S. Casiano, Mártir, predicado al Real Colegio Académico de Maestros de primeras Letras de Barcelona, por el R. P. Mtro. Fr. ANTONIO DE BAYLINA, Lector de Teologia en el Colegio de S. Buenventura."—Sermon on St. Casiano, Martyr; preached at the Royal Academical College, to the Schoolmasters in Barcelona, by the Rev. Father Antonio de Baylina, Theological Lecturer in the College of St. Buenaventura. This panegyric presents, in the person of S. Casiano, a model of instruction, suited to the imitation of all those to whom the important duty of infant education is committed.

"Obras de S. ISIDORO, dos tomos, en folio."—Works of St. Isidor, in two vols. folio.

"Catechisma de la Doctrina Christiana, por el P. PORTILLO, Presbitero de la Congregacion del Real Oratorio del Salvador, un tomo, en 8°."—Catechism of the Christian Religion, by Father Portillo, Priest of the Congregation of the Royal Oratory of our Saviour, 8vo.

Cartilla del Christianismo, utilisima para las Personas de corta Instruccion."—Short Letter on Christianity, very useful to Persons of deficient Education. In this short work are pointed out the foundation, the antiquity, the security, and permanence, of the divine law, from the creation of the world to the foundation of the Catholic church. It is in one volume 8vo.

"Ventajas de la Sociedad, fundadas sobre la Religion Christiana, comprobadas por la Doctrina de los santos Padres, de los mejores Teologos, Juristas, y Filosoficos, Antiguos y Modernos."—The Advantages of Social Intercourse, founded on the Christian Religion, proved by the Doctrine of the Fathers, and of the best Theologians, Jurists, and Philosophers, Ancient and Modern. This production recommends peace amongst all states with the universal church; it shews the faculties of man as opposed to his inordinate passions; it treats of his origin, his nature, and his duties, and of the end for which he is designed. It enters into the functions of the priesthood; into the views of Providence in the institution of marriage; the emancipation of children from the protection of their fathers; and into the education of the former in the way most effectual for their happiness. From the domestic duties it rises to the political, into which our limits do not permit us to enter.

"Elementos Teologico-morales en Castellano, y en forma de Diálogos."—Theologico-moral Elements, in Spanish, and in the Form of Dialogue. The doctrines of these are in conformity with the construction of the Catholic, on sacred writ, on the fathers and doctors of the church, and on the most celebrated writers on ecclesiastical subjects. It treats of the sacraments in general, and before the author draws his conclusions, he discusses the most prominent objections to the opinions he entertains.

"Exercicios Devotos para Visitar el Santissimo Sacramento siempre que esté manifiesto."—Devout Exercises for the Attendance on the Holy Sacrament. The protestant is sometimes surprised at the profound veneration of the Catholics in this service; and the culpable negligence with which it is conducted in this country tends much to increase the sensation. The wonder is, however, dismissed, when we consider the conviction the Catholic feels of the actual presence of the Divine Being on the occasion of these solemn rituals.

"Segunda Edicion de la Logica de Condilliac, puesta en dialogo, por D. VALENTIN DE FORONDA."—Second Edition of the Logic of Condillac in a colloquial Form, by D. Valentin de Foronda. We mention this new edition, the rather, because an additional essay is introduced into it, on the various forms of arguments, and on the detection of sophisms, in which the author has made use of the observations of Locke and Mallebranche on the Pursuit of Truth, and has introduced some reflections on what is called the moral arithmetic of Buffon.

Kempis; ó, Imitation de Jesu Christo, traducido del Latin, por D. JOSEPH DE CAMINO, un tomo, en 8o. Kempis; or, the Imitation of Jesus Christ, translated from the Latin by D. Joseph de Camino, 1 vol. 8vo.

"Institucion Eccleśiástica del SS. P. Benedicto XIV. sobre la Procession del Corpus, sobre el acompanamiento siempre que sale al publico, y el Modo que se le debe la Adoracion; procurando enmendar muchos Abusos; traducida por D. JOAQUIN MOLES, Presbitero."—Ecclesiastical Institution of Pope Benedict XIV. on the Procession of the Host, on the Attendance required at the public Exhibition, and the Mode in which the Adoration should be paid to it; prepared with a Design to correct many Abuses; translated by D. Joaquin Moles, Priest.

"Avisos Espirituales que se daba á sí misma

misma la seráfica Doctora Sta. Teresa de Jesus, como tambien los que dió para la Instruccion de sus Hijas, explicadas en practicas para beneficio de los fieles, por el Ilmo. Sr D. Joseph Xavier Rodriguez de Arellano, Arzobispo que fué de Burgos. 4 tomos. en 4to."—Spiritual Advice, resorted to by Sta. Teresa de Jesus; also that which she imparted for the Instruction of her Daughters, explained in Conversations, for the use of the Devout, by the Most Rev. D. Joseph Xavier Rodriguez, late Archbishop of Burgos. 4 vols. 4to.

"Reglas de la Vida Christiana, tomadas literalmente de la Sagrada Escritura, con expoficiones de los SS. PP. y Doctores Sagrados, por el R. P. M. Fr. Placedo Rico Frontaura."—Rules for a Christian Life, taken literally from Holy Writ, with Comments of the Fathers and Doctors of the Church, by the Rev. Father Plácido Rico Frontaura.

CHEMISTRY.

"Curso de Quimica, dividido en Lectiones para la enseñanza del Real Colegio de S. Cárlos, por D. Pedro Gutierrez Bueno."—Course of Chemistry, in the Form of Lectures, for the Instruction of the Royal College of St. Charles, by D. Pedro Gutierrez Bueno. In order to assist the student in the nomenclature adopted in these lectures, a new edition of the Nomenclatura Quimica has been prepared.

"Instruccion sobre los Medios de conservar la Salubridad, y de purificar el Ayre en las quadras Hospitales, &c. traducido del Frances, por D. Leonardo de Galli."—Instruction on the Means of Preserving Health, and of Purifying the air in Domestic Establishments, Public Hospitals, &c. translated from the French, by D. Leonardo de Galli. This is in a 4to. form, and is executed by a graduate in medicine, surgery and chemistry, who is Private Surgeon to his Catholic Majesty.

"Cartas Fisico-quimicas, escritas en Italiano, por el Sr. Compagnoni, y traducidas por D. Joseph Antonio Sabater y Anglada."—Letters, Physico-chemical, from the Italian of Compagnoni, by D. Joseph Antonio Sabater y Anglada. The modest author of this work has given it the title of Chemistry for the Ladies, and in accommodation to them the subject is arranged in familiar and entertaining letters, which correctly explain the principles of modern chemistry, in the compass of two 8vo. vols.

COMMERCE AND THE USEFUL ARTS.

"Manual de cambios, distribudo en diferentes Tablas numerales, para hallar con la posible brevedad y exactitud, por medio de una simple Multiplication el Valor de las libranzas ó letras de cambio, que de un reyno, nacion ó provincia se remiten, ó estos que se remiten entre si."—Manual of Exchanges, arranged under different Tables, to discover with Expedition and Accuracy, by simple Multiplication, the Value of Drafts or Bills of Exchange with different Countries, or with different Provinces of the same Country. These manuals, however convenient for the purposes of commerce, are very rare in Spain: the present piece contains the comparative value of money in Madrid, Cadiz, Valentia and Barcelona, with Paris, Lyons, &c.

"Nueva Arte de Conservar y Arregular los Relojes, demeustra para las Personas que no tienen conocimiento de la relojeria: compuesto por D. Pedro Marechal."—The Art of Repairing and Regulating Watches, designed for Persons unacquaint with that Business, by D. Pedro Marechal. This is not only adapted to family purposes, but will be found useful to the professed artizan, as many useful directions are contained in it respecting clocks and sun-dials.

"Del Conocimiento del Tempo y de su Equacion para gobierno de los Relojes."—Of the Knowledge and Equation of Time, for the regulation of Watches. In this work the solar variations are explained, and observations physico-astronomical for the computation of time are introduced, in a way accommodated to the meanest understanding.

"Instruccion para la Teneduria de Libros en partida doble, que contiene los Principios de esta ciencia, y la Aplicacion que ha de hacerse de ellos, escrita en Frances, por Miteau Blainville, y traducida al Castellano, por D. Joseph de Cabredo."—The Art of Double Entry, in which its Principles and Practical Application are explained, from the French of Miteau Blainville, by Joseph de Cabredo.

"Tablas; ó, Mapas Curiosas é Instructivas."—Curious and Instructive Charts. Among the difficulties of interior intercourse in Spain, we may number the different kinds of currency in which the traders keep their accounts; these tables are to equalize them to a particular standard.

"Reglamento y Aranceles reales para el Comercio de España á los Indias, un tomo. en folio."—Royal Regulation and Tariff, for the Commerce between Spain and the Indies.

CRITICISM AND CONTROVERSY.

"Quaderno 5°. de la obra critica original, intitulada el Censor en la Historia de España; ó, censura, fundada de la His-

toria del Abate Masdeu, y de las de Florez, Mariana, Ocampo, Morales, Garibay, y otros escritores ya natives, ya estrangeros, por D. Nicolas Perez el Setabiense, Catedrádico que fué de la Universidad de Valencia, y Socio de varias Academias."—Fasciculus the 5th of the original critical work, entitled the Censor of the History of Spain, or an Examination founded on the History of the Abbot Masdeu, and of those of Florez, Mariana, Ocampo, Morales, Garibay, and other Writers, native and foreign, by D. Nicolas Perez el Setabiense, late Professor in the University of Valencia, and Associate of various Academies. This work is continued: but we shall take no further notice of it, having sufficiently explained the subject of it by the title.

"Carta Familiar, escrita a D. Julian de Anton y Espeja, contra su Discurso Apologetico, en favour de los Teatros, por D. Luis Santiago Bado, Catedrático de Matematicas, por S. M. en la Ciudad de Murcia."—Familiar Letter, written to D. Julian de Anton y Espeja, in Answer to his Apologetic Discourse in Defence of Dramatic Exhibitions, by D. Luis Santiago Bado, Royal Professor of Mathematics in the City of Murcia.

"Errores Medico-legales cometidos por el Ciud Francisco Manuel Foderé en su obra entitulada Las Leyes Illustradas por las Ciencias Fisicas; ó, Tratado de Medicina-legal y de Higiene publica, y Defectos Notables de la Traduccion."—Errors Medico-legal, committed by C. Francisco Manual Foderé, in his work entitled The Laws Illustrated by the Physical Sciences; or, Treatise Medico-legal, and on the Public Health, with an Exposition of Gross Defects in the Translation. Fasciculus 2d. This work is from the pen of D. Higinio Antonio Lorente, Honorary Private Physician to his Majesty, and Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Medicine. It will consist of as many Fasciculi as there are volumes of the work, which is the object of the controversy; and for the greater convenience of those who are interested in it and may wish to have them bound up together, this Criticism will be of the same size, and the type the same as that used under the direction of the translator.

HISTORY, MODERN, AND BIOGRAPHY.

"Vida y Persecuciones de Federico Baron Trenck."—Life and Persecutions of Frederick Baron Trenck. This character is so well known in England, that there is no occasion to mention the particulars of the work. It is comprised in 2 vols. 8vo. and includes the adventures of his friend Schell, and a compendious history of his Cousin Francis Trenck, who was educated among the Croats, imitated their barbarous customs, and continued in those habits to the day of his death.

"Noticia de la Vida y Obras del Conde de Rumford, traducido del Frances, y presentada a la Sociedad Patriotica de Madrid, por la Sra. Marquesa de Fuerte-Hijar, Socio de Honor y Merito."—Strictures on the Life and Works of Count Rumford, translated from the French, and presented to the Patriotic Society of Madrid, by the Marchioness de Fuerte-Hijar, Honorary Member.

"Compendio de la Historia Universal, Quaderno 17°. (1°. del tomo 5°.) con las seis estampas correspondientes."—Compendium of Universal History, Fasciculus the seventeenth, (being the first part of the fifth volume,) with six corresponding plates.

"Monarquia de España, escrita por Salazar de Mendoza, 3 tomos en folio."—The Spanish Monarchy, by Salazar de Mendoza, 3 vols. folio. The third volume contains the Life of Philip the Third, and may be obtained separate.

"Compendio Cronologico de la Historia Eclesiástica."—Chronological Compendium of Ecclesiastical History. This narration is from the French of M. Macquer, Advocate of the Parliament of Paris: it is translated into four vols. 8vo. by the Prior of Falees, Dr. D. Balthasar Zapata y Merino. It contains the History of the Eastern and Western Churches, including the public and private councils, the ecclesiastical authors, the schisms, the heresies, and the instructions of the monastic orders, from the sixth year before Christ to 1768.

"Vida, Ascendencia, Nacimiento, Crianza y Avanturas del Dr. D. Diego de Torres Villaroel, Catedratico de Prima de Matemáticas en la Universidad de Salamanca; escrita por el mismo."—Genealogy, Birth, Education, Adventures and Life of Dr. D. Diego de Torres Villaroel Mathematical Professor in the University of Salamanca, in the higher branches: written by himself.

"Historia de los Ninos Célebres, traducida del Frances."—History of Juvenile Virtues and Talents, from the French. 3 vols. 8vo It is a familiar adage, that example is better than precept. M. Trevil, the author of this work, collected in it all the fragments he could meet with in Ancient and Modern History, that might illustrate his subject. From this mass of materials he formed a Biographical History

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of such youths as were distinguished for their talents, their filial piety, their patriotism, and the moral virtues in general: in this form he commits the result of his studies to parents and instructors, in the confidence that these distinguished examples will have more influence on the infant mind than frigid commands and moral disquisitions.

"Retratos de los Reyes de España con sus correspondientes Vidas, empezando por los Reyes Godos, los de Asturias, Leon y Castilla, hasta el Sr. D. Carlos III. 4 tomos, en 4to."—Biography and Engravings of the Kings of Spain, commencing with the Gothic Kings, and proceeding to those of Asturias, Leon, and Castille, to the time of Charles the Third. 4 vols. 4to. Likewise, by the same Author a Chronological History, with Engravings, is given of the Kings of Arragon, and of some of those of Navarre, with an Account of the Kings of Gallicia, and the Counts of Castille and Barcelona, in 2 vols. 4to.

"El Exito de la Muerte correspondiente a la Vida de los tres supuestos Heroes del Siglo XVIII, Voltaire, D'Alembert y Diderot, demonstrado con la Narracion de su Muerte."—The Hour of Death corresponding with the Character of the Life of the three supposed Heroes of the eighteenth Century, Voltaire, D'Alembert and Diderot, shewn in a Narrative of their last Moments."

"La Florida del Inca Garcilaso de la Vega."—Florida; by the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega. We have been given to expect that this work will soon come to a new edition: the first that appeared was as early as the year 1604, and was printed at Lisbon; a copy is now in the possession of Mr. Gameau, of Albemarle street. The Floridas are at present very little known: the recent works which have appeared on the subject are, in general, by persons wholly unacquainted with the country; but, at this time, when the ambition of the Chief Consul is directed to extend his power on the Western Continent, with the same activity that he is employing on the Eastern, it is very desirable that accurate information should be obtained of the situation and resources of that vast region; and we know no authority more respectable, than that which is assumed as the title of this article. The most confident will surely be alarmed at the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida by France, in addition to her present possessions in the West Indies. We have authentic information, that Bonaparte is now in treaty with the court of Madrid for the cession of that great Western region, for which a return is to be made in the little duchy of Parma. The English reader will learn with pleasure, that a translation of this work of De la Vega will be soon submitted to public attention, and the Spanish reader; that the Historia General de Peru has come to a new edition, in 13 vols. in the native language.

JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICS.

"Nobleza, Privilegios y Prerogativas del Oficio Publico de Escribano, con algunos Discursos que manifiestan la Inteligencia y Pureza que exige su Desempeno, y perjuicios que le han causado erradas Opiniones é Impostures, por D. Juan Joseph Sanchez, Escribano de S. M. en el Colegio de Valencia, tres tomos, en 4to."—Privileges, Prerogatives and Rank of the Public Scrivener, with some Dissertations on the Qualifications and Impartiality which his Duty requires, explained by the Detriment and Disgrace which have been occasioned by a Deficiency in these Respects, by D. Juan Joseph Sanchez, Scrivener to his Majesty in the College of Valencia, 3 vols. in 4to.

"Tratado Definitivo de Paz entre S. M. Rey de España y de las Indias, la Republica Francesa y la Republica Bátava de una Parte, y S. M. el Rey del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña y de Irlanda de la otra, concluido en Amiens, en 27 de Marzo de 1802."—Definitive Treaty of Peace, between the King of Spain and the Indies, and the French and Batavian Republics on the one Part, and the King of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the other, concluded 27th March, 1802.

"Tratado de Paz entre el Rey Ntro Sr. y el Emperador de las Rusias, concluido y firmado en Paris, a 4 de Octubre de 1801, con su traduccion al Castellano."—Treaty of Peace between the King of Spain and the Emperor of all the Russias, concluded and signed at Paris, 4th October, 1801, with a Spanish translation.

"Libreria de Escribanos, que compuso D. Joseph Febrero, y ha reformado en su Lenguage, Estilo, Método y muchas Doctrinas, ilustrandola y enriqueciendola con Notas y Adiciones, para que se han tenido presentes las reales órdenes modernas, el Lic. D. Joseph Marcos Gutierrez, tomo 5°."—The Scrivener's Manual, first composed by D. Joseph Febrero, corrected in the Language, Style, Method and in many of the Opinions; illustrated and enriched with Notes and Additions from the modern Royal Instruments, by D. Joseph Marcos Gutierrez,

Gutierrez, Licentiate, 5th vol. This volume contains the modes of judgment, ordinary and executive, and in cases of pecuniary claimants. The work is to be followed by a review of criminal law, from the same authority, which will soon make its appearance.

" Descripcion del Archivo de la Corona de Aragon, existente en la Ciudad de Barcelona, y Noticia del Archivo General de la Orden Militar de Santiago en el convento de Uclés; por el Abate D. Lorenzo Hervas y Panduro."—Description of the Archive of the Crown of Arragon, preserved in the City of Barcelona, and a Notice on the General Archive of the Military Order of St. James in the Convent of Uclés, by the Abbot D. Lorenzo Hervas y Panduro. From this curious piece of antiquity the means of access has been pointed out to some valuable documents, which will illustrate not only the history of Spain, France and Italy, to which they immediately relate, but that of the Eastern countries, to which the mercantile connections of the Catalonians extended.

" Memorias Politicas y Militares, para servir de Continuacion a los Comentarios del Marques de S. Felipe, desde el Ano de 1725, en que concluyó este Autor su Obra, con los Tratados de Paz y Alianza de España correspondientes, por Joseph de Camporaso, tomos 3° y 4°."—Political and Military Memoranda, in continuation of the Commentaries of the Marquis of S. Felipe from the year 1725, when this Author concluded his work with the Treaties of Peace and Alliance of Spain; by D. Joseph de Camporaso, 3d and 4th vols.

" Creacion, Antiquedad y Privilegios de los Titulos de Castilla, con los Retratos de los Reyes, por D. Joseph Berni y Catala."—Creation, Antiquity and Privileges of the Nobility of Castille, with Engravings of the Kings, by D. Joseph Berni y Catalá. This work is useful, particularly to persons of rank; it gives an account of the origin of the major part of the nobility of the kingdom of Castille, with notices of the principal concerns, civil and military, in which they were distinguished, the titles of Duke, Grandee, Count, Viscount, Marquis, Baron, &c. are explained, with the prerogatives and privileges attached to these gradations in rank.

" Memorias Historicas sobre la Legislacion y Gobierno del Comercio de los Espanoles con sus Colonias en las Indias occidentales, recopiladas por el Sr. D. Rafael Antunez y Acevedo, Ministro togado del Supremo Consejo de Indias, un tomo, en 4°." Historical Memorials on the Laws enacted for regulating the Commerce of the Spaniards with their Indian Colonies, compiled by Sr. D. Rafael Antunez y Acevedo, Minister of the Supreme Council of the Indies, 1 vol. 4to.

" Practica Universal Forense, para los Tribunales de Espana y de las Indias, su Autor D. Francisco Antonio de Elizondo, 8 tomos en 4°."—Universal Forensic Practice, in the Tribunals of Spain and of the Indies, by D. Francisco Antonio de Elizondo, 8 vo's. 4to.

" Practica del Consejo Real, Obra postuma de D. Pedro Escolano de Arrieta."—Practice of the Royal Council, a Posthumous Work, by D. Pedro Escolano de Arrieta This author belonged to the council, and was secretary and solicitor to it. It is a work useful to all who are connected with that institution, either immediately as officers, or mediately by the causes that come before it: the work extends to 2 vols. folio.

" Norte de Principes, Vireyes, Presidentes, Consejeros y Gobernadores, y Advertencias politicas sobre lo publico y particular de una Monarquia."—The Polar Star of Princes, Viceroys, Presidents, Counsellors and Governors, with Political Disquisitions on the public and private Concerns of a Monarchy. This work, founded on the acknowledged principles of government in monarchical countries, is attributed to Antonio Perez, who was Secretary of State to Philip II.

" Practica Criminal por Principios, ó Modo y Forma de Instruir los Procesos Criminales en las Causas de Officio de Justicia."—Principles of the Practice of Penal Law; or, Mode of Conducting Criminal Processes in the Courts of Justice. This work is from the pen of the Licentiate D. Juan Alvarez Posadilla, and is the third volume on the same subject. It treats on the different distinctions of crime, and on the punishment assigned to each by the laws of the country. The two former volumes have been very favourably received by the public: the present is the more necessary, because the Spanish civilians have treated of general legislation, and very rarely directed their studies to the peculiar laws of Spain. But this work is not merely intended to supply this deficiency, but another more important one in the law of the land itself, which has not provided in all cases the mode and proportion of punishment for particular crimes.

" Reflectiones Politicas y Civiles sobre el Estado Religioso y el Celibato comparado con el del Matrimonio."—Reflections, Political and Civil, on the state of Seclusion

clusion and Celibacy, compared with the Matrimonial. The work treats of the first introduction to a monastic life, of the age of the person professing it, of the solemn vows of the priests and nuns, of the number of ecclesiastics and of the rents they possess; it is comprised in 1 vol. 8vo.

"Observaciones sobre el Espiritu de las Leges, reducidas á quatro Articulos, la Religion, la Moral, la Politica y la Jurisprudencia, traducidas por D. Joseph Garriga."—Observations on the Spirit of Laws, reduced to Four Articles, Religion, Morality, Policy and Jurisprudence, translated by D. Joseph Garriga.

MISCELLANIES.

"Prontuario de la Memoria; ó, Librito, para llevar Cuentas y Asuntos particulares, juego y otras razones, con quatro Clases de Tablas, y una Noticia de las Monedas de Castilla y de las de la Corona de Aragon, con su Correspondencia, y otras Tablas de la Reduccion de Monedas."—Memoria Technica; or, Manual for Domestic and Personal Accounts, &c. with four Sets of Tables, consisting of those of the Coin of Castille, of that of Arragon, with Comparative Tables, and others for the Reduction of Money.

"Aviso Cientifico, que á las Tertulias de la Corte, ofrece un Murciano sobre el Número V. del Memorial Literario publicado en el Ano de 1801."—Scientific Advice on the Public Days of the Court, being Strictures on No. 5, of the Literary Memorial published in the year 1801; by a Native of Murcia.

"Plan Geométrico del Pantado de Lorca."—Geometrical Plan of the Marsh of Lorca. The work gives a particular account of the mode of confining this inundation by an extensive wall, and of the height of the water under peculiar circumstances.

"Vista de la Inundacion del Barrio de S. Christobal, en la Ciudad de Lorca, acaecida el dia 30 de Abril, de este Ano, 1802."—View of the Inundacion in the District of S. Christobal, in the City of Lorca, which happened on the 30th of April, 1802.

"El Experimentado Carazador y Perfecto Tirador, compuesto por D. J. M. G. N."—The Experienced Sportsman, in Hunting and Shooting, by D. J. M. G. M. This work is useful to persons attached to the amusements of the field; it gives information on the seasons when, and the mountainous districts where, game is most abundant; it treats on the management of the sagacious animal so necessary to the sportsman in his diversions; and it imparts some useful cautions to prevent the numerous accidents which occur in its pursuit.

"Consideraciones Politicas sobre la Conducta que debe observarse entre Marido y Muger."—Political Considerations on a Domestic Subject; the Conduct that ought to be maintained between Husband and Wife. The design of the author was rather to instruct the former than the latter; he looks up with respect to the holy state of matrimony, and points out to the husband the numerous ingredients that embitter the nuptial potion; and that his advice may not be inefficacious, he illustrates his theory by the aid of experience, and gives an anecdote for each division of his subject.

El Hombre de Estado, Obra escrita en Italiano por Nicholas Donato, traducida al Frances, y aumentada con Notas, y de este al Castellano."—The Statesman; originally written in Italian by Nicholas Donato, translated into French, with additional Notes, and from that Language into the Spanish. This work consists of two parts. The first considers the qualifications necessary for a public minister, and the notes may be considered as forming a regular system of political institution in the variety of materials it submits to the attention of the reader. The second part is not exclusively theoretical; it is chiefly concerned in the application of the principles of the first part to business, when the supposed minister is surrounded with the active and pressing duties of his station: the work is extended to 3 vols. 4to.

"Correo del Otro Mundo; ó, Cartas de los Muertos a los Vivos."—The Mail arrived from the Other World; or, Letters from the Dead to the Living.

"Dialogos sobre la Utilidad de las Medallas Antiguas, principalmente por la Conexion que tienen con los Poesias Griegos y Latinos; Obra escrita en Ingles por el Caballero Joseph Addison, y traducida, con Notas y Correcciones, por D. Pedro Alonzo de O-Crouley."—Dialogues on the Utility of Ancient Medals, principally as illustrative of the Greek and Latin Poets, from the English of Mr. Joseph Addison, translated, with Corrections, by D. Pedro Alonzo de O-Crouley. This work, which has been so long known in England, has, at last, attracted the attention of a Spanish antiquary. The translation is in a quarto form, and contains thirty-one plates, besides vignettes. In addition to the original

work, we find, in an Appendix, a Catalogue of the Contents of the Museum of the Translator, consisting of medals, gems, ancient monuments, paintings, and other curiosities.

"Semanario de Agricultura y Artes, tomo 11."—Periodical Review of Agriculture and Arts, vol. 11. This continuation of that useful work contains a compendium of elementary lectures on a variety of subjects: it treats on the cultivation of the gooseberry and the cherry; and states the advantages to be derived from the prosecution of it. It contains papers on sumach; on the means of preventing the injuries from inundations, so common in mountainous countries; on the assistance given by government to the plantation of the mulberry in the province of Granada; on the method of stacking, so as to preserve the produce, with an engraving; on the comparative utility of large and small farms; on the beneficial effect of agriculture on manufactures; on the improvements that have been adopted by English cultivators; on the necessity of making agriculture an article of public instruction, and the most advantageous means of so doing; on mountainous farms, and the most productive way of managing woods; on rearing turkeys; on the goats of Angora in the royal flocks; on the bison, a species of buffalo, and the utility of naturalising this animal in Spain; on the use of decorticated barley, as a substitute for rice: on the culture of fruit-trees; on the improvement of water; on the management of vines; on the conversion of milk into vinegar; cautions to sportsmen; on tempering steel; on the English way of making gunpowder; on the method of extracting sugar from what is called *raiz de la miseria*; on the new method of preparing charcoal; on the manufacture of paper; on kitchen utensils; on the extraction of a purple colour from different shells; and on the means of avoiding conflagrations. The works treats further on the fevers in prisons, and in ships, with other useful enquiries.

"Obras Jocosas de D. FRANCISCO DE QUEVEDO."—Entertaining Works of D. Francisco de Quevedo. This writer was a man of general talents; but a great portion of his leisure was applied to the more serious works, accommodated to the superstition of his times. We have an edition of his whole works, published in the year 1660, at Brussels, when Flanders was yet under the Spanish yoke: his graver productions are forgotten, while his more lively efforts, introduced into this new edition, survive the destructive attacks of time: we shall quote from the latter a madrigal, in which the quaint style of the day is sufficiently exposed:

Amante sin Reposo.

"Está la ave en el aire con so fiego,
En la agua el pez la salamandra en fuego,
Y el hombre, en cuyo ser todo se encierra,
Está en sola la tierra.
Yo solo, que naci para tormentos,
Estoy en todos estos elementos.
La boca tengo en aire sospirando,
El cuerpo en tierra está peregrinando,
Los ojos tengo en agua, noche, y dia,
Y en fuego el coraçon, y el alma mia."

Notwithstanding the abilities of this writer, we do not recollect to have seen any translation from him, excepting of his Dream of the Skulls, which we believe has been given in almost every language of Europe. We hope that the present attempt, applied to rescue from oblivion authors of distinguished merit will preserve to us the works of Quevedo, who, whether considered as a theologian, an orator, an historian, a humourist, or a poet, maintains a dignified rank among the candidates for posthumous fame.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

"Tratado Práctico de Colmenas ō Pastoria de las Abejas."—Practical Treatise on Hives, and the Treatment of Bees. The work enters into the means of increasing this useful little animal, and the situations best adapted for that purpose; it even gives a history of their diseases, and the most effectual means for their cure.

"Compendio de la Historia Naturel de Buffon, clasificado segun el Sistema de Linneo por Renato Ricardo Castel; traducido é ilustrado, por D. PEDRO ESTALA, Presbitero, tomo 1."—Compendium of the Natural History of Buffon, classified agreeably to the Linnæan System, by Renato Ricardo Castel; translated and illustrated by D. Pedro Estala, Priest, 1st vol. This work is decorated with an engraving of Buffon, and contains the Theory of the Earth. Castel is the author of the Poem of the Plants; in the work from Buffon, he avails himself of a methodical arrangement, much superior to that of the original, of which the learned have complained; the author has corrected the errors, which Buffon himself has acknowledged, and pointed out in his voluminous Supplement; he has properly omitted the notes of pure erudition, unconnected with the general subject,

ſubject, as well as the matters of controverſy of little importance; but, what is of more conſequence, he has ſuppreſſed the ſentiments dangerous to the youthful mind. Thus, without error or ſuperfluity, all that is valuable in the extenſive work of the French Naturaliſt, in the claſſes of birds and quadrupeds, is reduced to twenty-ſix volumes, 12mo. The tranſlator has not, however, confined himſelf to improvements in the arrangement, and in the exclusion of unneceſſary or pernicious matter; he has had it in his power to collect ſome valuable notes, and to make ſome conſiderable corrections in the original text, principally on the birds and quadrupeds of Spaniſh America, which is ſuppoſed to be the moſt defective part of the work of Buffon.

PAINTING, STATUARY, AND ENGRAVING.

"Quaderno 45 de la Coleccion General de los Trages que uſan las Naciones del Mundo Deſcubierto, arreglado a la Edicion del Viagero Univerſal."—Faſciculus the forty-fifth of the General Collection of Coſtumes uſed by all Nations, accommodated to the Edition of the Univerſal Traveller. This publication contains the dreſſes of Greenland, and ſome of thoſe in Ruſſia.

"Eſtampa que repreſenta las Urnas en que eſtan el Cuerpo de S. Iſidro Labrador, y las Reliquias de ſu Eſpoſa, Sta. Maria de la Capeza."—Engraving, which repreſents the Urns in which are depoſited the Body of St. Iſidor Labrador, and the Body and Relicts of his Spouſe, Sta. Maria de la Capeza.

"Eſtampa de á Pliego, que repreſenta la Publicacion de la Paz conforme ſe ha executado en eſteCorte."—Engravings on one Sheet, explaining the Mode of Publition of Peace adopted in Madrid.

"Colleccion General de los Tragos que actuelmente ſe uſan en Eſpaña: quaderno 5°."—General Collection of Coſtumes uſed in Spain at this time, faſciculus the 5th.

"Eſtampa de Ntra Srā del Carmen, ſegun ſe venera en el Altar mayor de P. P. Carmelitas Calzados de Segovia."—Engraving of Our Lady of Mount Carmel as ſhe receives veneration on theHighAltar of the Church of the Calceated Carmelites of Segovia.

"Quaderno, 4°. de la Iconologia; ó, Idea de Emblemas y Alegorias por Figures, copiadas del original Frances."—Faſciculus the 4th, of Iconologia; or, Sketches of Emblematical and Allegorical Figures, copied from the French. This is the only work of the ſame kind publiſhed in Spain: it is neceſſary for the artiſts of that country, and uſeful to all for the ſtudy of the fine arts. The preſent publication contains Vigilance in two different ſituations, Commerce, Charity, Generoſity, Avarice, Sincerity, Hypocriſy, Geometry, and Architecture.

POETRY AND PLAYS.

"Himno en Elogio de la Paz, diſpueſto en Verſos Saficos, por D. FRANCISCO GREGORIO DE SALAS."—Ode on the Peace, in Sapphic Verſes, by D. Franciſco Gregorio de Salas.

"Oda á la Paz, por D. F."—Ode to the Peace, by D. F. This little ode is the produce of the competition in the poetical claſs of the royal ſeminary of the Nobles of Madrid.

"El Viajante Deſconocido; Comedia, en 2 Actos, tomada del Teatro Frances, y arreglada al Eſpañol, por D. JOSEPHMARIA DE CARNERERO."—The Incognito Traveller, a Comedy, in two Acts, from the French Theatre; accommodated to the Spaniſh, byDr. Joſeph Maria de Carnerero.

"Poeſias de D. NICASIO ALVAREZ DE CIENFUEGOS."—Poems of Dr. Ignacio Alvarez de Cienfuegos.

"Otelo; ó, el Moro de Venecia, Tragedia en 5 Actos; traducida de Frances, por D. TEODORO LA CALLE."—Othello; or, the Moor of Venice, a Tragedy in Five Acts, from the French by Dr. Theodoro la Calle. We fancy few Engliſh readers, who have enjoyed this ſublime production of their favourite poet in their vernacular tongue would,be ſatisfied with this tranſlation of a tranſlation.

"El Negro y la Blanca, Comedia nueva, por D.VICENTE RODRIGUEZ-DE ARELLANO."—The Black Man and White Woman, a new Comedy, by Dr. Vicente Rodriguez de Arellano.

"La Florentina; Comedia, del miſmo Autor."—The Female Florentine; a Comedy, by the ſame Author.

"El Contrato Anulado: Comedia eſcrita en Proſa Franceſa por Marſollier, traducida libreménte y arreglada á nueſtras coſtumbres por MIRTILIO SECURITANO."—The Contract Diſſolved; a Comedy, from the French of Marſolier; freely tranſlated and accommodated to the Manners of Spain, by Mirtilio Securitano.

"Aguſto y Teodoro; ó, los Pages de Federico II. Comedia, por D. VICENTE RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO."—Auguſtus and Theodore; or, the Pages of Frederic the Second, a Comedy, by D. Vicente Rodriguez de Arellano.

"Poeſias

"Poesías de D. Manuel Joseph Quintana, un tomo, en 8º. impreso en la Imprenta Real."—Poems of John Manuel Joseph Quintana, 8vo. printed at the Royal Press.

"Epigramas de D. Francisco Gregorio de Salas."—Epigrams of Dr. Francisco Gregorio de Salas. This author had published a former poetical work, which had been received with much approbation; the present volume may be considered as a sort of continuation of the satirical and epigrammatic part with which the other concluded. It seems that the earlier impressions of the compositions of this author had numerous mistakes; the present volume has been corrected under his own inspection, to prevent the misconstruction of the poetical critic.

"El Delirio; ó, las Conseqüencias de un Vicio, Opera, compuesta en Frances, por el Ciud R. Saint Cir."—The Delirium; or, the Effects of a Crime, from the French of C. R. Saint-Cir, an Opera.

"La Familia Indigente, Pieza Tragica, en un Acto." The Indigent Family, a Tragedy, in one Act.

"Poesías del Conde de Norona."—Poems of the Count of Noroña. This elegant little work is in two vols. 12mo. and perhaps, being from the pen of an accomplished nobleman, has excited more curiosity than any other recent production. It consists of a great variety of fugitive pieces, and of two "La Quicayda," and "La Muerte," of no inconsiderable length: all the different varieties of poetic composition, of which the Spanish language is capable, are resorted to; sometimes the bard warbles in all the wildness of nature; at others, he avails himself of the numerous expedients of artificial refinement. The first volume opens with a series of Anacreontics; among which we have an introductory one to the reader, where the author tells us his compositions were early effusions of an ardent mind, and recommends them to our notice, not on account of the merit of the author, but as the mirror of the passions common to humanity.

"A ti, lector amado,
Dedico, no por mias
Sino, porque son copia
De las pasiones vivas.
Sin ellas nunca Apolo
Me templará la lira,
Ni versos me dictará
La docta Poesia."

In these few lines we find the common attachment of the Spaniards to the *trochee*, from their love of the song and the dance, to which this measure is particularly adapted; yet, we very much doubt, if the majesty of the language be not more suited to the pathos of heroic composition. We will content ourselves with giving one more extract, which is an attempt at a free translation of the celebrated ode of Dryden, in honour of St. Cecilia's Day: the passage we quote is from the first eight introductory lines in the original.

"En el festin real á la conquista
De Persia por el Hijo esclarecido
Del Macedon Filipo, colocado
En su solio imperial, y trono erguido,
El héroe estaba con risuena vista
De orgullo, pompa, y magestad cercado;
En torno rodeado
De sus magnates inclitos guerreros
Orlando rosas, y arrayan sus frentes—
Premio bien merecido á los valientes,
Que esgrimieron constantes sus aceros
En los ataques fieros."

The second volume opens with "Letrillas," "Endechas," "Odas," "Cantilenas," and "Fabulas;" and, in the latter, the Count has included the story of Dædalus and Icarus, Pyramus and Thisbe, and Venus and Adonis. We have afterwards idyls, romances, &c. and, at the conclusion, the poem we before-named of "La Muerte." On the whole, we consider this work as affording elegant examples of the poetic powers of the Spanish language; yet we see in it that want of force, and that frivolity, for which the Spanish court is at present remarkable; and, perhaps, we could not shew this deficiency more successfully than in specimens we have just quoted from Alexander's Feast, where the fine description of our immortal poet is expanded, in the imitation, to twelve feeble lines.

"La Muger Varonil, Comedia, por D. Jose Mor de Fuentes. El Calavera, Comedia, por el mismo autor."—The Masculine Woman, by D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes. The Skull, by the same Author. These are two comedies, by the author of the novel called La Serafina, of which a second edition was published within the last year. Our limits will not permit us to enter minutely into the detail of these pieces, but we shall state some of the principles to which the author has attempted to adhere: He has been guided by maxims laid down by the Roman Lyric Poet, in opposition to the absurdities which the example of Lopez de Vega had introduced, and which time had confirmed in the Spanish drama. He has not slavishly observed the maxims of Aristotle, or of any other

other dramatic dictator, but has considered nature herself as his only model. Two defects he has avoided, which deserve the attention of the English writer; the repetition of eloquent soliloquies, and the admission of domestics into the most important secrets of the families on which they attend. The spirit of the Spanish comedy too much consisted in a vast variety of complicated incidents, in which the leading design of the poet frequently disappeared, so that when he again returned in the catastrophe, the auditory felt towards it coldness and indifference. In the Masculine Woman this dissipation of sentiment from excessive redundance is avoided; although the plot is duplicate, yet the minor plot is so necessarily connected with the major, that the action may be considered as simple. The author felt apprehension, and not without cause, that to some ladies this drama would be objectionable. His heroine, in the termination, is not surrounded by glory and triumph; she is not made the queen of hearts, with all the knaves of the pack at her feet: the play is intended as a satire on the tendency of the sex to indulge in those pleasures, and to pursue those employments, which are alone suited to grosser beings; the author, therefore, has placed his heroine in a very different situation, in order to exhibit the injurious consequences of this perversion of the correct and chaste designs of nature.

As we are sensible our reader would not be unwilling to become acquainted with this writer, who is distinguished for his partiality to English poetic composition, and who has collected some of the most beautiful flowers from the British garden, we shall conclude these short observations with a version of his own expressions.

"I presume that the strong colours I have honestly employed, to give the darker shades to the sex, avowedly for their own improvement, will allow me to throw into the foreground some little Instructors, who will perform the kind office of hovering around my females, and whispering in their ears some friendly advice. I acknowledge myself a decided enemy to the deviations from the purposes of nature, which sometimes disfigure the fair objects of my profound adoration; but I do not oppose the improvement of their understanding in those substantial attainments which will fit them to discharge the duties, and enable them to enjoy the pleasures, of their station: I wish them only to draw the line in the right place, that they may never quit that modesty and candour, that celestial softness and sensibility, which converts the fair form of woman into the angelic, and extorts the reluctant obedience of the grossest part of the species."

ROMANCES AND NOVELS.

"La Victorina; ó, la Joven Desconocida."—Victorina; or, the Young Incognita.

"Tercera Edicion del libro el Diablo Coxuelo, Verdades Sonadas y Novelas de la otra Vida, traducidas a esta por D. Luis Velez de Guevara, anadidas con Enigmas y dos Novelas."—Third Edition of the Diable Boiteux; or, Prophetic Dreams and News from the other World, translated by D. Lewis Velez de Guevara, with Enigmas, and two Novels in 1 vol. 8vo.

"Los Enredos de un Lugar; ó, Historia de los Prodigios y Hazañas del Abogado de Conchuela, el Licenciado Tarugo, y de otros Personages."—Local Embarrassments; or, the History of the Wonderful Feats of the Advocate de Conchuela, the Licentiate Tarugo, and other distinguished Persons. This detail is comprised in three vols. 8vo. and is a satire against a variety of passions of the human heart injurious to the cause of justice.

"Los Viages del Capitan Gulliver a diversos Paises remotos, obra Inglesa del Dr. Swift, traducida por D. Ramon Maximo Espartal."—The Voyages of Captain Gulliver into various remote Countries, from the English of Dr. Swift, by D. Ramon Maximo Espartel. This work, with the Spanish type, is swelled into three vols. 8vo. and the facetious Dean of St. Patrick is dignified with the appellation, Signor Swift. It appears to us that the translator is wholly unacquainted with the English language, and that he has availed himself of an imitation, rather than a translation, in the French.

"Nueva Edicion, en 12°. de los Trabajos de Pérsiles y Sigismunda, Historia Septentrional, por Miguel de Cervantes y Saavedra."—A new Edition, in 12mo. of the Adventures of Pérsiles and Sigismunda, a northern Tale, by Michael de Cervantes y Saavedra Although the celebrated romance of Don Quixote has attracted so much notice throughout Europe, yet a variety of novels from the same ingenious writer have remained in obscurity; and among these is the production of which we now announce a new edition in the native tongue. We shall be happy to see some student, familiar with the language, disposed to give an English dress to these incognita of the celebrated Cervantes, because we are convinced, when the Spanish veil shall be drawn aside, his fair offspring will command the admiration of our countrymen.

USEFUL INSTITUTIONS.

"Numero XVII. del Memorial Literario; ó, Biblioteca Periódetica de Ciencias y Artes, que contiene la Noticia de los Trabajos de la Clase de Literatura y Bellas Artes del Instituto Nacional de Francia, durante el ultimo Trimestre del Ano IX."—Number XVII. of the Literary Memorial; or, Periodical Library of Sciences and Arts, which contains Notices of the Labours of the Class of Literature and Belles Lettres in the National Institute of France during the last Quarter of the Year IX. In this collection are the following papers: Epocha of the Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The Use that the Ancients made of Hemp. Notices of new Spanish Works. Critique on the Comedy of the Accidental Marriage. Analysis of a Translation of Hippocrates on Air, Water and Earth, and of the New System of Mineralogy of M. Hauy. The Life of Mozart, the celebrated Musician. Critique on the Comic Representations of Paris. Method of Managing Aquatic Artillery. Observations on the New Planet, Piazzi. Instances of Longevity and of a numerous Progeny. This work is regularly continued, but we shall not think it necessary to take any further notice of it.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

"Mapa de Europa, dividida en sus Imperios, Reynos, Estados, Republicas, Islas, &c. con muchas Adiciones, segun los Materiales mas modernes, por D. Juan Lopez."—Map of Europe, divided into its Empires, Kingdoms, States, Republics, Islands, &c. with many Additions collected from the most recent Authorities, by D. Juan Lopez.

"Mapa de Asia, dividida en sus Emperios, Reynos, Estados, Islas, &c."—Map of Asia, divided into Empires, Kingdoms, States, Islands, &c. This map is by D. Juan de Lopez, Geographer to the King of Spain: it distinguishes the possessions of the several European proprietors in the East Indies, and gives an exact delineation of the late discoveries to the north-east of that continent.

"Memorias de la Colonia Francesa de Sto. Domingo, con Reflexiones relativas á la Isla de Cuba, por un Viagero Español."—Memoirs of the French Colony of St. Domingo, with Reflections relative to the Isle of Cuba, by a Spanish Traveller. This work enters into a variety of particulars interesting at this time: it treats of the military condition of the colony, of the state of its fortifications, and it examines the mode of defence most suitable to its protection. It likewise enquires into the cultivation of the island, as applied not only to the productive part, but to the mountainous districts, and to those yet in a state of nature.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

TO the people of Europe, whose institutions for the promotion of literature are generally established upon opulent foundations, and matured by a long course of time and experience, the efforts of the Americans to advance the progress of learning will probably appear to be feeble and insignificant. The value of improvements, however, in the new hemisphere, is to be computed rather in a relative, than in an absolute, point of view. Much good may be done in America, and great praise may be well merited by exertions and performances, which would make an inconsiderable figure on the other side of the Atlantic. A much longer course of time must elapse before the state of things in the Western World will allow the foundation of any large body of men, exclusively devoted to literary pursuits, and prompted by the love of fame, or the hopes of emolument, to make letters and authorship their sole profession. In the mean time, *to despise the day of small things*, would be to take a narrow and erroneous view of the subject. The same causes which have elevated the literature and science of Europe to their present height, are now operating in America, and will, ere long, produce effects which the most fastidious critics will not disdain.

POLITICS.

A large proportion of the people in the United States take a lively interest in the political concerns of their country. Few are so entangled in the pursuit of objects of the first necessity, or so uninformed on the questions resulting from the management of public affairs, as to give no attention to political concerns. The division of the people into two great parties, denominated *Republican* and *Federal*, the progress,

progress, and present strength of these parties, are supposed to be sufficiently understood in many parts of Europe. It is equally known, that a majority of the people, disgusted with the proceedings of the Federal-administration, on account of certain encroachments supposed to have been made on their privileges, a wasteful expenditure of public money believed to have been committed, and an intolerance exercised towards all such as did not choose to adopt the creed of the governing party combined in the peaceable mode of election to dismiss the principal officers of that party from the government of the Union, and to place the Republicans in power. It is now more than a twelvemonth since Mr. Jefferson entered on the functions of President, and began a system of reform which is likely to be productive of the happiest consequences. The true spirit of the constitution, a genuine attachment to political liberty, a liberal attention to virtue and talents in persons of all parties, are once more observed to guide the man whom the people have placed at the helm of the government.

The savings in public expenditure already amount to a great sum, and will considerably lighten the burdens of the people. "The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the State of the Finances of the United States," submitted to the House of Representatives towards the close of the year 1801, presents a very flattering view of the public funds and resources, and affords a well-grounded assurance, that the whole public debt may be redeemed in the course of fifteen years. In order to effect the redemption of the debt, within the period just mentioned, no new taxes will be necessary, unless war, or some other public calamity, should happen to intervene. Indeed, so great has been the reduction of expenditure accomplished by the Republican-administration, that the Legislature of the Union has abolished all excises and other branches of internal revenue, most of which had been inconvenient and odious to the people.

Much difference of opinion, and violence of party-spirit, was produced in the late Session of Congress, by the repeal of a law which had erected a new system of circuit-courts, and created sixteen additional judges. This law was passed at the close of Mr. Adams's administration, and was considered by many as a last effort of the expiring faction, to preserve their influence in the government, and to prepare the way for their return to the seats of authority and power. The number of suits in the courts of the United States had always been small, and was not in a train of rapid increase; as the great mass of legal business was transacted in the courts of the individual states. On this account, the new system was supposed to be unnecessary; and the expence and patronage of it were thought to have been created, not only without just cause, but to serve mischievous purposes. A bill to repeal the law constituting these new courts was brought into the Legislature at an early period of the session. The passing of the bill was debated with great warmth. On the part of the *Republicans* it was contended, that the courts newly erected were superfluous, expensive, and contrived chiefly to provide for a number of the adherents of the late administration. On the part of the *Federalists* it was maintained, that the repeal would be unconstitutional and inexpedient. "The Speech of Mr. Giles," in favour of the repeal, gives a sketch of the history of parties in the United States; an account of the rise and progress of the bill to erect the new courts, defends the constitutionality and expediency of the repeal, and urges it by a variety of powerful considerations. "The Speech of Mr. Bayard," in opposition to the repeal, is chiefly calculated to answer the arguments, and to repel the charges and assertions of Mr. Giles and the other advocates of the repeal. These two speeches are generally regarded as the ablest of those which were delivered on this subject, and on that account were selected and published for the purpose of more general circulation.

The amendment in the plan of naturalization, and the reduction of the period of residence necessary to obtain it, from fourteen to five years, which was also a conspicuous measure of the late session of Congress, will give foreigners an impression of the growing liberality of the American Government.

DIVINITY, MORALS, SERMONS, &c.

Under this head, we find a continuance of the publication of "Dr. WITHERSPOON's Works," which, though chiefly devoted to theological subjects, embrace a great variety of matter.

The second volume, published within the period of this Retrospect, consists of thirty-one sermons. The third volume, besides some smaller pieces, contains the following articles, "A serious Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage."—"Ecclesiastical Characteristics; or, the Arcana of Church-policy; being an humble Attempt to open up the Mystery of Moderation," &c. "The History of a Corporation of Servants."—"Lectures on Moral Philosophy."-"Lectures on Eloquence."—"Letters on Education."—"An Essay on Money, as a Medium of Commerce, with Remarks on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Paper admitted into general Circulation."—"Letters on Marriage."—"A Pastoral Letter from the Synod of New York and Philadelphia to the Congregations under their Care," &c.—"Recantation of Benjamin Towne." It will be perceived by such as are acquainted with the writings of Dr. Witherspoon, formerly published, that some of the contents of those volumes are now offered to the public for the first time. The fourth and last volume is chiefly made up of articles which are either now first published, or have appeared before only in newspapers, or other fugitive vehicles. Among other pieces, we find "Lectures on Divinity;" seven papers under the title of "Druid;" several political pieces, formerly published in newspapers, Speeches in Congress, &c. &c.

From the pen of HANNAH ADAMS, the public receive "A View of Religion, in two Parts; Part I. containing an alphabetical Compendium of the various religious Denominations which have appeared in the World, from the Beginning of the Christian Æra to the present Day; Part II. containing a brief Account of the different Schemes of Religion now embraced among Mankind: the Whole collected from the best Authors ancient and modern." It affords evidence of public approbation, that this performance has passed through three editions, and of the industry and zeal of the authoress, that the successive editions have been enriched with large additions of new matter.

Mr. ALEXANDER MILLER's "Essay on Church Government" is a respectable work. He embraces the Presbyterian plan of church government, which he considers as most agreeable to Scripture, and most conducive to order, purity, and edification.

Bishop WHITE's "Sermon, delivered before the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," is well adapted to the occasion for which it was prepared, and affords proof of the mildness of temper and Christian charity which adorn his character.

A few weeks after entering on the duties of the episcopal office, Bishop MOORE addressed "A Pastoral Letter to the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York," on certain topics, which he considered as of high importance to their welfare. This prompt and zealous attention to the duties of his station, is worthy of praise, and will be received with respect by every serious reader.

Mr. NOTT seems to suppose, that a striking analogy may be observed between the history of the United States and that of the Jews, in his "Discourse delivered in the Presbyterian Church at Albany, on the 4th of July, 1801, at the Celebration of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of American Independence."

We are surprised to find at the present day so much absurdity attempted to be palmed on the public as may be perceived in "Proofs of the Real Existence and Dangerous Tendency of Illuminism." The author derives some evidence of the existence of Illuminism from information contained in a letter from a correspondent in Philadelphia, giving an account of the celebration of Governor M'Kean's election, on which occasion an altar was erected to Liberty and Peace, and "an ox, adorned with garlands, according to the Pagan ritual," sacrificed before the altar, and its flesh distributed among the citizens!! and of a proposition to exhibit a view of *hell* in a circus in Philadelphia, for the diversion of the company, the execution of which was luckily prevented by the materials prepared taking fire, and consuming the house!! This latter, we are informed, was nothing more than a representation of the well-known pantomime of *Don Juan*, so frequently exhibited on our theatres.

"A Sermon delivered before the Massachusett's Missionary Society, at their annual Meeting in Boston," &c. is well adapted to the occasion which produced it. The author, Mr. NILES, though

though not an elegant, nor always a correct, writer, gives proof of ingenuity and good ſenſe.

We notice with reſpect Dr. KUNZE's "Sermon, preached at the Dedication of the new erected Engliſh Lutheran Church, called Zion, in the City of New York."

Dr. TAPPAN's "Diſcourſe at the Funeral of Lieutenant Governor Phillips, of the State of Maſſachuſetts."

And "A Sermon" on the ſame occaſion by Mr. BALDWIN.

Dr. M'KNIGHT's "View of the preſent State of the Political World, drawn from the general Aſpect of the Providences of God, in Connection with the Predictions of his Holy Word, in a Diſcourſe, delivered on the 1ſt of January, 1802," is undertaken with the deſign of exhibiting the ſubject in its political, moral, and religious aſpects. Notices of the ſuppoſed fulfilment of certain prophecies contained in Holy Writ are preſented to view; and particularly ſome of the events connected with the French Revolution are pointed out as having been the objects of prophecy. The author does not exhibit that general acquaintance with hiſtory, nor with the preſent political ſtate of the world, which would enable him to treat this ſubject in a ſatisfactory or intereſting manner.

Dr. MUIR's "Power of Godlineſs exemplified in their remarkable Converſion, and triumphant Death of Mrs. Mary Davis, of Bermuda," is a ſhort and ſimple narrative, interſperſed with ſerious, pious, and pertinent remarks.

Mr. WELCH's "Century Sermon, preached at Mansfield, January 1, 1801," is more diſtinguiſhed for the vein of piety which pervades it, than for richneſs of matter, or correctneſs of ſtyle.

"Mr. MILLER's "Sermon, delivered before the New York Miſſionary Society," is intitled to a reſpectful notice, for good ſenſe, animated views of the ſubject, and the agreeable manner in which it is conſtructed. The reader will find, added to the Sermon, by way of Appendix, the annual Report of the Directors of the Society, and other Papers relating to American miſſions.

Under this head, we ought likewiſe to mention Mr. PALMER's "Principles of Nature; or, a Developement of the Moral Cauſes of Happineſs and Miſery among the Human Species." This is an open and avowed attack on the Chriſtian Religion; but the author adds no weight to performances of ſimilar tendency, which had gone before him.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The people of the United States and their government are equally animated with the deſire ro preſerve the relations of amity and peace with all nations. Separated from Europe by an immenſe ocean, and little concerned in the projects of ambition, which impel rulers in that quarter of the globe to precipitate the nations they govern into the calamities of war, it is their wiſh to cultivate the arts of peace, to improve their extenſive territory, and to fill it with a race of induſtrious and virtuous farmers. Many of their citizens devote themſelves to maritime commerce, which is purſued with an ardour and ſpirit of enterpriſe which long ſince have attracted the notice of other nations. The ocean is the only element on which the American nations are likely to find their peace expoſed to any hazard. They can ſo conveniently and uſefully become the carriers of European nations, engaged in war, and property thus placed in their hands is ſo apt to become an object of the rapacity of the belligerent parties, that they are more intereſted than any other people in the freedom of the ſeas. On this account, the American nations feel a lively intereſt in the diſcuſſions which are preſented in Mr. BARTON's "Diſſertation on the Freedom of Navigation and Maritime Commerce, and ſuch Rights of States relative thereto as are founded on the Law of Nations." This important work contains, 1. An examination of the law of nations, in relation to the principle that *free ſhips make free goods*, as underſtood and acted upon by moſt of the principal maritime powers of Europe prior to the formation of the treaty of armed neutrality, in 1780; 2. ſhews that the poſition of *free ſhips making free goods* was recogniſed and fully eſtabliſhed, as a fundamental principle in what is ſometimes ſtyled the *modern* law of nations; for the regulation of that important maritime right claimed by neutrals, conformably to the doctrine laid down in the treaty of armed neutrality; 3. treats of neutrality and the rights of neutrals, as deduced from the nature of war; 4. deſignates what articles ought to be conſidered as contraband of war, and defines the right

of search, according to the true construction of the law of nations now generally received; 5th contains miscellaneous observations and reflections, arising out of the main subject, together with the general result.

As a fellow-labourer with Mr. Barton in the same cause, and engaged in the support of similar principles, we observe Mr. WEBSTER's "Miscellaneous Papers on Political and Commercial subjects," which contain "An Essay on the Rights of Neutral Nations, in Vindication of the Principles asserted by the Northern Powers of Europe." We cannot but consider these respectable publications of Messrs. Barton and Webster, as symptomatic of a very deep interest, which the Americans are about to take in every thing which concerns the rights in question; and perhaps in the future wars of European maritime nations, the interest just adverted to may not be unlikely to draw the government of the United States from the neutral position to which it is so greatly attached.

Besides the above-mentioned "Essay," among Mr. Webster's "Miscellaneous Papers," we find "An Address to the President of the United States, on the Subject of his Administration;" "A Letter on the Value and Importance of the American Commerce to Great Britain;" and "A Sketch of the History and present State of Banks and Insurance-Companies in the United States."

Belonging to this head, we mention two volumes of "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals of Virginia, by BUSHROD WASHINGTON." These cases appear to be stated with precision, and the questions arising upon them to have been accurately comprehended by the reporter: justice seems also to have been done to the arguments on each side; and the opinion of the court is always stated with perspicuity.

Mr. DALLAS's "Reports of Cases ruled and adjudged in the Courts of Pennsylvania, before and since the Revolution, and in the several Courts of the United States and of Pennsylvania, held at the Seat of the Federal Government," are comprised in three volumes, 8vo. of 500 pages each. The last volume only of this work has been recently published, the two former having appeared in 1790 and 1797. The public are greatly indebted to the compiler of these reports, for the laborious and able manner in which he has executed the work.

Honourable proofs of talents and industry are furnished by Mr. WALLACE, in his "Reports of Cases adjudged in the Circuit-court of the United States for the third Circuit." The very full manner in which he has given the arguments of counsel, and the opinions of the court, afford evidence of his attention and fidelity.

MEDICINE.

Within a short time past, we observe the publication of a work, by Dr. WILLIAM BARNWELL, intitled "Physical Investigations and Deductions, from Medical and Surgical Facts, relative to the Causes, Nature, and Remedies of the Diseases of a Warm and Vitiated Atmosphere, from Climate, local Situation, or Season of the Year; together with an Historical Introduction to Physianthropy; or, the Experimental Philosophy of Human Life, that of Diseases, and also of Remedies." In this treatise, which embraces a great variety of matter, medical, surgical, and philosophical, Dr. Barnwell attempts to lay before the public the results of his observations in many parts of the world, chiefly in warm climates, and while he was journeying by land and water. He displays every mark of attention, industry, and fidelity. We find little, however, that can be considered as new or interesting; and, in point of manner, he is so grossly incorrect and awkward, that few readers will be able to peruse the volume without displeasure and disgust.

It is known to the public, that Dr. HAYGARTH, of Bath, some time ago published a "Letter to Dr. Percival on Infectious Fevers;" and an "Address to the College of Physicians at Philadelphia on the Prevention of the American Pestilence." It is to be regretted that he suffered himself, in the course of that work, to fall into the use of certain intemperate and disrespectful expressions with regard to some physicians of eminence in the United States, who had ventured to adopt opinions to which he could not give his assent. Among others, Dr. Charles Caldwell, of Philadelphia, was mentioned with an undue degree of heat and severity. Irritated by this attack, Dr. CALDWELL lately presented to the British and American public, "A Reply to Dr. Haygarth's Letter," &c. in which he

he warmly undertakes to "expose the medical, philosophical, and literary errors of that author, and vindicates the right which the faculty of the United States have to think and decide for themselves, respecting the diseases of their own country, uninfluenced by the notions of the physicians of Europe." It is unpleasant to observe such marks of animosity and excessive irritation in the mutual animadversions of persons who are both intitled to great public respect.

From Dr. Caldwell likewise, the public have lately received "An Oration on the Causes of the Difference, in Point of Frequency and Force, between the Endemic Diseases of the United States of America, and those of the Countries of Europe, delivered, by Appointment, to the Philadelphia Medical Society."

The Island of Jamaica has lately produced a respectable work, in quarto, of near 400 pages, under the title of "The Medical Assistant; or, Jamaica Practice of Physic, designed chiefly for the Use of Families and Plantations, by THOMAS DANCER, M.D. late Physician to the Bath, and Island Botanist." Though this work is principally intended for popular use, it is likewise well calculated to afford information to physicians concerning the diseases of warm climates, and especially to such as are going, for the first time, to reside and practise medicine in such climates.

The learned Professor BARTON, of the University of Pennsylvania, within a few weeks, has presented to the public a second edition of his "Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States." This edition is enriched by the addition of a variety of matter, chiefly in the form of notes, containing the results of much recent and interesting experience, in the use of a number of active medicinal plants found in the United States.

Dr. CURRIE's "Letters on the Kinepox, and a Variety of other medical Subjects," and Mr. LONGBOTHOM's "Treatise on Dentistry, explaining the Diseases of the Teeth and Gums, with the most effectual Means of Prevention and Remedy," &c. are of so little importance or value, that it would be improper to detain the reader by any particular account of them.

CHEMISTRY.

From the press of Messrs. Swords, in New York, has lately issued an "Explanation of the Synopsis of Chemical Nomenclature and Arrangement; containing several important Alterations of the Plan originally reported by the French Academicians, by SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M. D. F. R. S. E. Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, &c. &c. with a Chart annexed." Besides Dr. Mitchill's former proposals to substitute the term *septon* for *azote*, and *phlogiston* for *hydrogen*, he urges, in this performance, the discarding of the term *caloric*, and the adoption of *anticrouon* in its place; contending, that the matter or principle denominated the *matter of heat*, on a more comprehensive survey of its powers and operation, is more accurately denominated the *principles of repulsion* or *anticrouon*.

Dr. FELIX PASCALIS has lately published an "Annual Oration, delivered before the Chemical Society of Philadelphia," in which he presents a rapid sketch of some of the more memorable discoveries in modern chemistry, the application of some of those discoveries to the advancement of other sciences, and of the arts; and of the prospect, which the further progress of chemistry presents to view, of essential improvements in the state and condition of man.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

It is with great pleasure that we announce an increasing attention to these important subjects among many people in the United States.

"Essays, Mathematical and Physical, containing new Theories and Illustrations of some very important and difficult Subjects of the Sciences, never before published," we observe to be a work of Mr. J. MANSFIELD, of New Haven, in the state of Connecticut. The essays are on the following subjects:—1. *Use of the negative Sign in Algebra.* This is offered as an original dissertation, composed with the view of obviating the difficulties which occur in the study of algebra and the higher branches of the mathematics. —2. *Goniometrical Properties.* The author here lays claim to some originality from the manner of discussing the subject, which he hopes will be found more short, clear, and easy, than that of other English writers.—3. *Nautical Astronomy.* In this tract, though the first principles are necessarily the same with those contained in all the elementary books, still the author believes that

that the ſolutions of ſeveral problems, the practical method of finding time, with ſome of the problems on latitude, longitude, and the rules for aſcertaining parallax and refractions, are new.—4. *Orbicular Motion.*—This eſſay is given as chiefly original. With a few exceptions the matter has never before been inveſtigated: and his manner of doing it is in oppoſition to the modern theory of the tides.—5. *Inveſtigation of the Loci.*—6. *Fluxionary Analyſis.*—7. *Theory of Gunnery.*—*Theory of the Moon.*

Mr. GARNETT, of New Brunſwick, ſtate of New Jerſey, has lately favoured the public with a new and improved edition of "Clarke's Seaman's Deſiderata; or, Conciſe Practical Rules for computing the apparent Time at Sea, the Latitude from double ſolar Altitudes, and the Longitude from lunar Obſervations; with a ſimple and expeditious Method of clearing the lunar Diſtances from the Effects of Parallax and Refraction." The great ſimplification which is effected by this work will render it very important to ſuch as are engaged in the practical buſineſs of navigation. It will be found to familiarize the calculation of longitude, by lunar obſervations, to moderate capacities.

ANIMADVERSIONS *on the* PRESENT STATE *of* LITERATURE *and* TASTE *in the* UNITED STATES.—*Communicated by an Engliſh Gentleman lately returned from America, and who has reſided ſeveral years in that Country.*

At this diſtance of time from the declaration of the independence of the Anglo-Americans, it cannot be deemed uncandid or premature to inveſtigate what progreſs they have made in literary purſuits, ſince they have been left to their own guidance. If it ſhould be objected that a country in its infancy hath very little time to throw away on ſuch purſuits; it is anſwered, that we augur the ripening ſenſe of the man from the promiſing genius of the child; that, if in the ſtate of childhood, the culture of education be neglected, though we may obſerve in the man ſomething like rationality, yet thoſe rare endowments, which alone can refine and direct its efforts, are ſeldom to be afterwards attained. If the political progreſs of the Americans were to be the ſubject of inveſtigation; the enquiry could only originate from the time when they took the reins of government into their own hands; but, ſurely, no well grounded objection can be brought forward why their literary career may not be referred back to, and traced from, the time even of the firſt ſettlement; for, however much their political genius was fettered, whilſt they were Britiſh Colonies, their mental faculties were unreſtrained, and their phyſical powers of thinking and reaſoning perfectly at liberty. It is abſurd in Americans to urge, as they do, in defence of a literary dearth, that *their's is a young country, and conſequently that ſcience muſt be in its cradle.* The Americans were the ſame people as the Britiſh, coëval with them; ſprung from the ſame ſtock; children of one family, inhabiting diſtant parts, yet ſpeaking the ſame language, enjoying the very ſame advantages of preceding authors whereon to form their taſtes. Why then ſhould Americans be behind-hand in ſcience with the Britons? The aboriginal natives, indeed, might make ſuch an excuſe with juſtice, becauſe they muſt have commenced their acquaintance with Engliſh works, by learning a very difficult foreign tongue; they muſt have broken off, and ſubdued their old habits, and brought their minds to bear what they never had an idea of—refinement and expreſſion. People, having all theſe difficulties to overcome, could not be tried by the ſcale of Britiſh advancement: the only judgment which could be paſſed upon them would be, whether they had made any, and what, progreſs? But from Anglo-Americans, who had the ſame language, habits, and advantages as the Britiſh, the ſame degree of perfection is to be naturally expected; or, ſhould that be wanting, the deficiency muſt be accounted for by a decay of Britiſh genius in its Tranſatlantic ſoil, from phyſical cauſes, and a diverſion of the Anglo-American genius to more congenial purſuits: whether ſuch a decay exiſts, and from what cauſes, will be the ſubject of the following inquiry; in which, for the reaſons already adduced, the Americans will be conſidered as grown gentlemen, and not as children in leading-ſtrings:

That there is a decay of Britiſh genius in its Tranſatlantic ſoil, is evident from this: that, although Great Britain proudly keeps her rank with the moſt ſcientific nations, America hath totally loſt hers; that, although Great Britain receives no literary productions from

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any nations, which ſhe doth not amply re-pay with her own, America borrows from all—pays none. From Great Britain, ſhe receives not only all Britiſh works, but Britiſh tranſlations of foreign works. Perhaps it may be ſaid, ſhe pays for them; certainly, nothing more can be required between a bookſeller and a cuſtomer in his ſhop: but, between nations, genius cannot be bartered but for itſelf; it is a reſtleſs, ever-ſtirring quality of the human mind, which can only be ſatisfied with itſelf, which increaſes only to be increaſed; enlightens only to be enlightened the more. Is there any literary production to which America hath given birth, ſtamped with original genius? An European will immediately anſwer, — — — — — — — — — — —

But, as Americans may chooſe to anſwer the queſtion, a blank is left for any man of ſound underſtanding among them to fill it up with ſuch a production, if he can. It is preſumed, that it cannot be filled up with the writings of Dr. Franklin; they are not original: but popular home-ſpun Proverbs, and were dealt out in a wholeſale way, long before the Doctor ſaw the light; nor with Morſe's Geography; the Fabulous Mythology of the Heathens; the Legends of the Monks; the Romances of Chivalry—all exiſted before his publications. Nor with the Poetry of Trumbull, Dwight; nor the Hiſtories of Adams, Ramſay, Belknap, Minot—the latter indeed may ſerve as collections of materials for ſome perſon of genius to found an hiſtorical work upon, but they will never be read as models of hiſtoriography. Theſe are the names of the few principal American writers, except one, who, if this paper ſhould ever meet his eye, will, without heſitation, fill up the blank with his own productions, and it will then ſtand thus, The Works of Noah Webſter, Eſq. Theſe have been numerous; and ſeveral of them very reſpectable and ingenious, but ſo heterogeneous as to defy analyſis: Morality, Politics, Religion, and Aſtrology, mixed, and beat up together like drugs in a mortar. It was reſerved for this gentleman to diſcover that the Britiſh *literati*, by the pains which they had taken for ſo many centuries to arrange their language into its preſent ſtate of ſymmetry, had deprived it of its beauties, and ſo tied it up with parts of ſpeech, moods, tenſes, numbers, and perſons, as to require a long and tedious time to untie the Gordian knot; therefore, Alexander like, he determined to cut it at once; let Syntax looſe; divorce adjective from ſubſtantive; wreak his vengeance upon orthography and deliver it, bound hand and foot, to orthoëpy, to uſe at pleaſure: out of theſe poor diſjointed rudiments, he propoſed to frame, in his peſtle and mortar way, an American Tongue, of which he was to be the immortal founder! Fired with the glorious proſpect, and determined to break down that barrier which he could not over-leap, between learning and ignorance, and to become the champion of the latter, he publiſhed a Miſcellaneous Collection of Stuff, having the ſame affinity to ſcience, which an *Olla podrida*, or hotch-potch, hath to cookery, "paſſing all underſtanding of man," and propoſed it as a model of American writing, and the foundation of the new tongue. Among the principal improvements introduced into this elegant ſpecimen of Tranſatlantic novelty, was that of ſpelling words according to auricular ſounds; as, *az*; his, *biz*; honor, *honnur*; and alſo, that of cutting out, by ſyncope, all letters not uſed in pronunciation—as in brought, *bro't*; thought, *tho't*; fought, *fo't*: but, unfortunately for this Tongue-maker, his work procured him only one diſciple, or wag, who pretended to be ſo—a Razor-grinder by trade. He reſided, for he was above the order of itinerant brethren, in a houſe adjoining to the bridge over the creek in Richmond, in Virginia; and, in order to hold out his occupation to the *intelligent* Virginians, put a board over his ſhop-window, on which was inſcribed, "Razors ground and *ſot* here!"

Pride, inherent to, and the deadly foe of, man, keeps him in utter darkneſs and makes him regard the friend who would probe his weakneſs as an enemy; the taſk is therefore very important. American hauteur will be offended, when it is told that they are only bad copyiſts; but it muſt be mollified, when it is alſo told that Horace uſed coarſer language to the maſters of the world, when he called them, *O imitatores, ſervum pecus!* and that they ſubmitted to it, becauſe they had the ſenſe to perceive that they deſerved it. Dr. Franklin, whoſe eccentricities became no man beſides himſelf, made uſe of the homelieſt language, ſeldom riſing higher than moral proverbs, evidently

dently to convey his excellent maxims to the capacities of his countrymen, but he became, in ſome meaſure, the founder of bad taſte among them. The over-weaning fondneſs of Americans for whatever is American, is the cauſe of their copying his ſtyle, which moſt of their writers evidently do, without conſidering that he meant to convey inſtruction, not propoſe imitation. His Experiments on the Electric Fluid with Paper Kites and Metallic Conductors, obtained him the character, among Europeans, of an aſſiduous ſearcher into the myſteries of Nature; but his writings could never raiſe him to the rank of a fine writer. In this, therefore, the Americans err egregiouſly. Another cauſe of their preſent bad taſte, is the daily traſh, to call it no worſe, of their Newſpapers: theſe vehicles of rancour and abuſe may be juſtly compared to mud-carts, which, being charged to the brim with editorial filth, the combatants mount, and begin to pelt each other. The ſurrounding populace admire their dexterity, and, when one of them happens to place a handful of dirt in the face of an antagoniſt, rend the air with their ſhouts of "Well aimed, Citizen!" "Bravo, Republican!" "See how nicely Philanthropos hath bedaubed A Lover of Truth!" This elegant amuſement engages all ranks; and the regimen, which at firſt diſguſts the mental appetite, becomes familiar through repetition, till the palate not only bears with, but reliſhes it. One third of the American Newſpapers is filled with this ſtuff, under the different heads of "Liberty," "Equality," Order," and "Conſtitution." One other third is filled with uncouth advertiſements, written, in general, in language, and abounding in phraſes, wholly unintelligible to the Engliſh reader; and the remaining third with domeſtic occurrences, detailed with the utmoſt pompoſity by editors, the furniture of whoſe heads appears to be of the ſame ſubſtance as their types.

To a free government, a free preſs is an indiſpenſable ſupport, whilſt conducted with ſteadineſs and decorum; but, if abuſed, it becomes a moſt certain engine of its overthrow. Under its ſhelter, like Roman ſoldiers under a *teſtudo*, ambitious, diſcontented, deſigning men, covered from the arrows of the law, march up to ſap and undermine the very walls of their country's liberty.

Can it then be a matter of aſtoniſhment, that Americans are heedleſs of a literary reputation, if they encourage their preſs, the palladium of their liberty, in ſuch hands? If the Newſpapers are, almoſt, the only publications in the country, and thoſe, as numbers amongſt themſelves admit, execrably conducted, can it ſurprize that the public taſte grows every day more vitiated? With what ſentiments can Americans put into the hands of their riſing progeny thoſe papers which pour forth the moſt ſcurrilous invectives in the moſt vulgar language, and give the lie direct as common as any other reply? Can it be with a view to expoſe to them the folly of intemperance, as a certain Roman made his ſlaves drunk before his children, in order to give them an early diſtaſte of the vice? If ſo, they certainly take a proper method; but whilſt warning them againſt bad taſte, they ſhould take the neceſſary ſteps to point out to them that which is good: thoſe are, to ſeek for models of the latter, wherever they are to be found; if not among themſelves, among other nations. England and France, though mortal political enemies, have, to their higheſt honor, ever been ſcientific friends; proud of borrowing, and acknowledging with pleaſure the improvements which they have received from each other. America, as is obvious to every obſerving traveller, prefers, and glories in preferring, nay, almoſt forbids every thing but what is American, however degrading its inferiority. They call this Patriotiſm; it rather deſerves to be called Purblindneſs!

Literature, among Americans, is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, confined to a jobbing in that article. Does a Britiſh publication, or tranſlation, of any notoriety come out, an American bibliopoliſt obtains a ſingle copy, puts it to the preſs, puffs it in the newſpapers, entreats the partiality of his brethren to the new American work, in excluſion of the Britiſh, and palms a very inferior edition upon them, at more than double the price!—Is this generous? One remarkable inſtance of this conduct ſhall be related: the moſt productive, and conſequently, among Americans the moſt eſteemed Britiſh publication which ever appeared in the United States, was that of Hamilton Moore, on Navigation: being in the hands of every American ſeamen, it had a moſt extenſive ſale. This their bibliopoliſts were

long

long obliged to endure; because, from its size, the number of plates, and, above all, the vast quantity of numerical types necessary for the tables of logarithms and other calculations, they could not compass a new edition of it. At length mustering all their strength, they actually did accomplish it!!!

I will not take upon me to state, that this disgraceful state of literature in America arises from any actual deficiency of genius. There are many, very many, characters in America, who unite in their own persons as much taste and intelligence as is perhaps to be found in any country in the world. It is rather to be attributed to the national habits, which are sordid, thrifty, and commercial, to a degree which has never been exceeded even by our neighbours, the Dutch. To acquire wealth, and not to acquire knowledge, is the object of an American; literature is consequently starved and degraded; editions of books are necessarily small; booksellers are deterred from embarking in literary speculations; and no inducement is held out to any class of persons to devote themselves to letters. Where faint applause and patronage is the result of mental exertions, it is not to be supposed, that they will either be great or very effectual.

Although it must be confessed, that America has not yet shone in the department of *belles-lettres*, yet a very laudable desire has lately evinced itself to investigate with caution, minuteness, and impartiality, the history of the several States. Dr. BELKNAP has distinguished himself in this useful design; and if he and the other gentlemen, who have undertaken particular histories, are not thwarted by the parsimonious spirit of their countrymen, there will be reason to congratulate the Americans on the value and variety of these provincial histories.

In medicine, and in several departments of science, the Americans have honourably distinguished themselves. The Medical Repository, published at New York, under the direction of Dr. MITCHEL and MILLER, proves, in every page, that a taste for accurate scientific research is wide-spread, and deep-rooted; and the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society are generally distinguished by a great number of valuable papers. The late Dr. Smith, of New York, was an example of promising genius which will seldom be exceeded. He was one of the editors of the Medical Repository, and I consider it proper to exempt that work from the general charge of corrupted and vicious language, which may be justly maintained against many American writers, and which so highly disgraces the National taste in the writers of their newspapers.

I hope the just severity of part of these observations will be a means of causing some of the more enlightened inhabitants of the different States to consider of the means by which a spirit of inquiry and of literary patronage may be more generally excited; and, when this is effected, I have no doubt, in proportion as talents find encouragement, they will expand and shew themselves, and that the wretched state of American literature will be proved to arise from no deficiency of native genius. X.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"RELATION détaillée du Passage de la Limat, effectué le 3 Vendémiaire An 8, suivie de celle du Passage du Rhin, du 11 Floréal suivant, et de quelques autres Passages de Fleuves. Cet Ouvrage contient une Notice Historique de Toutes les Opérations Militaires des Armées du Danube et du Rhin, sous les Ordres des Généraux Masséna et Moreau, depuis le 15 Messidor An 7 (3 Juillet 1799) jusqu'au 26 Messidor An 8 (15 Juillet 1800) avec, deux Cartes Topographiques, gravées par Tardieu: par le C. DEDON l'aîné, Chef de Brigade d'Artillerie." A detailed Account of the Passage of the Limat, the Rhine, &c.

The passage of a broad and rapid river has always been considered, by military men, as one of the most difficult operations in the art of war; and the French must be allowed, in the course of the late contest, to have crossed both the Rhine and the Limat, in a very masterly and scientific manner. Dedon, who possesses the rank of Major-General in the Artillery, was en-

abled, from his situation, as well as his professional knowledge, at once to estimate and detail the events described in this work. He beginswith a succinct and interesting account of the situation of the army of the Danube, after Massena had resigned the Thur, the Tæs, and the Glatt, in succession to the enemy, and established himself in the formidable position of Albis. He then enumerates the offensive operations, in consequence of which that able commander rendered himself master of St. Gothard, and the Cantons of Schwitz and of Uri: nor does he omit to mention the unsuccessful attempt, on the part of Prince Charles, to pass the Aar; or the diversion made by the army of the Rhine, on purpose to entice him to the vicinity of Manneim.

After this introduction, the author arrives at that portion of his history which contains an account of the obstacles to be encountered, and the difficulties to be surmounted, before the French army was enabled to cross the Limat. The success, however, was at length complete, and the result eminently advantageous, as that brilliant exploit produced the evacuation of Switzerland by the troops of the coalition; and, what was of still greater importance, "the annihilation of the prejudice, that the Russians were invincible."

We are here presented with an account of the battle of Zurich, in which the Austrian-Russian army was defeated; the two actions at Mutten, in both of which Suwarrow was overcome: the second discomfiture of Korsakow, between the Thur and the Rhine; and, finally, the retreat of the enemy to the right bank of that river.

The passage of the Rhine, while it furnishes many points of comparison, was not attended with such immense difficulties as that of the Limat. The consequences were, however, of no little importance, as is testified by the victories of Engen, Maskirch, and Bibernach, as well as the able, and it may be added, scientific evolutions of Moreau, on purpose to induce General Kray to withdraw from his entrenchments before Ulm. Next follows an account of the passage of the Danube, without boats; the passage of the Lech; the conquest of Bavaria; the passage of the Inn, &c. General Dedon is already known as a writer on military affairs, having published a Treatise, some time since, on the Operations of the French Armies in Germany.

"De l'Egypte, après la Bataille d'Héliopolis, et Considerations," &c.—Of Egypt after the Battle of Heliopolis, accompanied with General Observations on the Physical and Political Organisation of the Country, by Reynier, General of Division, 1 vol. 8vo. with a Map of Lower Egypt.

This work is the production of an officer of considerable talents, and has produced much animadversion, both in France and in England. "I believe that I have collected," says he, "authentic materials for the history of the period of which I treat; and although it be difficult to preserve impartiality relative to events in which ourselves are interested, I have endeavoured to avoid that error. It falls to my lot, on all occasions, to praise the constancy and the bravery of the French soldiery; but it is no longer a continuation of the brilliant victories of Bonaparte, or a campaign, such as that of Heliopolis, that I am about to describe: it falls to my lot to recapitulate nothing but misfortunes. It is necessary, however, for the honour of the Army of the East, that the causes should be ascertained and published, on purpose to let mankind know, that it has always conducted itself in a manner worthy of its former glory."

In a well-written preface, the author presents his readers with a general outline of the state of society in Egypt; the defensive system of which that country is susceptible; the political situation of the inhabitants; the government of the people; and the administration of the revenues. All the shades of civilisation, from the pure pastoral state, to that of the despot depraved by the excess of power, are to be found here; but no where is to be seen—man aiming at perfection by the study of the arts and sciences.

The Bedouin Arab, wandering in the desert, and living on the milk of his flocks, presents a lively image of the ancient patriarchs: the Fellah, or husbandman, is reduced to the lowest state of misery; and the Mukhtesioms, or lords of villages, like the feudal barons of ancient times, oppress and pillage their unhappy vassals.

The body of the work is divided into three parts; and the military details must be allowed to be important. "Few armies," says the General, "have

" have a better claim to admiration than that of the East. Transported to a foreign soil, the fatal termination of the naval action at Aboukir placed a barrier between it and France: but it was not dismayed; for a rapid march transported it to the centre of the country, and every step left behind the trace of a victory. Each day presented new fatigues, new dangers, and privations of every kind; while, on the other hand, none of those enjoyments which usually enable a military man to forget his toils, presented themselves on this occasion. Officers, soldiers, all, in short, voluntarily supported their fate without murmur, appreciating by the reiterated attacks and redoubled zeal of the enemy, how useful the possession of Egypt would be to their native country, and that idea alone compensated all their sufferings."

The author pays many compliments to the British navy; but he does not render common justice to the army, as may be seen from the following passage: " The expedition of the English has proved successful; but they have gained nothing, except the glory arising out of good fortune, because they never knew how to command victory—by the disposition, bravery, or audacity of their forces."

" Revolution Française, en Table Chronologique et Alphabetique du Moniteur," &c.—The French Revolution; or, a Chronological and Alphabetical Table of the Moniteur, from 1787 to 1799.

The Moniteur is the oldest, and perhaps also the most celebrated of the French newspapers. Citizen GIRARDIN has accordingly been employed, for several years, in drawing up an analysis of the twenty-two volumes, in folio, of which this collection now consists; and he has reduced the whole within a reasonable compass, without omitting a single article. A chronological table includes a summary of the various subjects, while the alphabetical one is divided into three parts.

1. Contains the names of men.

2. Of towns, cities, communes, republics, kingdoms, &c.

3. The titles of laws, decrees, discourses, and events.

" Tableau Historique, & Politique des Operations Militaires, Civiles, de Bonaparte, Premier Consul de la Republique Française," &c.—An Historical and Political Discussion of the Military and Civil Transactions of Bonaparte, First Consul of the French, adorned with his Portrait, by J. CHAS, of Nismes.

The Encomiast, rather than the Historian, of the French General, Citizen Chas praises all his actions, whether civil or military, without the least discrimination; and, to crown the whole, he has dedicated his panegyric to Madame Bonaparte!

" Les Illustres Victimes Vengées," &c.—The Illustrious Victims avenged for the Injustice committed by their Contemporaries.

This volume contains thirteen letters, all of which are addressed to the author of the work, entitled " Mémoires Historiques et Politiques du Règne de Louis XVI." &c.—The author attacks M. Soulavie with great asperity, on account of the absurdity of his paradoxes, and the injustice of his animadversions on many of the first personages of France. He is astonished how the little vicar of a village, who came to Paris by the diligence in 1780, should have been able to become acquainted with all the secret transactions of the courts of Louis XV. and Louis XVI!

" Mémoire sur l'Etat du Commerce en Provence."—A Memoir on the State of Commerce in Provence, during the Fifteenth Century, by F. S. V.

The inhabitants of Marseilles appear to have carried on an extensive and uninterrupted trade in the Levant for a long series of years. Agathias, a Greek historian of the Sixth Century, speaks of that city, as having lost nothing of its ancient splendour in his time: and it has been asserted by another writer (Poulli, de Luvina) that the merchants of Lyons, Avignon, and Marseilles, were accustomed, in 813, to repair twice a year to Alexandria, whence they brought back the spices of India, and the perfumes of Arabia. These precious commodities ascended the Rhone and the Saône, whence they were embarked on the Moselle, which distributed them, by means of the Rhine, the Maine, and the Necker, throughout Germany.

The great number of vessels furnished by the Marseillese, during the time of the crusades, fully demonstrates the extent of a commerce that could obtain employment for so many ships. Spice was one of the commodities, in which the inhabitants appear to have traded

to a great extent: and by the statutes of the city, the Consuls were obliged to present the religious communities with a certain portion yearly, arising out of the customs or duties on that article. Sugar, brought from Alexandria, was another branch of trade; and there seems to have been a great consumption of it in the 15th Century. Albert of Aix calls it *zucra*; and he fantastically remarks, that it was the honey, mentioned in Scripture, of which Jonathan, the son of Saul, is said to have tasted. He, at the same time, gives an account, not only of its cultivation, but of the manner in which it was manufactured, during that period:—"Quousque coaguletur et indurescat sub specie nivis et salis albi, quem rasum cum pane miscentes aut cum aquâ terentes, pro pulmento sumunt, et supra favum mellis gustantibus dulce et salubre videtur."

It also appears, that during the Fifteenth Century Provence was already distinguished for its trade in silk, and Marseilles in particular was famous for its furs, which were worn on most of the garments. All the portraits of King René represent his neck enveloped in skins—such as the ermine, the martin, &c.

One of the chief causes that contributed to the commerce of Marseilles, during those early times, was the opinion then prevalent there, that men of illustrious birth could enter into trade, without derogating from their dignity; for the heads of many distinguished families of that city did not forget to add their titles to their profession; and nothing was then more common than to say, *Vir Nobilis Mercator.*

"Etats Unis de l'Amerique," &c.—The United States of America, at the end of the Eighteenth Century, by J. E. Bonnet, 2 vols. 8vo.

The author, like many of his countrymen, appears to have emigrated to America during the late troubles in Europe, and to have seized the first opportunity of returning to the place that gave him birth. He proposes thirty-seven questions, relative to the Transatlantic Continent, which embrace the political, moral, and physical situation of the country of which he treats; and the two volumes written by him, are to be considered as the answers.

M. Bonnet begins by detailing the particulars of that war, which conferred independence upon the United States: he then discusses the present constitution, the debts, finances, &c. According to him, the population doubles every twenty years; and, what is not a little extraordinary, he asserts, that the foreigners, who repair thither, contribute, in a very small portion, to that event, and are but little serviceable to the prosperity of the State.

"L'Esprit de l'Histoire; ou, Lettres Politiques et Morales d'un Père à son Fils, sur la Manière d'étudier l'Histoire en général, et particulièrement l'Histoire de France, Paris, 4 vols. 8vo."—The Spirit of History; or, Letters Political and Moral from a Father to his Son, &c.

M. Ferand, formerly a Member of the Parliament of Paris, is the author of this work, which he addresses to his son, who appears to be destined for a political career. History is here divided into four grand epochs: in the two first volumes, we are presented with an idea of the laws and government of the ancients; the third contains an account of the changes that have taken place in the European monarchies; and the fourth is exclusively appropriated to a detail of the revolutions that have taken place among a few of the most conspicuous of these. The errors and the advantages of their political institutions are examined, and it is endeavoured to appreciate the principles, by the developement of which they have been found to flourish, or to dwindle into insignificance.

This ancient member of the Robe appears to have seized on the present occasion to develope his political sentiments, as he perhaps thinks that an attachment to a pure unmixed monarchy will not now be disagreeable to the government of France. He exhibits, and endeavours to inspire, throughout every page, his abhorrence of republican institutions, and he never mentions Sparta, Athens, or Rome, but to express his detestation of those institutions, which rendered them so celebrated. When he arrives at the period of Augustus, he insists "that the Romans were but too happy in having such a master."

MEDICINE.

"Histoire Medicale de l'Armée D'Orient, par le Medecin en Chef, R. Desgenettes, 1 vol. 8vo."—Medical History of the Army of the East, by R. Desgenettes, Chief Physician.

It appears, from this curious and interesting

tereſting work, that what is uſually termed a *ſeaſoning* generally took place in Egypt, after which the ſtranger became accuſtomed to the climate; it evinced itſelf, by cuticular eruptions, opthalmies, diarrhœas and dyſenteries, "However," ſays the author, "the ſalubrity of the country, and more eſpecially Upper Egypt, is beſt demonſtrated by a comparative eſtimate of the ſick, who, without a ſingle exception, were leſs numerous in the army of the Eaſt, than in any of the armies of the Republic in Europe. The peſtilential fevers, or, to ſpeak more plainly, the *plague*, (for it is now time to call every thing by its proper name, as political conſiderations no longer prohibit the truth,) has been ſtudied and treated of by ſeveral phyſicians; but it is to be lamented that the remedies have not been accompanied by remarks and obſervations, more exact and particular—for inſtance, nothing has been determined with preciſion relative to oily frictions, &c.

"The plague is epidemic in Lower Egypt, and along the coaſts of Syria, as it has prevailed there for ages, and has been remarked a hundred times in a hundred places, which had no communication whatever with each other. It diſcovers itſelf, generally, in certain ſeaſons—ſoutherly winds, a warm and humid air are favourable to its production; or, perhaps, rather to its developement. Northerly winds, and the extremes of heat and cold, alike produce a ceſſation of the malady; a corpſe does not appear to tranſmit it, and bodies poſſeſſing a febrile heat ſeem to communicate the infection with moſt facility; removal limits the contagion.

"This diſtemper moſt frequently attaches to thoſe who paſs ſuddenly from a warm to a moiſt, or from a moiſt to a warm, atmoſphere. Women, and thoſe who accuſtom themſelves to an exceſs of ſpirituous liquors, are ſeldom cured of it. Notwithſtanding the imminent danger, many cures are entirely produced by nature alone. A ſoldier being attacked with the malady, during the expedition into Syria, eſcaped naked, while delirious, and roamed about the deſert nearly for three whole weeks. During that period two buboes broke and cicatriſed of themſelves; and, when the patient felt himſelf in want of aliments, he ſubſiſted on a ſmall ſpecies of ſorrel. In the year 1799 and 1800, more than one-third of thoſe ſeized by the plague were cured, and, in ſome circumſtances, more than one-half.

During his reſidence in Egypt, M. Deſgenettes publiſhed a work on the Small-pox, with an Arabic Tranſlation, which he not only circulated there, but alſo among the Arabian tribes of the Deſert, and even throughout the internal parts of Africa, by means of the caravans. As medicine is in a miſerable ſtate in thoſe countries, it is to be hoped, that the European practice, detailed in this little treatiſe, will prove highly ſerviceable for the cure of a diſorder, which proves ſo frequently mortal in the Eaſt.

It appears, from the Necrological Tables, publiſhed at Cairo during the years 1778-9 and 1800,

1. That the population of that city conſiſts of a far greater number of females than males.

2. That the ſmall-pox deſtroys more children than the plague, the mortality being moſt conſiderable ſoon after their birth.

And 3. That the women are remarkable for their fecundity, and do not attain ſuch a degree of age as the men, who often live to be more than one hundred years old.

A number of the remarks of the French Phyſicians fully confirm the obſervations formerly made by Proſper Alpinus, in his treatiſe "De Medicina Egyptiorum.

"Elemens de la Science Medicale, d'après les Principes expoſés dans l'Ecole de Montpellier, par J. B. P. H. F. MAURICE, Medecin de Montpellier." —Elements of Medical Science, &c.

This work, which appears to be intended as an expoſition of the practice of Montpellier, is divided into two parts:—In the firſt, the author lays down the general principles of anatomy, botany, chemiſtry, and demonſtrates the eſſential connection between theſe and practical medicine; he then conſiders man, his temperament, and mode of life, from the moment of conception until that of death. In the ſecond part, he treats of the various maladies to which the human body is incident, and propoſes a new claſſification of diſeaſes.

"Traité des Maladies Gouteuſes, par P. J. BARTHEZ, Médecin du Gouvernement Français, Membre de l'Inſtitut National, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Prix

Prix 10 fr. br. et 13 fr. franc de port." —A Treatise on Gouty Diseases, by P. J. Barthez, &c.

After giving an account of the different species of this malady, Dr. Barthez discusses the nature and the causes of the disease, and presents the reader with his own theory of the gout and rheumatism. In addition to the remedies recommended, which constantly vary with the state of the disorder, Dr. Barthez lays down certain doctrines, the result of his practice, and appears to be a great advocate for the blisters recommended by Cotugno, in what he terms the nervous sciatica.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"Voyage à Madagascar, à Maroc, et aux Indes Orientales, par ALEXIS ROCHON, Membre de l'Institut National de France, et de l'Académie de Pétersbourg, Paris, 3 vols. in 8vo. accompagnés de Cartes, Prix 15 fr. 75 cent."—Voyage to Madagascar, Morocco, and the East Indies, by Alexis Rochon, &c.

The first volume of this work appeared some years since, and we were at that period gratified by its perusal. The preliminary discourse gives an account of the various establishments formed by the French in the island of Madagascar, which we believe were all destroyed by a squadron of English ships, from the Cape of Good Hope, during the late war. The Persians and modern Arabians recognised this island, under the appellation of Sarandib; the Portuguese term it the Isle of St. Lawrence, and the inhabitants call it Madecasse.

Several curious particulars are mentioned relative to the isles of France and Reunion (formerly called Bourbon); and, we are told, that M. Poivre, while Intendant of the former of these settlements, introduced the spices of the Moluccas, which have been since cultivated with success at Cayenne.

The second volume commences with a vocabulary of the Madegache language; next follows the voyage to Morocco, which appertains to the class of History rather than that of geography. The reason assigned for this omission is, that M. Chenier, the father of the celebrated poet of the same name, has already furnished the world with a large and able work on that subject.

Towards the commencement of the year 1768, the French Government employed M. Rochon on a mission to the Eastern seas. The purport of his voyage was to examine the isles, shoals, and rocks, which separate the continent from the islands of France and Bourbon. On this occasion, he obtained considerable information, and he here points out the best routes to be followed in a voyage to the East Indies, which are different, in conformity to the different seasons of the year.

The third volume contains an account of M. Rochon's voyage with M. deKerguelen, during which he was employed to make astronomical observations, on purpose to ascertain the exact position of such places as might happen to be discovered. But, it appears, that he was soon disgusted with the manners and conduct of his superior officers, who paid no attention whatever to scientific men.

Having landed at the isle of France, our author resided, for some time, at the house of M. Poivre, who was so well convinced of his merits, that he applied to the government, and procured an appointment for him on board a ship, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery. He accordingly accompanied M. Marion, who unfortunately perished at New Zealand.

"Bibliothèque Géographique et Instructive des Jeunes Gens; ou, Recueil de Voyages Intéressans dans toutes les Parties du Monde, pour l'Instruction et l'Amusement de la Jeunesse, par CAMPE; traduit de l'Allemand, Paris." —Geographical and Instructive Library for Children; or, a Collection of interesting Voyages, &c.

M. Campe, a German writer, and the rival of Berquin in the useful occupation of composing books for children, is the editor of the present work. He, with great propriety, begins with those narrations that rather favour of the wonderful, on purpose to engage the attention of young persons: his first volume accordingly contains an Account of the Voyage to Spitsbergen and Nova Zembla, and the surprising Adventures of four Russian Sailors. The second presents his youthful readers with the Exploits of Vasquez de Gama, Bonteko's Voyage to the East Indies, and the disastrous Adventures of Madame Godin, during her passage to Riobamba, near Quito, in Peru. The last of these accounts is intended for the

the amusement and instruction of girls, to whom M. Campe addresses himself in an appropriate preface.

"Voyage fait par Ordre de l'Impératrice de Russie, Catherine II. dans le Nord de la Russie Asiatique, dans la Mer Glaciale, dans la Mer d'Anadyr, et sur les Côtes de l'Amérique, depuis 1785, jusqu'en 1794, par le Commodore BILLINGS; rédigé par M. SAUER, Secrétaire-interprète de l'Expedition."—A Voyage, undertaken by Order of Catharine II. Empress of Russia, to the North of Asiatic Russia, &c.

The discoveries of Captain Cook in the western parts of America of course attracted the attention of Russia, in consequence of the vicinity of some of the dominions of that immense empire. The Empress Catharine, desirous to reap every possible advantage from this event, determined to fit out some vessels for the purpose of exploring those regions, and appointed Captain-Lieut. J. Billings to the command. This officer does not appear, however, to have altogether fulfilled the purport of his mission, for he paid but little attention to the coasts of America, and seems to have contented himself with visiting the Aléutian islands, and procuring intelligence relative to the interior of the country, situated in the north-east of Asia, which is inhabited by the Tchoutskis.

It is evident, from this work, that the exclusive monopoly, granted by her Imperial Majesty to a company, has entirely annihilated the trade in skins; for such has been the avidity of the adventurers, that some of the species of animals producing furs have been entirely extirpated, and the whole thinned to such a degree as to be nearly annihilated. The natives of the adjacent islands too, by having the misfortune to be recognised as the subjects of Russia, are plundered by tax-gatherers, while those appointed to govern them are reduced to misery, in consequence of the smallness of their allowance. The inhabitants of Oonalascha profess a religion which abounds with extravagancies, and the priests, to increase and perpetuate the delusion, pretend to a knowledge of magic. The government, on the other hand, is desirous to convert them to Christianity, by means of Russian Popes, who break their idols, baptize by force, and tell them to respect the Trinity, invoke St. Nicholas, and adore the cross, which they suspend to their necks. It appears that the torture of the knout is already introduced there, and that it is justified by observing, that the victims are only Heathens!

"Voyage en Islande, fait par Ordre de S. M. Danoise, contenant des Observations sur les Mœurs et les Usages des Habitans; une Description des Lacs, Rivières, Glacières, Sources Chaudes, et Volcans; des diverses Espèces de Terres, Pierres, Fossiles, et Pétrifications; des Animaux, Poissons, et Insectes, &c. &c. avec un Atlas; traduit du Danois par GAUTIER DE LA PEYRONIE, Traducteur des Voyages de Pallas, Paris, 5 vols. in 8vo. Prix 42 fr."—Voyage to Iceland, undertaken by Order of his Majesty, the King of Denmark, &c.

We learn from this work a number of curious particulars relative to Iceland; but, it is not a little remarkable, that the precise date of the voyage is not once mentioned throughout the whole work.

Iceland is divided into four districts, and we are told:

1. That in the southern position, or the district of Kiosar, the soil produces sufficient herbage to enable every peasant to keep from four to eight cows, and from forty to fifty sheep, during the winter.

2. The western part is flat and marshy; it produces nothing but birches and bushes, and in winter alone is it possible to visit it.

3. In the northern region, the mountains are very extensive, and exhibit undoubted proofs of having been overturned by means of subterraneous fire. The inhabited part, we are assured, "is beautiful and rich in pastures."

4. The eastern side, we are taught to believe, produces succulent herbs, and substantial plants; and we are also informed, that there are some fertile spots, "but they are so completely surrounded by eternal frost, that even the sheep of that country are unequal to the task of reaching them, although they often become wild." The people who inhabit this quarter participate in the nature of the country.

Mount Hecla, or Hekla, so celebrated among the volcanoes of the terrestrial globe, is situated in the southern portion of the island. The Icelanders, who are at once ignorant and credulous, believe that the souls of the damned are confined there, and that it is guarded by numerous birds of a dingy

dingy hue, armed with beaks of iron, that prevent the possibility of escape. All the neighbourhood has been, at different times, overwhelmed with a sea of melted matter, and, within a circuit of a couple of leagues, neither plants nor herbs are found to grow.

The first inhabitants, who came from Norway, professed the religion of Odin, which was admirably calculated to kindle within the human bosom the fire of war, and the love of liberty. But, it appears, that about the year 1000, two distinguished personages Den Hvide (or the White) and Hialte-Skeggeson, favoured the establishment of Christianity, by order of Oluf-Tryggeveson, King of Norway. Their efforts, however, were likely to prove ineffectual; for, at the very moment when the missionaries were exhorting the people in an *althing*, or general assembly, to change their religion, a hideous eruption from Heckla took place, and the people asserted, that the gods were irritated; but Snorro-godi, a Pagan priest, having appeased them, they immediately embraced the new faith.

In 1055, a bishopric was erected at Skalhold; and Isler, the son of Gissur, became the first prelate of that see. Soon after, monastic institutions began to be known, but they were secularised on the introduction of Lutheranism, which was the more readily received, because the manners of the clergy and bishops had become very dissolute. One of them was forced from the altar, and afterwards drowned, in consequence of the crimes he had committed against a powerful family.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the priesthood, and, what is very absurd, the rigours of the government, many of the people of this island still believe in magic and sorcerers, who, according to them, traverse the air on a broom-stick, understand the language of birds, &c. Formerly such as were accused of these pretended crimes were delivered over to the hands of the magistrates, and burned; but, since 1690, the judges are obliged, in consequence of a law enacted by the King of Denmark, to lay the proceedings before his Majesty, anterior to the punishment of the unhappy culprit.

"Fragmens d'un Voyage en Afrique, fait pendant les Années 1785, 1786, et 1787, dans les Contrées Occidentales de ce Continent, compriſes entre le Cap Blanc de Barbarie, par 20 Degrés 47 Minutes de Latitude Boréale, et le Cap de Palmes: avec une Carte Générale d'Afrique, rédigée d'apres les Observations les plus authentiques, et les Découvertes les plus récentes, et des Plans et Deſſins gravés en taille-douce, par SYLVAIN MEINARD XAVIER GOLBERRY, Paris, 2 vols. in 8vo."—Fragments of a Voyage to Africa, during the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787.

M. Golberry, soon after the conclusion of the American war, accompanied the Chevalier de Boufflers to Senegal, of which settlement the latter had been appointed governor, in quality of an aide-de-camp and engineer. "The principal object of my mission (says he) was to obtain information of whatever might appear interesting to the commerce of France, and enable her to rival the English and Portuguese in that quarter of the globe. I was also instructed to negociate with several Negro Kings for the establishment of new factories, &c."

Our author accordingly appears to have visited all the nations on the borders of the Senegal, the Gambia, the Rio Grande, and Sierra Leone; and he proposes, by means of the Moors, to form an intercourse with Zaara, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and even with Cairo and Alexandria. The Kassous, the Sarwallis, the Foulkes, the Bamboukains, the Bambares, &c. are also considered as admirably adapted to the extension of the commercial relations of France; and, as "the precipitate abolition of Negro Slavery" has nearly annihilated all her trade in this portion of Africa, he thinks, that these new sources of industry and advantage should be opened and explored.

While mentioning the Jolofs, he considers them as the ancient allies of his native country; and, by a reference to their complection, endeavours to prove, that colour does not depend upon situation; for these Negroes are of a pure black, and this constantly degenerates as we approximate the line.

Gum-Senegal is produced from a species of the Acacia; there are two kinds of it, the white termed by the Moors *uerek*, and red, which receives the appellation of *uebueb*. Three extensive forests, situate towards the northern extremity of the great desert Zaarah, at an equal distance from the banks of the river Senegal and the sea, produce this precious merchandize. Gold is another object of commerce,

and this is found in the four great mines of Bambouk, or Natakou, Semayla, Nambia, and Roubadyria.

The *tennuy*, or *boa constrictor*, of Linnæus, is one of the many monstrous productions of those regions. In length it is from thirty to forty feet, and twenty or thirty inches in circumference. This frightful animal will swallow an ox, or a buffalo; after which it remains immoveable for some time! and while in this state it is easily killed by the negroes, who feast on both the destroyer and the prey. The *termites*, a species of ants, we are told, perform this office also with a wonderful degree of promptitude, as they enter the body of the animal by the nose, the mouth, and the ears; and, in less than twenty four hours, leave nothing behind them but the skin of the victim of the serpent.

M. Golberry is of opinion, towards the conclusion of his work, that France might trade in Africa to the amount of sixty millions of livres annually; he recommends, in this case, that the commerce be not exclusively enjoyed by a company, but thrown open to the rivalship of individuals.

"Voyage au Sénégal; ou, Mémoires Historiques, Philosophiques, et Politiques sur les Découvertes, les Etablissemens, et le Commerce des Européens dans les mers de l'Océan Atlantique, depuis le Cap Blanc jusqu'à la Rivière de Sierra-Leone inclusivement; suivi de la Relation d'un Voyage par Terre, de l'Isle de S. Louis à Galaam, et du texte Arabe de trois Traités de Commerce faits par l'Auteur avec les Princes du Pays. Avec Figures et Atlas: par J. B. Leonard Durand, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. Price 25 fr."—Voyage to Senegal, &c.

This is a collection of memoirs relative to a class of mankind, with whom the European nations, at least that portion of them calculated to discuss, judge, and decide upon their manners, customs, institutions, have but little intercourse. M. Durand was formerly in a public situation, on the coast of Africa: he has not confined himself to what he saw and discovered; but appears to have printed all the memoirs which he could procure, with a view of elucidating the subjects of which he treats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Histoire, Geographique, Politique, et Naturelle de la Sardaigne; par Dominique Albert Azumi. [2 vols. 8vo."—Geographical, Political, and Natural History of Sardinia.

The island of Sardinia is but little known, partly because seldom surveyed by travellers, and partly on account of the little commercial intercourse between it and other parts of the world. M. Azumi, the first scientific man who appears ever to have visited it, informs us, that it is one hundred leagues distant from France, fifty from Africa, one hundred and twenty from Spain, thirty from Leghorn, seventy from Sicily, ninety from Naples, thirty-eight from Genoa, eighty from Minorca, and three from Corsica.

It is formed into northern and southern divisions, by means of a chain of mountains, whence flow two rivers in the same direction. The winter is mild and temperate, and the climate so salubrious, that the longevity of the inhabitants hath become proverbial. In the City of Cagliari alone, between the years 1766 and 1776 no less than twenty-five persons had attained the age of 100 years; while in that of Sassari there were thirty-three of the same description.

The cattle roam abroad, and flowers are seen every where, during the whole of the winter; there are neither wolves nor bears, nor any ferocious animals whatsoever here; even the vipers are not venomous. The exports consist chiefly of cattle, hides, and horns: bees are found to thrive; but such is the luxury of religion in this island, that a sufficient quantity of wax is not produced on the spot for the use of the churches.

The birds, from the eagle to the pelican, consist of sixty-four different species; the fishes are divided into seven distinct classes; and we are presented with an interesting account of the coral and tunny fishery. Sardinia contains several beautiful forests; and, besides corn, produces olives, sugar, cotton, tobacco, &c.

"Considérations sur l'Organisation Social, appliquée à l'Etat Civil, Politique, et Militaire de la France et de l'Angleterre, à leurs Mœurs et Finances à l'Epoque de la Paix d'Amiens;

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum. Horat.

Paris, 3 vols. 8vo."—Considerations on the Social Organization, &c.

The author not only traces the ori-

gin of society, but the various institutions of mankind, as they develope themselves, during their progress and decadence, their excellence and degeneracy. He examines modern governments, for the express purpose of inquiring whether the happiness of a nation be commensurate with the power of its governors, and endeavours to deduce fixed and invariable principles from acknowledged facts. He also attempts to exhibit correct and precise ideas on the subjects of property, legislation, commerce, taxes, banks, and seminaries for public education.

It seems to be candidly avowed, that, after an awful struggle of ten years, France, in some respects, has returned to the exact point whence she had set out; and that past misfortunes demonstrate one primitive and essential truth: that a state can never be supported, but by a religious respect for property, a necessary and reasonable influence on the part of proprietors upon public affairs, and the exercise of a superior power, destined specially to protect all interests and all classes of citizens.

After insisting on the necessity, as well as policy, of religious toleration the author recurs to the organization of the public force, and insists that the armies of a state, without being lessened, may be rendered less expensive. For this purpose, he enters into a dissertation relative to the clothing, equipment, and arming, of troops, the economy of military hospitals, &c.

In respect to naval affairs, he insists that sailors are formed by practice; that the number and excellence of seamen depend on the extension of maritime commerce; and that France, instead of adding to, is, in some measure, under the necessity of creating every thing appertaining to this source of national prosperity. Upon the whole, he is of opinion, that it is less the interest of France at this moment, to fit out a great navy, than to establish excellent commercial institutions, and civilise and improve her foreign possessions.

The author, towards the conclusion, enquires into the present state of the French colonies; and, like Raynal, he declaims loudly against the slavery of the negroes, and he asserts, that nothing appears more desirable for the interests of humanity, the state, and even the benefit of the planters themselves, than the annihilation of such an odious servitude. He is of opinion, that recent events in the West Indies render those settlements still more critical than before; and he thinks, that a portion of the ancient slaves of St. Domingo ought to be transported to Madagascar; there to be replaced by importations from the coast of Africa.

NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

"Histoire Naturelle des Volcans, comprenant les Volcans sous-marins, ceux de Bouche et autres Phénoménes analogues; par C. N. ORDINAIRE, cidevant Chanoine de Riom. Paris, et à Strasbourg, 8vo. avec une Carte."—Natural History of Volcanoes, &c.

The author begins by giving an account of the internal formation of cavernous mountains, composed of substances which are not homogeneous. He then enters into a dissertation on pyrites, coal, and mineral waters; after which follows a description of the crater.

Having laid down certain principles, C. N. Ordinaire explains several of the phenomena of antiquity, known to, and mentioned by, Pliny, Leo Africanus, &c. He then makes mention of the central fires, whence he deduces earthquakes; and remarks that, in their immediate neighbourhood, volcanoes are serviceable, by conducting away that matter, easily and without damage, which would otherwise explode, and produce inevitable destruction.

The convulsions incident to volcanoes, are attributed

1. To the introduction of water, which becomes evaporated by means of heat; and,

2. The accidental intervention of a new bed of sulphur, or melted metal.

We are told, that, in 1669, the torrents of lava undermined and carried away a little hill in Sicily, to the distance of half a mile, without hurting the vines with which it was clothed. According to a calculation here presented to the reader, Vesuvius, in 1737, displaced near three milliards, seventy-five millions, of cubic feet of matter; and we are told of one volcano at Arragona, and another in the isle of Taman, the eruptions of which, instead of cinders, &c. consisted of earth or dirt; the last of these phenomena occurred in 1794, and is supposed, according to an estimate made by Pallas, to have spouted up 100,000 cubic fathoms of matter.

It

It ought not to be omitted, that the Ex-canon of Riom is but little versed in modern theories, and that his sole merit consists in having spent much time in collecting rare and curious facts, analogous to the subject of which he treats.

" Histoire Naturelle des Insectes, composée d'après Réaumur, Géoffroy, de Géer, Roesel, Linné, Fabricius, et les Meilleurs Ouvrages qui ont paru sur cette partie; rédigée suivant la Méthode d'Olivier, avec des Notes, plusieurs Observations nouvelles et des Figures dessinées d'après Nature, par M. G. de TIGNY, Membre de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, Paris. —Natural History of Insects, composed after Reaumur, Geoffroy, &c.

This work contains—

1. All the curious observations and remarks of the most celebrated entomologists—on the form, metamorphoses, habits, and manners of insects.

2. The classification is formed after the most approved modern methods.

3. The editor, M. G. Tigny, has added whatever appeared to himself to be new or curious in the course of his own laborious researches.

" Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Naturelle, et principalement à l'Oryctographie de l'Italie et des Pays adjacens, par ALBERT FORTIS, un des XL de la Société Italienne, et Membre de plusieurs autres Académies des Sciences, etc. Paris."—Memoirs for Natural History, &c.

This work, which consists of 2 vols. 8vo. is ornamented with thirteen plates, which are well executed. The author, Albert Fortis, is a learned and laborious Member of the Italian Society, who has travelled over all Europe, on purpose to examine the productions of Nature, and converse with men of science, without being deterred by the political agitations, which have lately convulsed mankind, and almost threatened the dissolution of social order.

The first paper presented to the reader, is an essay on the volcanic geology of Vicentina, *(Essai de Géologique Volcanique du Vicentina)* which he dedicates to the learned Faujas de St. Fond.

After observing, that the side of St. Peter d'Arzignano, on which he himself has established a hermitage, presents the finest specimens of basaltic lava, he invites the reader to descend with him into the valley of Agno, better known by the name of Val de Tresfino, the two sides of which are covered with productions, alternately volcanic and marine. He stops for a moment at Recoaro, a place celebrated for its gazeous waters, near to which arises a rock, almost insulated, *(il Sasso della Limpia)* called the Stone of Olympia, which presents a curious collection of gryphites, belemnites, and térébratulites, exceedingly well preserved, in a horozontal position. The greater part of these marine bodies are fixed in a calcareous milky-looking spath, while their crust is siliceous.

At Castelgomberto are to be seen the sources of two rivulets, which rush in opposite directions out of the same cavern: the one called the Poscola; the other the Rana. The entrance resembles a rustic gate-way; and the interior appears calculated, according to this good-natured Italian, for an occasional visit from Dido and Æneas.

M. Fortis next visits the mountains in the neighbourhood of Montechio-Maggiore, where he finds a curious species of madsepores: at St. Vito, he discovers balanites and numismal stones, both of which are exceedingly small It appears that the bubbles, containing water, on Monte Berico, in the neighbourhood of Vicenza, and here termed Achatenhydres, were known to Claudian. We are told, that a subterraneous lake, at Costoza, is inhabited by the *cancer pulex macrourus* of Linnæus; while the valley of Chiampo contains mines of coal, surrounded by volcanic productions; and a well, the water of which is vitriolic.

As a proof of the laborious researches of this author, he has given the following catalogue of all the authors who have treated of Lenticular Stones, from the time of Strabo and Pliny until our own days, viz.

Aldrovand (Mus. lib. 4.);—Mercati (Metall. Nat.);—Lancisci (dans ses Notes à la Metallotheca);—Bourguet (Lettres Philosophiques);—Scheuchzer (Essai de Lithographie Helvétique, et ses Voyages des Alpes);—Bruckmann (Essai sur la Pierre Numismale de Transilvanie);—ibid. (Epistolæ Itinerariæ);—Breyn (de Polythalamiis);—Spada (Catalogus Petrefactorum);—Linnæus (Amœnit. Acad. Dissert. de Coralliis Balthicis. Mus. Tessinian.);—Gesner (Traité des Pétrifications;—Born (Litophylæ);—Guettard (Mém tom. 3.);—Targioni-Tozzetti (Rel. di Viaggi in Toscana, tom. 1. p. 278. 2 édit.);—

2 édit.);—Fichtel (Beytr. Miner. von Siebenbürgen);—Desaussure (Voyage dans les Alpes, tom. 1. p. 336. etc.);—Bruguière (Encyclop. Method. 2 vol. Hist. Nat. des Vers);—G. A. Deluc (Journ. de Phys. Ventôse, An 7.);—Stavorinus (Voyage par le Cap de Bonne-Espérance à Batavia, etc.

TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

"L'Itinéraire des Français dans la Louisiane," &c.—The French Itinerary for Louisiana, by DUBROCA, 1 vol. 12mo. with a Plate.

The cession of Louisiana to France has already given birth to a number of speculations, both commercial and political, as well as the little volume now before us.

This work is the production of Dubroca, a Parisian bookseller, who appears also to be, literally, a *book-maker*; for he has copied, not only the opinions and sentiments of Raynal, but his very language; and, in respect to the few pages, which may be strictly termed his own production, he has unfortunately committed a variety of errors, both topographical and geographical, being ignorant of the very boundaries of the province he describes.

When this colony was first ceded to Spain, a French historian wished to express his dissatisfaction, by personifying the country, on purpose to enable her to utter her complaints:—"What have I done," says he, "that you should surrender me to a stranger? Did I not issue from your own bosom? Have I not been sown, planted, cultivated, and reaped by you alone?" Here Spain was permitted to speak in her turn; she also would not be much pleased, perhaps, at the recent surrender of this province: an event which has already produced a sensation among the inhabitants of North America, but little favourable to their new republican neighbours.

"Description du Département de l'Aveiron, par ARMANS ALEXIS MONTEIL, Professeur d'Histoire et Geographie à l'Ecole Centrale du Même Département, avec cartes et Planches, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo.—Description of the Aveiron, by Armans Alexis Monteil, &c.

The French have already begun to give departmental descriptions of their territories, by means of writers resident on the spot; and not only minutely acquainted with, but capable of detailing their productions in a scientific manner. Aveiron constitutes one of the most elevated portions of France: it is surrounded on all sides by the mountains of Cantal, Cevennes, and la Caune, except towards the west, where it is open. No less than five large rivers water it, viz.—The Aveiron, the Viaur, the Truyère, the Lot, and the Tarn. The climate appears to be fine, and the air pure; but the temperature varies in the course of every league. The winds are so impetuous, that from the south in particular, that it forces the branches of a great number of the trees to assume a northerly direction.

"The mountains which surround this department," says the author, "are all volcanic; but it is more especially from the little town of Guiole to Naves, situated within two leagues of the Abbey of Aubrac, that we behold the most evident traces of those ancient conflagrations. The spectacle is calculated, no doubt, to interest the Naturalist; but the scene always renders the mind of the common traveller melancholy, by presenting him with a *sombre* and repulsive scene. Is it the case," adds he, "with Nature as with Empires, that she is always doomed to appear with a sorrowful countenance after her revolutions?

"It is in the midst of these ruins, which appear to have become black with the lapse of ages, and surrounded by immense meadows, exhibiting a true picture of solitude, that the Abbey of Aubrac, the revenues of which once amounted to more than 100,000 francs yearly rent, is situated. In this spot, where joy once prevailed, where good cheer attracted good company, and the pots boiled unceasingly, now prevails the frozen silence of the tomb. The beautiful apartments, despoiled of their pictures and furniture, are abandoned to birds and bats."

After stating that this place is admirably adapted to become the centre of a colony, formed out of the surplus population of other portions of the department, and that 4000 families might easily subsist, by means of 35,000 acres of land that still retains all its primitive fecundity; the author informs us, that fruit-trees do not flourish amidst these mountains; and that even the productions of the kitchen-garden are very limited.

The buildings consist of only one story, and nearly all of them covered with thatch. Glass is unknown; and the

the frequent recurrence of ſtorms would prevent the uſe of it. When the weather is very bad, the ſhutters are faſtened, and candles are frequently lighted at noon. The dwelling-houſes are generally ſurrounded by ſtables, which ſhelter them from the cold; and it is impoſſible for a man, of an ordinary ſtature, to enter them without being forced to bend his head, on purpoſe to avoid the quarters of ſalt beef conſtantly ſuſpended from the cieling.

Red is the favourite colour of the males: the ſtockings, the garters, the breeches, the waiſtcoat, and the coat, are generally all of this colour, among thoſe who would be conſidered as faſhionable. Notwithſtanding this, they imagine, that when the devil is allowed to make his appearance on earth, he is always dreſſed in ſcarlet, with a ſword by his ſide, &c. A deep blue, on the other hand, is preferred by the females, who think that it contributes greatly to improve their appearance.

"Theſe men of the mountains," ſays Monteil, "are in full poſſeſſion of all their phyſical and moral qualifications: their minds have loſt no portion of their original energy, by the vicinage of power, and thoſe prejudices which not unfrequently ſpoil the the beſt educations. And the women, who excel as much by the purity of their manners, as the influence of climate, have no occaſion to dread, leſt Hymen, mingling poiſons with their pleaſures, ſhould deſtroy their health, or ſpoil their beauty ..... Here, it is true, the paſſions have ſtill preſerved their natural phyſiognomy—we find anger, vengeance, love: we alſo diſcover impetuoſity, bravery, and ancient hoſpitality.

Theſe people are the deſcendants of the Gauls, mentioned by Cæſar, and are better calculated to aſſert the truth and originality of his Commentaries, than the uncertain ruins of Autun and Gergovie."

"De l'Unité en Politique et en Légiſlation; ou, Développemens d'un Principe Naturel applicable à la Légiſlation de tous les Temps et de tous les Peuples, dont la Connoiſſance eſt utile à ceux qui font la Loi, et à ceux qui l'exécutent.

Denique ſit ſimplex quodvis duntaxat et unum. HORAT. de Arc. Poet.

Suivi d'un Eſſai ſur le Droit de Propriété, conſidéré comme Fondement de tout Gouvernement et de toute Légiſlation, Paris."—Of Unity in Politics, Legiſlation, &c.

Citizen SEDILLEZ, a native of Nemours, and a Member of the Tribunate, is the author of this work: and it is his opinion, that a national code of laws is the only thing now wanting to ſecure the glory and the happineſs of France. The moſt favourable period for reforming the legiſlation of a great nation, according to him, is that which ſucceeds a grand commotion that hath ſhaken ideas generally received, and diſpoſed the minds of all men towards the adoption of uſeful inſtitutions.

Sedillez conſiders the right of property as the foundation of all government and legiſlation: and he has occupied no leſs than four chapters about unity in general—unity in politics—unity in legiſlation—and unity in every branch of the laws.

"Le Chateau des Tuileries; ou, Récit de ce qui s'eſt paſſé dans l'Intérieur de ce Palais, depuis ſa Conſtruction juſqu'au 18 Brumaire an 8; avec des Particularités ſur la Viſite que Lord Bedfort y a faite après le 10 Août 1792, dans laquelle on a recueilli des Anecdotes Curieuſes ſur les Secrets de l'Etat, ſur la Famille Royale, les Perſonnes de la Cour, les Miniſtres, les Parlemens, et ſur l'Enlèvement des Effets de la Couronne, la Dilapidation du Mobilier, la Police Secrète de la Cour; enfin ſur la Situation de Paris, pendant la Revolution; par P. J. A. R. D. E. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. avec deux Gravures. Prix 9 fr. et 11 fr. franc de port."—The Caſtle of the Thuilleries; or, the Recital of what hath occurred within that Palace, from the Period of its Conſtruction, until November, 1798, &c.

The editor aſſerts, that he obtained many of the memoirs made uſe of upon this occaſion, through the influence and exertions of the ex-capuchin Chabot: thoſe, however, who are acquainted with the writings of Paſquin, Jaillot, and Saint-Foi, will find nothing new in the firſt two chapters.

In the third, we learn ſeveral curious circumſtances relative to the entrance of Louis XVI. into the Thuilleries during the month of October, 1789; the editor alſo preſents us with a deſcription of the manners and habits of that monarch, and aſſerts that he was often better acquainted with public events than his miniſters.

The

The following account of the events of the 10th of August, at the Thuilleries, after the castle had been carried by an armed force, is written by an eye-witness.

"The quays, the streets, and the squares, presented the spectacle of an immense concourse of victorious soldiery, while a number of the populace exhibited pikes, on which were displayed the bloody spoils of the Swiss guards. I arrived at the Thuilleries, by the gate of the Pont Royal, and beheld the impression of the musket-balls on the walls. I heard the noise occasioned by the breaking of the glass windows above, and the jingling of the stewpans below. Fire-irons, billets of wood, jacks, and kitchen utensils, were scattered about, and every one took possession of whatsoever he stood in need of: a dustman seized on an enormous carp, which he carried away at the end of a long pole; a wigmaker held in his hand a spit stuck full of chickens, and with this noble trophy he marched along with all the pride of a conqueror. I perceived, through the vent-holes of the cellars, a thousand hands searching in the sand, and bringing forth bottles of the most precious wines; they drink, laugh, and, at length, the precious liquors flow along the apartments of the palace, and are mingled with the blood of the victims. Mutilated bodies are strewed upon the terrass, and extend in rows, through the avenues of the garden; these are surveyed with a look expressive of curiosity by the women, who are the last to retire.

"The vestibule is inundated with blood; it still smokes, and the fumes nearly suffocate me; my hair stands on end; I ascend the staircase with precipitation, and enter the chapel. What a spectacle! what a changed bodies horribly disfigured, and already a prey to a million of flies; the carpets torn to rags; the musical instruments thrown in confusion upon the altar; the pictures pierced with pikes; and the organ dismounted!

"While I withdrew from this frightful scene, the crowd stopped to prevent treading on the blood, which trickled down the steps, and besmeared the walls. At length I found means to penetrate through a forest of sabres, pikes, and scythes, into the first hall; but a thick cloud produced by rising dust and nodding plumes, conceals it from my view. The people precipitate themselves on all sides; piercing cries, loud exclamations, and a continual murmur, is heard throughout the apartments. The mattrasses, the furniture, the gilded chairs, are all trodden upon and destroyed.

"Here they burst open the doors of closets, where hidden riches are discovered, and trunks which conceal treasures still more valuable: yet these are deposited on the tables of the assembly, by citizens in rags. The state-bed, however, still occupies its former place, and remains untouched; notwithstanding its rich spoils appear so tempting, even the indigent view it with disdain, and seem to say as they retire, 'I sleep more soundly upon straw!'"

Many of the papers printed in these two volumes, appear to be misplaced; for the "Amours of Eugenia," and the correspondence of a lascivious bishop, are surely improper for an historical collection. The fiction, about the visit of the Duke of Bedford to the Thuilleries, after the king had been taken prisoner, is ridiculous, more especially as the editor appears even unacquainted with his rank and title.*

"Démonstration Evangélique, par M. J. B. Duvoisin, Evéque de Nantes; troiséme édition, considérablement augmentée. Paris."—Evangelical Demonstrations, by M. J. B. Duvoisin, Bishop of Nantes; third edition augmented.

The express intent of this pious work, is to "subvert incredulity, which has proudly decorated itself with the name of philosophy."

"Mémoires sur l'Egypte, &c."—Memoirs relative to Egypt.

This is the third volume of a work, chiefly composed during the toils of war, and the confusion inevitable to new conquests. It is impossible to peruse it, without reflecting on the social manners of the French, who established an institute at Cairo, at a time they could scarcely obtain bakers to make bread; and had plays, balls, and public amusements, when they were in want of every thing else.

We are here presented with a variety of important intelligence, relative to the state of modern Egypt. Girard, the chief engineer, has drawn up an excellent memoir relative to the agriculture and commerce of the Said.

* His Grace is styled "Lord Bedfort."

The

The productions cultivated there, consist of the *doura*, a species of the sorgho (*holcus* L.) corn, lentils, lupines, and peas. The doura returns two hundred and forty for one, while the *ardeb*, a measure equivalent to fourteen bushels, sells for five franks, or about three shillings and nine-pence. In the province of Syouth, corn is usually multiplied in the proportion of fourteen to one; in that of Gyrgeh, twelve; and in that of Thebes, ten.

The onion serves at present, as in the time of the Pharoahs, to feed the more indigent classes of the people.—Flax, the carthamus, indigo, cotton, and tobacco, grow here in great plenty, and are cultivated with facility; but the unhappy husbandman, having been subjected to a succession of conquerors, does not possess any land which he can term his own; he enjoys the usufruct alone, for he can neither sell, nor purchase, but only hire his small portion during a certain determined epoch.

The *myry*, or tribute, is collected by the Christian Copts from the fellahs, or farmers; these in their turn account with the kiachef, or lieutenant, who pays the revenues to the Bey, or governor, of every province of Egypt.

The Copts, taking advantage of the ignorance and corruption of the cheykhs, or chiefs of villages, surcharge the miserable inhabitants, and levy for their own use more than one-third of the contributions.

L. Costaz gives a detailed account of researches relative to the ancient city of Eleithias, in the Thebaid, and also the arts of the first inhabitants, whom he asserts to have sacrificed human victims. In the grottos of Eleithias are to be seen pictures painted in *fresco*, representing the manner in which the earth was formerly cultivated, sowed, and its productions reaped; the vintage, the chace, the festivities, the mode of embalming, and the funerals of the ancient Egyptians, are also depicted. All these arts, however, appear to have been in their infancy; even their plough was destitute of wheels, although that of the present natives, to the full as barbarous and ignorant as their ancestors, possesses this advantage.

Reynier has given a paper on the *palmier-dattier*, or date-bearing palm tree, the fruit of which is dried, and carried by the Arabs on purpose to serve as food during a long journey.

Tallien enters into a variety of details relative to the administration of Egypt at the period it was conquered by the French. According to his account, the Porte received no more than five millions of livres annual income, the Beys having converted all the rest of the revenue to their own use. In addition to the direct, or territorial, there were many indirect taxes, all of which, even those on the houses licenced for prostitution, were farmed. At Cairo there were pious foundations called *ouagfs*, for the maintenance of lost dogs; grain also was left daily on the minarets for the support of the wild turtle-doves. The sum-total of the impositions on Egypt amounted to 117,756,066 medins.

Professor Geoffroy gives a dissertation on the sea-fish of the coast. Roziere presents the reader with a mineralogical description of the valley of Quosséyr. Nouet has drawn up a report relative to the geographical position of the pyramids of Memphis; according to him, their angles do not correspond, as has been commonly believed, with the four cardinal points.

Delile specifies the different kinds of senna usually found in Egypt. One species is produced from the *cassia acutifolia*, which grows in the Saïd; this obtains the name of the senna of Alexandria in Europe, and its leaves are pointed; the senna of Barbary, with obtuse leaves, grows on the *Cassia senna*; there is a third kind, mentioned by Forskhal, called *Cassia lanceolata*; but it appears to have been hitherto discovered in Arabia alone. The natives mingle with the Alexandrian senna a violent purgative, known by the name of *Cynanchum arghel*.

The culture, irrigation, and commerce of the province of Fayoum, is described by Girard, who had also presented some details relative to the city of Tentah, as well as geological conjectures about the formation of the isthmus of Suez.

The Generals of brigade, Galband and Duranteau, informed Desgenettes, the first physician to the army, that no fewer than fourteen persons, who had attained the age of 100, had died at Cairo in the course of a single month; eight of these were men, and six women. One was 131, another 120, and two more 105 each.

That city, exclusive of the citadel, the Old Town, and Boulaq, is supposed to contain about 300,000 inhabitants; the number of women is far more considerable than of the men.

It is easy to perceive, by the above analysis of only a single volume, that these memoirs contain a variety of interesting facts.

"Nouveau Elemens de Physiologie,"

&c.—New Elements of Physiology, by ANTHELME RICHENARD, Surgeon of the Hospital of St. Louis, 2d ed. 2 vol. pr. 10 fr.

This work is the production of a man who, from his professional situation, is entitled to credit in whatever respects the practical part of his art.

"Six Lettres à S. L. MERCIER, de l'Institut National de France, sur les six Tomes de son Nouveau Paris; par un Français.

QuidRomæ faciam? mentiri nescio: librum, Si malus est, nequeo laudare. JUV. SAT. 3.

Paris, in-12, prix 2 fr."—Six Letters to S. L. Mercier, of the National Institute of France, on the six volumes of his work called Le Nouveau Paris, by a Frenchman.

This is a bitter criticism on the New Paris of Mercier, which neither possesses nor deserves the success that followed his "Tableau de Paris," published some years before the Revolution.

The original author, and his commentator, appear to agree in nothing. The former having exclaimed: "Immortal 18th Fructidor (alluding to the revolution of September) it is thy clemency which hath demonstrated thy power!" The latter on this, as almost on every other occasion, differs entirely with him. "Was it clemency (says he) to proscribe almost an hundred representatives and journalists; to send away in iron cages all those that could be arrested, and to overwhelm them with outrages of every kind, before they were transported to a pernicious climate, where more than one half was destined to perish by a punishment a thousand times more frightful than that which it is boasted they were saved from in France? What kind of clemency was it to people the deserts of Guiana with wretched men, who were never permitted to return to their native country? To have suddenly expelled a multitude of Frenchmen, often placed on the list of emigrants by the vengeance of an obscure enemy, or the baseness of an underling clerk, who might be gained by a few crowns? Behold the fruits of that immortal day, the clemency of which hath engrossed your admiration!"

The author soon after desists from his criticisms on Mercier, on purpose to praise Bonaparte. "I shall first consider him (says he) as a military man. His Italian campaigns have placed him in the first rank of Generals; those that followed only added a few gems to a crown already so brilliant. However, reckon as nothing the capture of Malta, and pay but little attention to the victories gained over the Mamelukes, those hordes destitute of discipline, unable to resist European tactics, and for the destruction of which it was unnecessary to transport the chosen legions of France. One time alone did Fortune appear to abandon Bonaparte; the walls of St. John d'Acre beheld his first, his sole reverse. I do not, however, participate in the opinion of those who attribute his innumerable successes to an extraordinary degree of good fortune: a General whose talents did not rise above mediocrity, could not be always fortunate.—Bonaparte (adds he) hath conquered all the French, some by gratitude, others by hope . . . the peace which he hath just given us is an inestimable benefit."

"Le Retablissement de la Marine Francaise," &c.—The Re-establishment of the French Marine, by means of Commerce, by the late M. LEGRAND.

M. Legrand spent the whole of his life, anterior to the epoch of the Revolution, in the study of naval affairs; and such was the celebrity he had acquired relative to subjects connected with the French marine, that many endeavours were made, although without success, to entice him into the service of the Government.

Throughout the whole of the present pamphlet, which consists of no more than twenty pages, the author insists merely on this point, that Lent, and the two days of abstinence during each week, encourage the fisheries, that the fisheries form sailors, and that without sailors it is impossible to become a naval power.

It was his opinion, therefore, as well as that of the late M. de Sartines, that the ancient institutions relative to abstinence from flesh ought to become the law of the land, even if it were to cease to be a custom established by religion.

"De la Servitude Temporaire des Noirs, et d'une Colonisation de Militaires à S. Domingue; par le C. FL. . . . . , Chef de la Primière Division Politique aux Relations Extérieures."—Of the temporary Slavery of the Negroes, and the Establishment of a Military Colony in St. Domingo, &c.

The author is of opinion that the Spanish part of St. Domingo may be inhabited and cultivated by white men, and he proposes to portion out the lands among such of the soldiers as have served in Egypt, or may have succeeded in conquering the island. It is considered as impracticable either to permit slavery to subsist in the unqualified degree practised before the Revolution, or to establish an unlimited

unlimited liberty, such as that decreed by the Constituent Assembly. The author, by way of conciliating all parties and all interests, purposes, therefore, to subject the Negroes to a temporary servitude of no more than thirty years, at the end of which they are to be free! and he thinks that the slaves just imported from Guinea would have no manner of objection to such a beneficent arrangement.

It appears that the inhabitants of Guadaloupe are so much afraid of the custom of enfranchising negroes, that a tax has been imposed of no less than twelve hundred livres for every person who receives his or her freedom.

"Bibliothèque Physico-Economique, publiée par Cahiers le premier de chaque mois, à commencer du 1 Brumaire, An. XI. (22 Octobre, 1802): par une Societé de Savans, d'Artistes, et d'Agronomes; redigée par C. S. SONNINI, Membre de la Societé d'Agriculture de Paris," &c.—The Physico-Economical Library, &c.

This is the continuation of a periodical work of some celebrity, which was suspended by the Revolution. The name of Sonnini is undoubtedly calculated to circulate it, although it may be difficult, perhaps, to sell fifteen thousand copies of the present, as was actually done of the former, publication.

"Œuvres Diverses de Duclos, de l'Académie Française; nouvelle Edition, augmentée de plusieurs Mémoires curieux; entr' autres sur les Druides, sur l'Art théatral chez les Romains, sur les épreuves appelées Jugemens de Dieu, sur l'Origine et les Revolutions des Langues Celtique et Française, etc. Paris, N. L. M. DESESSARTS, Editeur et Libraire, 5 vol. in-8°."—Miscellaneous Works of Duclos, of the French Academy, &c.

Notwithstanding the additions mentioned in the title-page, these five volumes do not contain a complete edition of the works of Duclos; for besides the omission of his History of Louis XI. we do not find his Remarks on the Grammar of Port-Royal, or his Secret Memoirs of Louis XIV. and and Louis XV. published in 1790 by M. Sautereau de Mersy.

During the life-time of this author, his merits and talents were disputed; but posterity, which does not participate in the petty passions of the moment, has done him more justice; and it is now allowed, that, although he wrote with a conciseness that sometimes appeared dry, his style, nevertheless, was not destitute of grace, or of correctness, the latter of which he appears to have carried even to excess.

The most celebrated work, perhaps, published by this voluminous writer, is entitled, "Considerations sur les Mœurs," assuredly the best production of its kind, since the Characters of La Bruyère.—When it first appeared, Louis XV. gave an excellent idea of it, by observing that it was "*le livre d'une honnête homme.*"

In his "Mémoire sur les Druides," he tells us that the chiefs resided in the Autunois during six of the summer months, at a place which is to this day called *Mont des Druides*, and spent the winter at Chartres, which might have been termed their sovereign court; for it was there they held general assemblies, and made public offerings.

"The grand sacrifice of the misletoe (says he) was celebrated near Chartres with great ceremony, on the 6th day of the moon which was the commencement of the year, according to their manner of reckoning by nights. The greater part of the nation repaired to the spot at the time indicated, and the misletoe was searched for on an oak of about thirty years of age. When found, an altar was erected, and a procession immediately ensued. The Eubages marched first, conducting two white bulls, which were to serve as victims; the Bards, who succeeded, sang hymns in praise of the Divinity, and in honour of the sacrifice: the students, or disciples, followed; and after these appeared a herald at arms, clothed in white, his head crowned with a kind of hat, and his hand holding a branch of vervain (or holy-herb) encircled by two serpents, in the same manner as Mercury is usually represented.

"The three most ancient Druids were employed as follows; one carried the bread that was to be offered; another held a vessel full of water; the third an ivory hand attached to the end of a rod, the emblem of justice; the high priest followed the last of these, on foot, clothed in a white robe, and a cloak, or upper-garment. He was surrounded by the Vacies, another branch of Druidical priests, clothed nearly like himself, and succeeded by the nobility.

The procession having arrived at the foot of the sacred oak, the pontiff, after repeating certain prayers, burnt a little bread, poured some drops of wine upon the altar, offered the bread and wine in sacrifice, and then distributed them among the workmen.

"After this he climbed up the tree, cut the misletoe with a golden pruning-knife; and throwing it down, it was received

ceived either on a white cloth, or the upper garment of one of the priests.—Having then descended from the oak, he immolated the two bulls, and terminated the solemnity by a sacrifice."

"Encyclopédie Méthodique, ou par Ordre de Matières; par une Société de Gens de Lettres, de Savans et d'Artistes; precedée d'un Vocabulaire Universel, Servant de Table pour tout l'Ouvrage; ornée des Portraits de MM. Diderot et d'Alembert, premiers Editeurs de l'Encyclopédie. Art Militaire, tome IV. Supplement, Paris."—The Methodical Encyclopedia, in the Order of the Sciences, &c.

This, which may be truly termed a national work, was begun anterior to the Revolution, suspended during the time of terror, now resumed, and if no new convulsion should ensue, will be speedily completed.

The present volume was first undertaken in 1789, by C. Cessac Lacuée, then a Captain in the regiment of Dauphin infantry, and afterwards President of the National Assembly, assisted by the Chevalier Servan. The latter, now a General of division, has lately engaged to complete and prepare the whole for the press; and it has at length made its appearance, after a delay of five years.

The preface contains an appropriate dissertation for a volume entirely dedicated to the military art; and notwithstanding it contains 1000 pages in 4to. the editor complains of the want of room sufficient for the treatment of such a subject.

In the article *Ingénieur*, Servan details his reasons for preferring Montalembert to Vauban and Coëhorn, whom he does not appear to treat according to their merit; while, on the other hand, he vaunts a system which never had many admirers, and is scarcely mentioned at the present period.

The article *Force Publique* is given at great length, and those of *Colonne*, *Constitution Militaire*, *Ecole & Education Militaire*, must be allowed to deserve great praise. Nearly the whole of that entitled *Fortification*, is appropriated to the depreciation of the celebrated Marshal de Vauban; and in the course of this dissertation, the Editor asserts, rather hastily perhaps, that Moses was the inventor of gunpowder!

Although a military man, he appears to be no friend to war: "It has been generally asserted (says he) that war ruins nations; and this assertion is not wrong; but the excessive expence, relative to which so many complaints have been made, appears to me to be a happy circumstance for the cause of humanity. I think with Joseph Priestley, that until Princes are cured of that extravagant folly, it is not to be wished that they should have a superfluity of riches at their command. As no nation is certain of having a succession of wise governors, it ought to be content with being just able to pay the interest of its debts; for to a certainty, a continuation of peace, and preservation from destruction, are intimately connected with such a state of affairs. Yes, war is the game of kings, and they will never cease to play at it while they can afford to throw the dice."

"During the time of terror (observes he in another place) while proving of ordnance, a variety of experiments were made on a new powder, and a new kind of ball, the effects of which were terrible, and certain to produce inevitable success. Has any use been made of this discovery? That I am ignorant of; but in addition to our ordinary artillery, it would multiply the advantages in our favour, and doubtless insure victory, until our enemies had discovered and adopted the invention. But the evils resulting from it would be so numerous and terrible, that states would avoid war on purpose to avoid the numerous evils which nations, become more enlightened and more free, would no longer expose themselves to."

Two well-engraved prints of Diderot and D'Alembert adorn this volume, which is terminated by alphabetical and analytical tables, expressly calculated for those who wish either to study or consult the four volumes on the military art.

"Lettres à un Evêque, sur divers Points de Morale et de Discipline, concernant d'Episcopat: par M. Le Franc de Pompignan, Archevêque de Vienne; Oûvrage Posthume, précédé d'une Notice de la Vie et des Ecrits de l'Auteur."—Letters to a Bishop on different Points of Morality and Discipline, &c.

These letters, which are allowed to be genuine, come from the pen of the Archbishop of Vienne, and are addressed to M. de Heta de Sarre, Bishop of Nantes. M. de Franc de Pompignan is allowed to have been a prelate equally respectable, on account of his talents and knowledge, as for his apostolic virtues, which conferred upon him the appearance of singularity in a luxurious age and a debauched court. Being well aware that the clergy stood in need of a salutary reform, he was one of the first to allow the propriety of

of it, in the States General; and although his zeal might have mistaken the means, yet it is allowed, that he was not deficient in patriotism. It appears from the work now before us, that he was fully penetrated with the dignity, the delicacy, and the duties of prelacy; for he remarks, "how difficult it is for a poor, weak, and feeble mortal, to become the mediator between heaven and earth, the vicegerent of God among men, and the Mediator in behalf of man with God; the universal censor of the wicked, the joy and the encouragement of the good, the refuge of the poor, the support of the people, the consolation of the afflicted, the reconciler of enemies, the guide of the blind, and the oracle and father of all." He is of opinion, that no one ought to covet episcopacy; and he even goes so far as to say "that many, very many bishops will be damned."

NOVELS, ROMANCES, AND PLAYS.

"L'Amante Coupable sans le Savoir, ou les Amans Criminels et Vertueux; par J. B. NOUGARET;

Tout vit par la chaleur d'une lettre eloquente,
Le sentiment se peint sous les doigts d'une amante:
Son cœur s'y developpe; elle peut, sans rougir,
Y mettre tout le feu d'un amoureux desir.

COLARDEAU.

The Guilty Flame; or, Lovers at once Criminal and Virtuous.

Eleonora Montcalm, the heroine of this history, is a young lady who appears to be well acquainted with love, although brought up within the walls of a convent. The very first moment that she and M. de Marigny beheld each other, a reciprocal passion took place; and as her young lover possessed the qualifications of family and fortune, it was supposed that no obstacle could intervene, so as to thwart their happiness.

Her mother, however, who was a widow, refused to give her consent, but without being able to assign any reason that appeared satisfactory; on this the young couple became more desparately enamoured than before; and the old lady, being afraid of the consequences, removed with her daughter to a castle near Bourdeaux.

Being followed thither by young Marigny, Madame Montcalm flies to Paris, and consents to bestow the hand and fortune of her daughter on a M. Falbert; but at the very moment the marriage ceremonies were about to be performed, her lover thrusts into the chapel, draws his sword upon, and wounds, his rival. Notwithstanding this, the ceremony would have assuredly taken place, had it not been for the unexpected arrival of Eleonora's brother, who insisted on her being married to Marigny.

On this, the mother, who is taken suddenly ill, sends for Mademoiselle Montcalm, and discloses the fatal secret, which is no other than that her intended husband is her own brother! The heroine then poisons herself, and the lover dies soon after of a broken heart?

"Resurrection d'Atala, &c." The Resurrection of Atala, and his journey to Paris, 2 vol. 12mo.

On the resuscitation of Atala, he receives orders to visit the city of *Vice*, and imagining of course that this must be Paris, he embarks for Europe, lands at Bourdeaux, and proceeds thither by land, with an intention of preaching up virtue to the inhabitants: but he soon finds that they are so constantly employed in intrigue and dissipation, the he can find no one disposed to listen to him.

"Semiramis, Tragédie Lyrique, en 3 Actes, arrangée d'après la Tragédie de Voltaire, par DERRIAUX; Musique du Cit. Catel, Ballets du Cit. Gardel; représentee pour la première Fois sur le Théâtre de la République et des Arts, le 14 Floréal an 10. Paris. Br. 8°. Prix, 1 fr. 50 c.—Semiramis, a Lyrick Tragedy, in three Acts.

It appears to be an enterprise of no small difficulty, to adapt the tragedy of Semiramis to the lyrick scenes. It however has been attempted upon the present occasion, and were the venerable proprietor of Ferney to revisit this planet, he, whose operas could never be sung, would be astonished to behold one of his deepest tragedies travestied into recitativo. We are however assured, that the success of this piece has been wonderful at the Théatre de la République, that the ballets composed for the occasion, by Citizen Gardel, are found to possess uncommon grace, and can only be equalled by the music of Citizen Catel, the verses of Derriaux, and the extreme gratification of the public.

"La Femme à Deux Maris, mélodrame en 3 Actes, en Prose et à Spectacle; par R. C. GUILBERT-PIXERECOURT, représenté, pour la première fois, sur le Théatre de l'Ambigu-Comique, le 27 Fructidor an X. Paris." — The Wife with Two Husbands, &c.

This melo-drama of three acts has been performed several times with great applause, on the boards of one of the many little theatres with which Paris abounds. The plot, however, is by far too improbable; and although it may be tolerated perhaps on the stage, it cannot be read without disgust in the closet. Fritz, the hero of the piece, having carried off and deflowered a woman of family, she finds it necessary for her honour to espouse her ravisher, who proves to be a monster in every sense of the word. After having spent her little fortune, he absconds, and forges a number of papers, all tending to certify his death, according to the usual legal forms; and his pretended widow having been married in the mean time to a man of fortune, he returns on her death, which happens soon after, and claims all her property, although he was at that very period an outlaw, in consequence of the robberies he had committed on the highway.

RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

BELLES-LETTRES.

IN the hour of unstrained social festivity, the character and genius of an individual is most openly displayed: and in judging of the genius and character of a nation, the surest guide and criterion are the effusions of the poet, and other works of polite literature. Scientific knowledge may pass unchanged from one people to the other; and therefore it neither forms, nor can be considered as a proper index of, national character. But poetry cannot be thus transmitted by transplantation or ingrafting from one nation to the other. Even when the poets of one country, with the utmost diligence, purposely endeavour to give a faithful transfusion of the masterly productions of foreign bards, they involuntarily and unconsciously impress, upon what was intended for an exact copy, the character of their national genius. Hence it appears, that correct views of the state of fine literature among a people may, at the same time, be considered as furnishing important data, whence we may estimate the value of its character. In the course of this Retrospect we shall frequently have occasion to recur to these truths: but it may be of use to have exhibited them in a conspicuous place, on entering upon the subject, and thus have pointed out, to the reflecting reader, a station whence he might enjoy a more general and interesting view of the whole, and himself deduce from his observations results which may perhaps have escaped the writer of this article.

Before we can speak in a satisfactory manner of German poetry, it will be necessary first to give a glance at German philosophy; for the Germans are become so philosophical, or at least ratiocinating a people, that they compose even good or bad poems in proportion as they embrace and follow a rational or absurd system of philosophizing. This seems a strange assertion; but it is true; as the following statement will evince.

The doctrines of that profound thinker, Kant, had occasioned a general revolution in the reigning ideas. A German has called philosophy the chemistry of reason. If this definition be correct, Kant's critical method of philosophy may almost be considered as the great universal menstruum, which has not yet been found out by the experiments of physical chemistry. The systems of his predecessors, and with them thousands of errors in every department of human knowledge, vanished before the irresistible force of his conclusions. The unavoidable consequence of this was a general anarchy and confusion; all preceding theories having tumbled down like baseless fabrics. Kant himself, when he had grown old, seemed terrified at the effects of his doctrines: and he, the victorious destroyer of all systems, now began to build one himself: but his earlier doctrines produced the same effect which it is expected the chemical universal menstruum, when discovered, will produce: for it will dissolve the vessel itself, in which it is collected from the still. Kant's former scholars applied his principles to the probation of his own system; and it could not stand the test. His authority now vanished; and a host of younger literati, whose chief merit consisted in having understood the critical philosophy of Kant, now looked down upon him with a kind of superciliousness, and hatched systems of their own, several of which, as, for instance, that of a certain Fichte, and that of a certain

Schelling,

Schelling, taught the moſt abſurd idealiſm. If an idealiſt act conſiſtently, he muſt neceſſarily become proud and arrogant; for what deference needs he to pay to beings which he conſiders to be only the creations of his own brain. And in fact, proud and arrogant were the German idealiſts in ſo high a degree, that they drew upon themſelves the odium, and, what is worſe, the ridicule of the public. But unfortunately they were ſeated in the profeſſional chairs of the univerſities. Hundreds of youths heard their aſſertions thence trumpeted forth as the moſt ſublime truths; and many of them adopted the moſt ridiculous opinions as the revelations of profound wiſdom, and conſidered the arrogance of the teachers as a proof of the ſublimity of their genius, and the ſtrength of their minds, which they endeavoured to emulate. What they had learned while attending the idealiſtical lectures, they applied to the other ſciences; and Germany ſuddenly had to witneſs the equally ſcandalous and ridiculous farce—a troop of beardleſs boys ſchooling the men—and aſſerting, with the greateſt confidence, that whatever had hitherto been done in any of the ſciences (the mathematics only excepted) was nothing but wretched patchwork:—they would firſt introduce ſenſe and order.

This confuſion likewiſe pervaded the region of poetry. A couple of cool-headed idealiſts, but not poſſeſſed of the brighteſt talents, brought forth a Theory of Poetry, the fundamental, though indeed not the avowed, principle of which was, that nothing was ſublime and excellent in poetry but that which they would produce. They applied this theory to the already exiſting maſterly works of the poets of Germany and other countries: and when they found that it did not agree with them, inſtead of becoming miſtruſtful of the ſolidity of the ſuperſtructure they had raiſed, they did not heſitate to declare theſe works to be wretched productions. Innumerable are the abſurdities which, in conſequence, they boldly held forth with the tone of the higheſt authority. For inſtance, they ſaid, that a work of art ſhould have no other aim but to exiſt:—that the French nation had never yet produced a poet:—that the Germans poſſeſſed as yet no fine literature, except the ballads of the itinerant and alehouſe minſtrels, and the extravagant tales and wonderful ſtories ſold in the ſtreets to the populace, &c. On the contrary, they praiſed the productions and conceits of the old Italian and Spaniſh poets; and poured forth an inundation of flat proſaic ſonnets, trios, and the like: in ſhort, they laboured with all their might to depreciate that which they were incapable of riſing to, true poetry; and to perſuade the world, that it eſſentially conſiſted of what *they* and and others without genius and poetical inſpiration could furniſh—in a trifling fooliſh play with words, metres, and fanciful arrangement of the rimes.

A number of circumſtances concurred to favour their attempts. All the orthodox diſciples of the ſect of idealiſts joined their voices with their's. They themſelves were contributors to the Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung of Jena, which is conſidered to be the beſt Review publiſhed in Germany; and they did not fail to make uſe of this vehicle to load their partizans with encomiums, and to depreciate the works of ſuch as happened not to belong to their ſect. At laſt, the editors of that journal became aſhamed of their barefaced proceedings, and willingly laid hold of the firſt opportunity of diſſolving their connection with them. But now they began to publiſh journals of their own (none of which, however, outlived a year and a day) in which they ſpoke with groſs diſreſpect, and even contempt, of the moſt eminent writers of their country, and even of Wieland himſelf, the immortal chanter of Oberon; and bepraiſed, with the moſt nauſeous adulation only one German poet, Göthe, but who is not only a poet, but Prime Miniſter of the Prince in whoſe territory they then lived. By ſuch manœuvres they deterred every one, who loved his eaſe and tranquillity, from attacking them. At laſt they wrote obſcene books, in which, in a very ſingular philoſophical jargon, debauchery and libertiniſm are delineated as traits of ſtrength of mind. Thus they gained over to their ſide all the coquettes and wanton wives, and all the young apprentices and gay young men, to whom nothing could be more agreeable than a doctrine which ſeemed to juſtify, by pretended philoſophical reaſonings, their lubricity, and the unbridled indulgence of their paſſions. The idealiſt expreſſed the moſt common and moſt abſurd things, by words and phraſes of their

own

own coinage; and branded every one who found them unintelligible, as a man of only common sense, as a blockhead: but themselves and their disciples they exalted into a superior order of beings. This was sufficient to acquire the applause of the whole tribe of vain, weak-minded, would-be, philosophers, who had only to hint that they understood the jargon of the idealists, and immediately found themselves puffed up into an equality, nay, far above, the greatest writers of the nation.

By such measures and intrigues, wholly calculated to delude the weak among the literary and non-literary vulgar: these mystical anarchists and agitators had been able to bring on a period, to which Germany will long look back with shame; a period, when the flattest nonsense passed for sublime poetry; a period, when it was the fashion to make sport of every thing that was great and sublime in literature; a period, in which a number of striplings, who had scarcely escaped from the nursery, raised their shrill voices from one end of Germany to the other, and croaked forth calumniating pasquinades against every one who refused to speak in their favour; a period, in fine, in which the writers, of whom the German nation had hitherto so justly been proud, retired from the scene of action, and were silent, lest they should become objects of wanton sport and derision. At last, however, when the evil had become quite unsupportable, a couple of energetic champions entered the lists against them, and, undaunted by the number of enemies who attacked them on all sides, continued to wield with force and address the weapons of reasoning, irony, and sarcasm, in the cause of truth and good taste. The contest was sharpest during the year 1802; but, at present, a decisive victory seems to have been gained over the literary *sans-culottes*. Their names are scarcely ever mentioned but in derision: many of their former most zealous partizans now laugh at them; and affirm, that they had enlisted under their banners, merely because it had become the fashion. They themselves seem to continue weakly to defend their cause, only that their fall may be less striking and precipitous. They appear to be in a fair way to renounce their ridiculous opinions; therefore it is not necessary to draw forth their names from the obscurity into which they are sinking, though we thought that a short account of the revolution in literature, which they attempted to bring about, would not be uninteresting even to an English reader. We now proceed to give a short review of various poetical works which have been published in Germany in the course of last year.

The Epic Muse seems, at present, to be most eagerly wooed by the young German poets of genius; but almost none of them has been eminently successful. The following are the most remarkable attempts in this department of

EPIC POETRY.

"Athenor, a Poem, in Fifteen Cantos." A romantic court-intrigue is the ground work of this poem; but the narrative is so conducted, that it is becomes in an equal degree tedious and unintelligible. The versification is faulty and inharmonious; and the descriptions void of fancy and truth. The public took no notice of this work; and even the Reviewers censured it only in a general cursory way. The author, however, who is said to be a man of wealth and rank, nowise abashed, sends forth a splendid edition, adorned with beautiful copper-plates; and at length, when he found that even this manœuvre did not produce the desired effect upon the public mind, he inserted an advertisement in the newspapers, offering a premium of fifteen ducats for the best Review of this darling emanation of his brain. But let us hope, for the honour of learning, that no man of talents or reputation will so far demean himself as to accept this pitiful bribe. The circumstance deserves, however, to be taken notice of, as a proof to what length the vanity and effrontery of wealthy rimesters will sometimes go.

2. "Thuiskon, ein Helden-gedicht," —Thuiscon, an Heroical Poem, by BIELEFELD.

This work gives us an account of a fabulous journey of the progenitor of the German nation, from Natolia to Holstein: a tale, bordering too much upon the romantic and marvellous, ever to excite a national interest. In this work, the ancient deities of the North are introduced as the machinery. As they were never before so employed in a large poem, perhaps this novelty might have had some charm for the reader, if the Poet had conceived a better plan, and made more use of the file. He evidently possesses a very lively imagi-

imagination, but little judgment; and he has therefore written down every thing that passed across his mind. His hexameters are, for the most part, smooth and harmonious: but as their contents are crude and indigested, who could have patience to peruse the 5000 which are contained in the first volume, theonly one that has yet appeared? In short, it has fallen still-born from the press, and will probably never be finished.

"Siama and Galmory, in Two Cantos."

This excellent little Poem is founded upon a very affecting event, related in the History of the Conquest of Peru by the Spaniards. The hexameters are well constructed; and a soft and melancholy tone, suitable to the subject, pervades the whole. The Author has not called in the aid of the marvellous; but, with his florid imagination, and tender sensibility, he stood not in need of super-natural machinery. This work first appeared in 1801: but as it met with general approbation, the publisher has given, last year, a splendid edition, containing many happy improvements from the pen of the Author. The ornamental part is executed with great taste.

"Des Pfarrers Sohn von Cola, &c.—The Son of the Parson of Cola, in Five Books, by GRAMBERG.

This work is written in hexameter verse. The Author has long been justly esteemed one of the best Lyric Poets of Germany; and the present attempt in Epic Poetry is not unworthy of his former reputation. The subject, as may be conjectured from the title, is taken from real life; and the character of the poem approaches nearer to the Idyllic than to the Epic. The merit of it consists more in a charming depicturing of events, than in the conduct and development of a well-contrived plot.

"Parthenais, oder die Alpenreise," &c.—Parthenais; or a Journey to the Alps, an Idyllic Epic Poem, in Hexameter Verse, in nine Cantos, by J. BAGGESEN.

The author is a Dane, and one of the most celebrated poets of his country: and by the present work he has proved, that he is likewise intitled to a very honourable place among the poets of Germany. This poem is a description of a pedestrian excursion, in company with three ladies, to one of the highest mountains of Switzerland; and is replete with genius, humour, and the effusions of a playful imagination. Mr. B. has very happily introduced the Grecian mythology, and interspersed the whole with sketches from Nature, and politico-sentimental declamations on the present state of Switzerland.

"Wannem Ymanta," &c.—Wannem Ymanta, a Lettian Tale, by G. MERKEL.—(In Poetical Prose.)

The author, a Livonian by birth, left his native country in the year 1796, and went to Germany to publish a work, intitled "The Letti in Livonia," in which he gave a striking picture of the present state of the peasants in that province, who are still serfs in the fullest sense of the word, and maltreated by the Nobles (who are of German extraction) with as much shocking cruelty as the negro slaves are in the West-Indian Colonies. His book attracted considerable attention; and hopes began to be entertained of its producing the most beneficial effects, when the great Catherine suddenly died: and, under the reign of the capricious Paul, no one ventured even to think of, much less attempt, any reform. The author, however, by several other pieces, kept the subject fresh in the public mind. After the death of Paul, he wrote the present poem, and dedicated it to the philanthropic Emperor Alexander. It is founded upon an interesting and important event that happened in the twelfth century, when the Germans came into Livonia, converted the natives to Christianity, and then made slaves of them. The principal and most interesting part of this poem, is an awful vision seen by the hero of the piece: in this vision, a view is given of the history, and present condition of the Letti, or original inhabitants of Livonia; and the Emperor Alexander appears as the benevolent Genius of Humanity, and as the Saviour of that wretched race of men. But as the Emperor has not yet found an opportunity to take decisive steps in favour of the oppressed, the vision closes the interesting moment, when the Genius of Humanity lifts up his hand to confer his blessing: a proof, at least, that the author was no flatterer. This poem has not hitherto produced any effect, except that the poet's enemies decried it with much animosity, and his friends praised it with equal zeal.

THE DRAMA.

Dramatic Poetry, and, in particular Tragedy

Tragedy has, for the last two years, made a considerable progress towards perfection. The following is the most remarkable change that has taken place: Since about the middle of the last century, the German tragedians had begun to deviate from the common practice of writing their works in verse; and, to make an impression on the hearts of their hearers, trusted only to energy of expression, and pathetic dialogue. The Germans possess many excellent pieces, published during that period; and it was long considered as decided, that dramatic works should not be composed in verse. But, during the last ten years, Lessing, Göthe, and, at last, Schiller, began again to write in verse: but however excellent the Nathan the Wise of the first, the Iphigenia in Tauris of the second, and the Don Carlos of the third of these authors—the German public, accustomed to the more natural method of writing theatrical pieces in prose, found something stiff and unnatural in versified dialogue. SCHILLER, however, published, in 1799, another tragedy in verse, viz. "Wallenstein," which, in imitation of some of Shakespear's historical pieces, is divided into three parts. In the following year he brought upon the stage a third tragedy in verse, "Mary Stuart," which is distinguished above the former ones, by a more rapid succession of events, and by an easier flow of language. In this piece Schiller ventured to introduce even lyric metre, and it met with the approbation of the public. Last year, a fourth tragedy, in verse, by Schiller, made its appearance, viz. "The Maid of Orleans," in which the dialogue frequently changes from the jambic to other kinds of verse. The character of the heroine is very ideal and noble, and one of the most tender that ever appeared on the German stage. The poet is, however, justly blamed for having introduced prodigies, which perhaps are admissible only in the Opera.

KOTZEBUE too has, for some years past, paid his addresses to the Tragic Muse: and has presented to the public several much-esteemed Tragedies: *e. g.* "Octavia" and "Bayard." His last serious drama, which is not yet printed, but is represented with uncommon success on all the German Theatres, is intitled "The Siege of Naumburg by the Hussites." In the sixteenth century, during the Thirty Years Religious War in Germany, a large army of Hussites, from Bohemia, laid siege to the town of Naumburg in Saxony, and threatened to burn it. Finding it impossible to make any effectual resistance, the inhabitants sent their children, dressed in shrouds, into the camp of the besiegers, to implore their mercy. The hearts of the Hussites were softened, and they spared the town. In commemoration of this happy deliverance, an affecting popular festival is annually celebrated at Naumburg. On this ground-work, Kotzebue has reared a most interesting dramatic super-structure. It is not only the best production of that ingenious Author, but that which has called forth the most lively sensation in the German nation. It is written in various kinds of verse; and musical choruses are introduced.

COLLIN, a very young Poet, surprised the public with his first attempt at Tragedy, which displayed more energy and maturity than many works of older writers, who have toiled for years in the cultivation of his species of poetry. His "Regulus," a Tragedy, in five Acts, has been, however, justly censured by the Critics for containing too little action, and too long speeches. It is written in Iambics.

Another dramatic work, by one of the best poets and prose-writer of Germany, deserves to be here noticed with honourable distinction. The story of Ariadne, a subject never brought upon the stage by any of the Greek poets, probably from national considerations, though affording such excellent materials, has been treated, by Mr. HERDER, after the model, and conformably to the spirit and character of the ancient Greek Drama. In this little piece, every thing bears the stamp of genius, poetic inspiration, and genuine taste.

Mr. SCHLEGEL, who, for a series of years, has been labouring in almost every department of the Belles Letters, without rising above mediocrity in any, has prepared "The Ion of Euripides" for the German Stage. He has made some alterations in the fable of the original; but these alterations are far from being improvements. Thus, *e. g.* instead of Minerva, he introduces Apollo himself, and makes him give to Xuthus a very lubricous description, how he had violated the chastity of his wife. Mr. Schlegel has translated some splendid passages from other ancient poets, and interwoven them with this imitation of Euripides's

Euripides's Tragedy, so that his work certainly contains many beautiful gleanings; but is, upon the whole, uninteresting, and is no longer represented at any theatre, on account of the indecencies in many parts of the dialogue. The author, however, in the mean time trumpeted forth his own praise, asserting, that he had far surpassed Euripides; and unblushingly owns, that he thinks his work an excellent performance. This Mr. Schlegel possesses considerable talents for translating. He has published several volumes of a Translation of Shakespeare's Works; in which he has indeed been guilty of the absurdity of giving, with a ridiculous Flemish precision, all the blemishes and errors of the original, not omitting even the most unimportant play upon words: he has, however, evinced, that he is well acquainted with the English, and has a great command of the German language.

A brother of the preceding has, on the contrary, brought forth a Tragedy, intitled "Alaricos," which, for rant, absurdity, and want of taste, surpasses every thing that ever emanated from the distempered brain of a writer for the Stage. The hero of this piece, a Spanish Knight, stabs his tenderly-beloved wife, because he had promised to marry a princess, whom he abhors. He does not, however, marry the princess: but stabs himself at the side of his wife's corpse—the princess dies in a state of insanity; and the king, her father, is frightened to death by an apparition. The language of this work is in the highest degree bombastic, and so far-fetched and stiff, as if it had been written for a puppet-show. The public laughed for a while at the ridiculo-horrid monster, and soon forgot it: but the brother of the author, and his partizans, do not cease assuring us, that it is a wonderful master-piece.

In *Comedy*, the last year was not productive of many works of distinguished merit. The principal one, which was published during that period, is intituled The Pulse, by Babo.

It is founded upon the well-known story of Stratonice, whom King Seleucus gave up to his love-sick son. Mr. Babo has modernised this story, and laid the scene in Germany; so that it now forms a very entertaining Comedy.

Kotzebue, who is certainly the most prolific dramatic writer of Germany, published only two small Comedies, "Der Wirwarr;" and "Die Deutschen Klein-städtler:" but he has translated and fitted several foreign plays for the German Stage. As a New-Year's Gift, he presented to the public a Dramatical Almanack, containing six very witty and sprightly little pieces, which have been received with distinguished approbation by the public, and almost every where acted at private theatres, and by family parties, for the use of which they were purposely written.

Few Operas, of any note, have made their appearance. Translations from the French, have, in general, been deemed sufficient.

Some attempts have lately been made at the Little Court-Theatre of the Duke of Weimar, to revive the comedies of the ancients. Masterly translations of two plays of Terence were exhibited: the actors were dressed in the costume of the ancients, and wore masks. It is said, that one of Sophocles's Tragedies will soon be acted at the same place; and that the actors are to be exalted on the *cothurn*. The novelty of the thing may amuse for a while; but surely good taste would resist the general introduction of them, as improvements, in the comparatively smaller modern theatres.

DIDACTIC POETRY.

In this branch of poetry, the last year brought forth only one remarkable publication; but it is a highly finished master-piece: the title of it is "Urania, by Tiedge, a Didactic Poem, in Six Cantos."

The poet here treats of the eternal truths of philosophical religion. He has diffused over his subject a genuine philosophical spirit; has adorned it with the unfading garlands of poesy; and impressed it upon the minds of his readers with the enrapturing warmth of sensibility. The arrangement is excellent; and versification harmonious. If Minerva ever appeared with the cestus of the celestial Venus, it is in this poem; of which a second edition has already appeared.

LYRIC POETRY.

Lyric Poetry has, for some years past, much declined in Germany; as is, perhaps, always the case, when a nation is so far advanced in literature, that almost every one scribbles his copy of verses. In Germany at present, as in France during almost the whole of last century,

century, it is not considered as an indication of talents or genius, if a person be able to write epigrams, songs, &c. On the contrary, a young man's education is thought to have been neglected, if he cannot occasionally compose a few stanzas. The evil, however, is not so great, as at first sight it might appear to be: for why should not the art of versifying form a part of polite education, as well as drawing and music. Here too the genuine artist will as much distinguish himself from the mere dilettanti, as in other liberal arts. The simpler the form of the poem, the easier this distinction is perceivable; genuine poetical ideas shining with a brighter lustre, and the dull conceptions of poetasters being more disgustingly exhibited in all their naked deformity. Sensible of this, some shallow-brained writers, who wished to pass for poets, drew forth from the literary lumber-room all the difficult and quaint modes of poetic composition, and strange combinations of rimes, and puffed them off upon the public as things of inestimable value. A number of youngsters tried the pretty play things; and, overjoyed to find it so easy, inundated the booksellers shops with their sing-song trash. These novelties at first attracted attention: but it was soon discovered, that after all the pains taken to crack the hard nut-shell, there was nothing but emptiness within. Notwithstanding, then, all the late pains-taking of the herd of would-be poets, the public did not reward them by its applause, which is again bestowed only on the older poets, of established reputation; and on those who are emulously treading in their foot-steps:——Schiller, Jacobi, Voss, Tiedge, Pfeffel, Matthison, Halem, Gramberg—and the two poetesses, Fr. Brun, and Amalia von Imhoff, have, in particular, during the last year, favoured their countrymen with many excellent lyric productions, which are, however, dispersed in a variety of periodical publications and pocket-books.

POCKET-BOOKS, &c.

The number of Pocket-books and Almanacks, with which Germany is over-run, is inconceivable. As the Circulating Libraries hinder the sale of books, though they spread an author's reputation, many, even of the first-rate writers, find it a good speculation to publish their lighter productions in pocket-books, which, as New-Year's Gifts, are sure of a sale.

In Germany, the old-fashioned custom still prevails among parents and children, and the members of the same family, of making presents at Christmas. A lover would be unpardonable, who neglected to present some trifle to his mistress on her birth-day; and it is expected that one should know the birth-day of a friend, in order to pay him a like compliment. What present, on such occasions, could be more proper than a pocket-book: and, hence, the poet, the wit, the sportsman, gardener, traveller, soldier, and punster, &c. has each a pocket-book dedicated to his use. Among this immense number of pocket-books, there are good, bad, and indifferent. Few of them, indeed, can expect to out-live the year. They are generally embellished with elegant engravings, and printed in the neatest manner, though frequently the types are too small for the eyes; and, too often, the merit of the book-binder exceeds that of the author. Let us pass over the principal pocket-books in review.

"The Lady's Calendar," published by Cotta, at Tübingen, is ornamented with six prints, which form a series of *toilette* scenes: and are calculated to shew, that the despotism and caprice of fashion is confined neither to time or place, century or climate. Here a matron of ancient Athens is sacrificing to the Graces, in hopes of making a conquest of her husband. There a modern Sultana is aspiring to win the handkerchief from a rival. Madame la Presidente of the Old Court is here receiving the homage of abbés and petits-maitres: there a Republican Merveilleuse is surrounded by crops, *elegans*, and muscadins. A Moral Tale, by Huber: the inexhaustible variety which Pfeffel has displayed in a Collection of Epigrams and Fables: and, above all, a Poem by Schiller, ensure to this Calendar an existence beyond the year.

"L'Almanac des Dames," which was received last year with such approbation, contains some of the most elegant productions of the newest French literature; and, in point of neatness, is not less indebted to the artist than its predecessor.

"The Poetical Pocket-book," published by Fröhlich, at Berlin, is enriched with designs from Ardinghello, a celebrated

novel by Dahnert, which, together with Hildeguard de Hohenthal, by the ſame author, well deſerves to be recalled to the remembrance of our young readers, who ſeldom recollect any work beyond the current year. The editor, GRAMBERG, has inſerted in this pocket-book ſome of his own poems. Thoſe of a humourous nature, and his epigrams, are really an acquiſition in a branch of poetry in which Germany is rather deficient.

"The Pocket-book for 1803," publiſhed by Wilman, at Francfort, were it leſs elegant, would be ſufficiently recommended by an Allegorical Dream by Herder—"Kalligenia, the Mother of Beauty."

The intrinſic value of this beautiful viſion muſt outweigh all the tinſel ornaments to which the generality of almanacks owe their ſhort-lived celebrity. It is a work of an author of Germany's Auguſtan age. Various artiſts of note have contributed prints from paſſages of the moſt celebrated authors. An Engliſh artiſt has drawn a ſcene from Romeo and Juliet, and another from Goëthe's little poem, the Miller's Wife; and ſome connoiſſeurs are inclined to give the preference to theſe exertions of our countryman.

"The Almanack for the Lovers of Satire and Fun," by FALK, at Weimar, is not unworthy of a genius who has tranſlated into German, with ſucceſs, Peter Pindar's Louſiad.

In this almanack, "The City of the Sun," a genuine idea, worthy of Ariſtophanes, is made a vehicle of ſatire againſt the follies of the preſent age.

"The Pocket-book of Travels," by E. R. de ZIMMERMANN, appeared laſt year for the firſt time; and its diſtinguiſhed merit inſpired a general wiſh for its continuation. It conſequently appears for 1803, and contains a deſcription of a part of the world which the late events in St. Domingo have rendered particularly intereſting.

The author, who has conſulted the beſt writers, and is no leſs remarkable for his enlightened ſentiments than for his extenſive reading, treats in this volume of the Weſt India Iſlands.

The elegant prints of this excellent production are equally calculated to pleaſe and to inſtruct. It is ſaid that M. de Zimmermann (who, by-the-bye, is often confounded in England with the late phyſician to the Empreſs of Ruſſia at Hanover, who wrote on Solitude; but who is in fact Counſellor of State to the Duke of Brunſwick, and who is ſufficiently known in England by a work written in Engliſh, the Political Survey of Europe) intends to publiſh this pocket-book every year in Engliſh alſo:—it would be an acquiſition for the juvenile library.

"The Pocket-book for 1803," publiſhed by Vieweg, at Brunſwick, has for many years been diſtinguiſhed for its elegance; and the preſent, no leſs than its predeceſſors, deſerves a place in a lady's library.

Some geniuſes of the firſt celebrity have contributed to enrich it. The names of Wieland and Herder muſt inſure its ſucceſs. The author of Oberon has produced a tale, "Narciſſus and Narciſſa," and his ſportful fancy ſtill delights in the flowery groves of fairy-land. Two ſelf-lovers are, by the firſt glance in a magic mirror, offered to their view by their guardian-angels, converted into mutual lovers. Herder's melo-drama, "Ariadne Libera," is worthy of its claſſical author, and deſerves to be ſet to muſic by a ſecond Gluck. Huber has, in his tale "Rather Fortunate than Wiſe," ſucceeded in giving a higher degree of inner-worth to the characters of Goëthe's Charlotte and Werter; and "Sucky," by Lafontaine, is a pretty trifle. This pocket-book, in alluſion to Wieland's tale, is adorned with vignettes of fairies and genii.

"The Pocket-book for the Lovers of Nature and Gardening, for 1803," which has for nine years paſt continued to deſcribe the moſt celebrated parks and pleaſure-grounds in Europe, contains, as a well-informed Engliſh traveller has aſſured us, in a pocket ſize more than many of the like works in England, printed in folio, and at an extravagant price.

For 1803 it contains a deſcription, and ſome well-executed views of Harbké, near Brunſwick, belonging to Count Veltheim; a picture of a grotto at Kobenzelberg, near Vienna, belonging to the celebrated Auſtrian negotiator, Count Cobenzel; ſome plans for gardens, by the ingenious architect Thouret, at Stutgardt; and ſome eſſays on French and Engliſh gardening.

Beſides a Military Calendar, publiſhed by Unger, at Berlin, and the Portrait-Gallery of diſtinguiſhed Captains, a Military Pocket-book has been publiſhed at

Tübingen, by Captain HOYER, in the Elector of Saxony's service, which contains much historical and scientific information for young officers.

"The Ladies Calendar, of Berlin," by Unger, contains, besides a series of prints from the novel Rosalia and Nannette, and some anecdotes of Agnes Sorel and Louisa de la Fayette, and an article by the celebrated dramatic author and actor, Iffland, which cannot be read but with improvement by every critic or player.

"The Historical Calendar," published also by Unger, contains the life of Wallenstein, whom Schiller's celebrated drama has lately rendered so interesting an object of curiosity. Professor Woltmann's faithful narration shews with what art the illustrious poet has rendered the warrior a hero for the stage, without too far violating historic truth.

Professor WOLTMAN has published the first volume of his History of England, which deserves an able English translator.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Of no kind of works is the German press so productive as novels. We may venture to assert, without exceeding the bounds of probability, that some hundreds of writers are employed on nothing else but the manufacture of novels and romances: but perhaps we might be accused of being too liberal, if we ascribed talents and a knowledge of the art of composition to only a tenth part of them. The inferior class of novel-writers are thus enabled to carry on their trade: if any man of genius starts a good idea, which meets with the approbation of the public, they imitate and pursue it till it becomes quite nauseous.—The following are some of the most distinguished works of this class that made their appearance during the last year.

"Erzählungen, von HUBER."—Tales, by Huber.

The author, who is highly esteemed as an excellent writer in various branches of literature, has here given a series of very entertaining sketches, which evince much fancy, sentiment, and psychological knowledge.

"Das Goldene Kalb, eune Biographie."—The Golden Calf, a Biography.

The author has not put his name to his work, which belongs to the class of truly witty romances, a class not very numerous in Germany; but the wit in this work is not merely of that light sportive kind, calculated to raise a laugh; but such as will cause the reader to pass from laughing to serious reflection.

"Der Roman im Romane, von GUSTAV SCHILLING." — The Romance, in a Romance, by Gustavus Schilling.

A very interesting work. The author in particular displays great knowledge of the female heart.

"Mährchen, oder das 10te Stück des Journals der Romane."

These tales, which form the 10th number of the Journal of Romances, are said to be the productions of a lady, and are very sprightly and entertaining.

"Ferdinand Warner, oder der arme Flötenspieler."—Ferdinand Warner, or the poor Flute-player, by A. EBERHARD."

This is a well-written book; except that a rather too sentimental enthusiastic tone pervades it. The author has, by former works, already established his claim to be ranked among the best novel-writers of Germany.

"Die Verwandten." — The Relations, by FR. ROCHLITZ.

This work, by an esteemed writer, is worthy of the author's former reputation.

Austria has, for the last six months, produced many novels, romances, and tales of chivalry, in which their good Austrian forefathers are commonly the heroes.

PENZL's "Ulric de Unkenbach" has made more noise than his first production, "Faustin," though inferior to it in merit.

The poetess CAROLINE PICHLER, has written "Oliver, or the Vengeance of the Fairies," in 2 vols.

A "Posthumous Collection of Poems," by DENIS; and "Ceres and Flora," the dying song of the much-regretted Baron de la LUHE, are the most distinguished productions of last year; but the curiosity of the public is engrossed by the biography of two actors, Muller and Schikaneder, which are replete with anecdotes of the green-room, and the scandalous chronicle of the place.

END OF THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

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